

# **EXHIBIT 5**

## ALLIANCE SERVICES

### INVESTIGATIVE MEMORANDUM

TO: Michael A. Tigar  
Ronald G. Woods

FROM: John W. Hough

CASE: Nichols

DATE: December 18, 1996

RE: The Enigma of Roger Moore

---

After two trips to Arkansas and one trip to Oklahoma to interview several potential witnesses and after reviewing numerous Federal Bureau of Investigation FD-302 reports and inserts, independent interviews, and analyses of recovered evidence, the enigma of Roger Moore still persists. This memorandum is an attempt to further organize future investigation into the background of Roger Moore and the legitimacy of the residential robbery on November 5, 1994. Without any attempt at prioritization, I will present some of my random thoughts on the issue of Roger Moore and the residential robbery. I will attempt to focus on inconsistencies in Roger Moore's statements at different times or to different individuals. Another focus will be on dubious circumstances or unanswered questions that might cast doubt upon the legitimacy of the robbery, e.g. actions of the suspect(s) not consistent with the "normal" activities of a robber.

The intent of this memorandum is simply to present these issues for discussion and suggest points of vulnerability on cross-examination when, or if, the prosecution should elect to offer Roger Moore as a "witness." Whenever possible, any relevant background sources for the issues presented below will be highlighted in italics. This memorandum is by no means all-inclusive and has been created without the benefit of the information that Roland Leeds has gathered. Roland's information may very well answer a number of the issues presented.

1. Rodney Bowers, reporter for the Arkansas Democrat Gazette, during his background research into Roger Moore, obtained a quote from Moore that "whatever I was doing for the FBI is f\*\*\*\*up (fucked up) because they blew my cover." Moore did not explain the comment. Bowers has an untested confidential informant with previous ties to "Langley" (headquarters of the CIA) who maintains he knew Roger Moore as "Colonel Bob Anderson" who was active with "Richard Arno" in south Florida/Fort Lauderdale in the Iran-Contra affair in the mid-1980's. The informant did not tell Bowers how he made the connection between Moore and "Colonel Bob Anderson." Bowers's informant was himself involved in Iran-Contra and might have to expose himself if he came forward with more information. "Colonel Bob Anderson" and "Richard Arno" shared boat building interests which tie into Iran-Contra. "Richard Arno" was the victim of a still unsolved

Don Aronow

homicide in south Florida/Fort Lauderdale, according to Bowers and his informant. (*Arkansas Democrat Gazette* article on 06/22/95; Bowers memo dated 12-13-96).

2. Arkansas State Police Intelligence Unit Sgt. Don Birdsong was approached by BATF agents from Little Rock regional office in May 1989 regarding information the BATF had received that "Robert Miller" had advised a confidential informant that he could ship 100 pounds of C-4 explosives from Hot Springs to south Florida. "Robert Miller" is an alias of Roger Moore. The address and telephone number provided by the BATF informant was traced to Roger and Carol Moore and Karen Anderson, but Birdsong maintained that "Robert Miller" and Roger Moore are two different individuals, a case of "mistaken identity." Despite Birdsong's allegation that the association between "Robert Miller" and Roger Moore was a case of "mistaken identity," there was no explanation offered as to how the address and telephone number provided by the BATF informant happened to be those of Roger and Carol Moore and Karen Anderson. The BATF case on "Robert Miller" was suddenly dropped at almost the same time it was initiated, without any explanation offered in the written reports. (*FBI Insert #E7052 on Birdsong; Birdsong memo dated 11-20-96*).
3. Roger Moore told Jan Dies, his agent for Farmers Insurance in Hot Springs, that he was bound with duct tape during the robbery, yet freed himself with a knife left in plain view on a kitchen table, an obvious mistake by a "professional" robber. Moore never mentioned "plastic cuffs" to Dies in describing how he was bound. Moore told Dies he could not describe the suspect because he "never saw him." Moore displayed no emotion while describing the robbery. Moore told Dies that he believed the robbery was an "inside job" with the "government involved," but he offered no reasons nor suggested which branch of the government might be "involved." Moore appeared to Dies to be "very knowledgeable" about the government and the FBI. Moore displayed a "badge" to Dies after telling her "Don't tell anyone" and "I shouldn't show you this." (*Dies memo dated 11-18-96*).
4. Roger Moore introduced a male to Ava Hearon, the owner/operator of the Angler Motel in Crystal Springs/Hot Springs, Arkansas as his "son" in 1992 when attempting to buy the Angler Motel from Hearon. Moore told Hearon that "they" (suspects) knew his residence and "they" knew his "wife" was not at the residence. Hearon suggested Frederick Clatenbaugh as being knowledgeable in any individuals in the Hot Springs area with the military training Moore thought was demonstrated in the robbery, yet Moore appeared to consider Clatenbaugh as a suspect rather than as a possible source of assistance. (*FBI 302 #14385 on Frederick Clatenbaugh; Hearon memo dated 12-16-96*).

5. Roger Moore told Dana Priddy, customer service representative at Farmers Insurance in Hot Springs and daughter of Jan Dies, that the "federal government" was "involved" in the robbery, but he offered no explanation for his belief, nor did he identify the branch of government "involved." Moore displayed no emotion in describing the robbery to Priddy. Moore used the term "they" when describing the actions of the suspects in the robbery, indicating that "they" were in his residence for "minutes" rather than the long period of time he has described in other interviews. Moore told Priddy that he was bound by duct tape and freed himself with a knife, but he did not mention plastic cuffs. Moore said that the suspects failed to take boxes of grenades and handguns underneath his bed, yet in other interviews Moore claimed the suspects were "professional" and went through the entire residence. Priddy found Moore's lack of a list of serial numbers stored in a place other than his van to be unusual, given her knowledge of firearms' owners. She also found his desire to avoid publicity unusual and offered without an explanation. (*Priddy memo dated 11-17-96*).
6. Special Agent Steven Crutchfield of the FBI during his interview of Alexander, Arkansas Chief of Police John Hanby Brown suggested that Brown could be a suspect in the Moore robbery. When Brown asked Crutchfield to contact Roger Moore to verify if he (Moore) considered Brown to be a suspect, Crutchfield declined, indicating that Moore was "not cooperative." The FBI apparently never checked with the Garland County Sheriff's Department officer investigating the robbery, i.e. Detective Sergeant Shelby Terry, to determine how Brown's name got into the case file and if Brown was considered a suspect. Moore told Chief Brown that his list of serial numbers of the stolen firearms was removed from a secret, hidden compartment in his van, yet \$600 or \$700 dollars in the same location was not removed. Moore speculated to Chief Brown that the removal of the hidden list of serial numbers indicated that the Garland County Sheriff's Department might be involved in the robbery. Moore never addressed the obvious question as to why a robber, or the Garland County Sheriff's Department, would leave \$600 or \$700 while removing a list of serial numbers, after having already stolen at least \$8700.00, by Moore's account, from his residence. (*Chief Brown memo dated 11-24-96*).
7. In his interview on November 16, 1994 with Rick Spivey, the claims adjuster assigned by Farmers Insurance to determine the legitimacy of Moore's robbery loss claim, Moore suggested that he contacted both Nora Waye and Chief Brown for assistance in investigating the robbery on the date of the robbery, i.e. November 5, 1994. Chief Brown recalled his conversation with Moore having occurred about "two weeks" after the robbery. If Moore was contacting Nora Waye, and through her Chief Brown, for assistance in investigating the robbery because the Garland County Sheriff's Department had made no progress in the investigation, it would be more logical that he had contacted Waye and Brown after "two weeks" of inactivity by the Sheriff's Department in the

investigation, rather than on the same date of the robbery. (*Transcript of Spivey's interview of Roger Moore on 11-16-94; Chief Brown memo dated 11-24-96*).

8. Rick Spivey suggested that there was "no way" property of such value could have been in Roger Moore's residence, given its condition. Spivey believed the loss "just doesn't make sense." In Spivey's opinion, there was not enough closet space in Moore's residence to store all the 70+ firearms stolen in the robbery, and Moore had no gun safe for storage. Spivey characterized Moore's statement to him on November 16, 1994 as being a "rehearsed script." (*Spivey memo dated 11-25-96*).
9. In an interview with Roland Leeds and me, Terry Nichols mentioned hearing a siren on the main road while he was loading the property from Moore's residence into his pick-up. The siren might have corresponded to the Garland County Sheriff's Department response to fatal traffic accident on Hickory Road at about 9:51 AM on November 5, 1994 which is documented in the Garland County Sheriff's Department logs. Nichols' mention of the siren does place him at Moore's residence at the proper time on November 5, 1994. To the best of my knowledge there is no obvious mention of a siren in any report generated from any source. Roger Moore never mentioned the siren during any of his interviews with any agency. If the robbery was legitimate, even a "professional" robber probably would have panicked when hearing the approaching siren, not knowing if the police were enroute to the Moore residence. The robber's panic probably would have precipitated some immediate or dramatic response. Yet there is no mention of panic in the robbery by Moore. (*Terry Nichols interview by Leeds and Hough on 12-04-96 at FCI Englewood*).
10. Joe Wanenmacher, president of Tulsa Gun Show, had records indicating that "Tim McEige," P.O. Box 2406, Hot Springs, Arkansas had reserved a display table for the April 1993 Tulsa Gun Show. The address for "Tim McEige" is the same as that for Karen Anderson. (*FBI Insert #E2406 on Joe Wanenmacher*).
11. Larry Barnell Hethcox, who sold a Remington rifle to Roger Moore, stated that during Moore's narration about his residential robbery he told Hethcox that the suspect "fired a shot off into the air" because he (Moore) was moving "too slow." In no other interviews did Roger Moore ever mention a shot having been fired by the suspect in the robbery. Moore questioned Hethcox about what he (Hethcox) had told the FBI during his interview. (*FBI 302 #10954 on Larry Barnell Hethcox*).
12. In his interview with Rick Spivey on November 16, 1994, Roger Moore indicated that Karen Anderson was in "Shreveport to visit friends" when the robbery occurred. Anderson was "camped in her van." Moore told Spivey that he did not know exactly whom Anderson was visiting or where she was "camped in the van," other than in Louisiana; yet in her interview with the FBI, Carol Moore indicated that Roger Moore

asked her to find Anderson and tell her about the robbery. Would Carol Moore have had more specific knowledge about how to find Karen Anderson than Roger Moore? (FBI 302 #12689 on Carol Moore; transcript of Spivey's interview of Roger Moore on 11-16-94).

13. In his interview with Rick Spivey on November 16, 1994, Roger Moore provided a fairly detailed description of the robbery suspect, particularly his clothing and the weapon, but later in the interview Moore indicated that he "was not used to looking at shotguns and ski masks." Most robbery victims, if not accustomed to being robbed, focus on the barrel end of the shotgun pointed at them. A great deal of discipline would be required of a normal victim to focus on anything other than the barrel of a shotgun pointed at a victim. "Not used to looking at shotguns and ski masks" might have meant that Moore was not used to being a robbery victim, but that was not defined in the interview. (*Transcript of Spivey's interview of Roger Moore on 11-16-94*).
14. In his interview with Rick Spivey on November 16, 1994, Roger Moore stated that he was "crawling on rocks in sweat pants" back into his residence after being confronted by the robber. Did Moore's pants and/or knees have any evidence of "crawling on rocks," e.g. abrasions, dirt, redness, difficulty in walking or standing, etc.) when the Garland County Sheriff's Department deputies first arrived, particularly since Moore claimed to have "bad knees?" Moore also indicated that his eyes were duct taped closed and that he was bound with "police tie wraps" on his hands and ankles. There is no explanation in Spivey's interview of how Moore was freed from the "police tie wraps." Plastic flex cuffs, to which Moore was probably referring, are difficult to cut without a strong cutting tool such as tin snips. They normally can not be cut easily with a common knife. Did Moore's eyelids or face exhibit any evidence of having been duct taped, e.g. adhesive residue, redness, irritation, etc.? The Garland County Sheriff's Department reports currently available do not address these issues. (*Transcript of Spivey's interview of Roger Moore on 11-16-94*).
15. In his interview with Rick Spivey on November 16, 1994, Roger Moore stated that the suspect "checked everything" in the house, but yet he managed to miss a loaded .45 caliber handgun close to Moore next to a chair where he watched television. Moore also indicated that he found a "pen knife close by" with which he freed himself from the duct tape within "60 seconds." A "professional" robber, or a law enforcement agent, would have checked the area around Moore for access to a weapon such as the .45 caliber handgun or the pen knife, to ensure that the area was secure. After ransacking the entire house the robber managed to miss the loaded .45 caliber handgun under "some tablets," as well as boxes of grenades and handguns beneath a bed, a common place to hide or store firearms in most residences. The robber made about "20" trips in and out of Moore's residence over an 80 minute period, yet Moore never attempted to obtain the loaded .45

caliber handgun so close to his location. (*Transcript of Spivey's interview of Roger Moore on 11-16-94; Priddy memo dated 11-17-96; Dies memo dated 11-18-96*).

16. Roger Moore strongly suggested to several people that the "government" or "feds" might have been involved in the robbery, but he offered no reason or explanation for this belief nor did he suggest a particular branch of the "government" that might have been involved in the robbery. Moore only suggested that the circumstances surrounding the robbery were, in his mind, indicative of military training such as that received in the Special Forces or United States Navy SEAL teams. (*Transcript of Spivey's interview of Roger Moore on 11-16-94; Priddy memo dated 11-17-96; Dies memo dated 11-18-96*).
17. At one point in his interview with Rick Spivey on November 16, 1994, Roger Moore indicated that the suspects "must have known they'd be where they wanted to be which was only six minutes and drive you there in six minutes. Right back here 2,000 yards." Moore also told Spivey that the suspects would have transferred his stolen property in to a different truck and used a "big blanket" off his couch to cover the stolen property in the other truck, which Moore suggested "probably had a topper." Moore did not think that the suspects would have taken the property away in an open truck or open van. But Moore, in conversing with both William Stoneman and the Garland County Sheriff's Department, asked for an "APB" on the "van" and "this" before the suspects got "out of state." Moore never stated why he believed the suspects would be enroute out of state in another vehicle with a blanket being used to cover the stolen property in the vehicle which probably had a "topper." It appears as if Moore was describing Nichols' pick-up which, according to his version of the robbery, he never observed. (*Transcript of Spivey's interview of Roger Moore on 11-16-94*).
18. In his interview with Rick Spivey on November 16, 1994, Roger Moore indicated that Karen Anderson "usually leaves her keys in the truck" which would appear to out of character for an individual like Moore who was so concerned with security around his residence that he was going to install "military vibration detectors" for a security system. Moore had purchased the "military vibration detectors" in September, yet had not installed them by the time of the robbery in November. Moore implied that the suspect had been "through the truck." Moore elected to begin to walk toward "Bradley's" to "hitch hike," but he decided to look back at his neighbor's residence and noticed the neighbor's car parked in the driveway. Why not just attempt to contact the neighbor's residence first before beginning to walk towards "Bradley's?" (*Transcript of Spivey's interview of Roger Moore on 11-16-94*).
19. Roger Moore told Rick Spivey during his interview on November 16, 1994 that he telephoned William Stoneman before contacting the Garland County Sheriff's Department to ask him whom he knew at the Sheriff's Department to request an "APB." Even

though Stoneman had been associated with the Sheriff's Department, why not immediately call 911? Moore only indicated that his suspicions about the Sheriff's Department's involvement in the robbery arose after his van was found so quickly, the list of serial numbers to the stolen weapons was removed, and there was no progress on the investigation. There was no evidence presented that Moore had any suspicions about the Sheriff's Department prior to the robbery. Those suspicions would have developed over time, at least not surfacing in Moore's mind until the van was recovered quickly. Moore initially told Spivey that the first Sheriff's Department unit "didn't come for an hour and a half," but he later told Spivey that the "first guy arrived over here maybe half an hour." (*Transcript of Spivey's interview of Roger Moore on 11-16-94*).

20. In his interview with Rick Spivey on November 16, 1994, Roger Moore stated that Lance Powell, the son of his neighbor Walt Powell, told him that he had "messed up the tracks" in his driveway before the police arrived. Moore told Spivey that the "tracks," according to Lance Powell, indicated that a vehicle leaving Moore's residence turned "towards town." There was no suggestion as to how Lance Powell "messed up" the "tracks." Moore was amazed that the Sheriff's Department located his stolen van in "20 minutes." Having personally observed the remote location at which Moore's van was recovered, I can believe that an experienced patrol officer in the Sheriff's Department with a sound knowledge of the area might have been able to locate the van if he/she were searching remote roads in the immediate area that he/she might thought could be a "drop spot" for a stolen vehicle. But I have doubts that an individual not familiar with the area, i.e. Terry Nichols, could locate such a secure and remote "drop spot" for the van without assistance of some sort from a person familiar with the area or a map. Terry Nichols maintained that he was directed to the remote location by Moore. Nichols maintained he spent the Friday night prior to the robbery in his pick-up truck on a side road off the main highway west of Moore's residence. The van's "drop spot" is south and east of Moore's residence. Nichols never indicated that he was in the vicinity of the "drop spot" for the van before he followed Moore to the location. (*Transcript of Spivey's interview of Roger Moore on 11-16-94; Terry Nichols interview by Leeds and Hough on 12-04-96 at FCI Englewood*).
21. In his interview with Rick Spivey on November 16, 1994, Roger Moore indicated that \$8700.00 in cash, cameras, firearms, silver and gold coins and bullion, commemorative American Gold Sets of eagles, precious and semi-precious stones, pre-Columbian jade, and a bedspread were taken in the robbery, but the suspect left an IBM Selectric typewriter on which Karen Anderson typed the list of stolen property. According to Moore's own statement, and the statement of William Stoneman, he (Moore) buried or hid money and gold and silver coins outside, but the \$8700.00 in cash, the gold and silver coins, the semi-precious and precious stones, and the pre-Columbian jade were neither buried or hidden outside nor kept in a safe. Moore indicated that a safe in his residence

"wouldn't do any good," but no explanation was offered. Stoneman, who is a friend of Moore, and Dana Priddy, both familiar with gun collecting, found it "unusual" that no firearms were kept in safes and the only list of serial numbers for the stolen weapons was kept in the van. (*Transcript of Spivey's interview of Roger Moore on 11-16-94; Stoneman memo dated 12-16-96; Priddy memo dated 11-17-96*).

22. Roger Moore maintained that the robber told him that the stolen firearms were "going to gangs." Based upon my experience with gangs in South-Central Los Angeles, the weapons of choice on the street, with the exception of some assault rifles, are high-powered handguns or shotguns; however, a number of handguns were left behind by the suspect while most of the "long guns" were taken. (*FBI 302 #810 on Roger Moore*).
23. Roger Moore maintained that the suspect "cut him loose" from the "straps" that were "too tight" and wrapped tape around him in lieu of the "straps." Even Moore admitted that it was surprising that a robber concerned enough to bind his victim would try to make him "more comfortable" by removing "straps." If the "straps" were police plastic flex cuffs, it would be difficult to cut the plastic flex cuffs without a very sharp cutting tool such as a pair of tin snips. There was no mention of the means by which the suspect cut the "straps." To cut the "straps" the suspect would have been forced to either give a cutting tool to Roger Moore or put down his wired shotgun to accomplish the cutting himself. (*FBI 302 #810 on Roger Moore*).
24. Roger Moore stated that his weapons collection was "behind closet doors in the master bedroom," but 70+ firearms would be difficult to store throughout the Moore residence, according to Rick Spivey, let alone within one closet. Spivey thought there was not enough closet space in the residence for all the firearms. (*FBI 302 #9256 on Roger Moore; Spivey memo dated 11-25-96*).
25. William Stoneman, a friend of Roger Moore and Karen Anderson since about 1988, indicated that Moore did not need the money from sales at gun shows, but only went to the gun shows "when he wanted to." Stoneman described Moore as "secretive" and a "loner" and declined to discuss Moore's political sentiments, relating that he would "rather not say." Stoneman was aware that Roger Moore buried items of value, including currency, on his property, including \$50,000.00 in currency that Karen Anderson asked him to dig up after Moore was arrested in Oklahoma for shooting into an occupied vehicle. The \$50,000.00 in cash was to be used to post Moore's bond. Stoneman declined to dig up the currency, but did not indicate why he declined. Stoneman found it "unusual," as a fellow gun collector and gunsmith, that Roger Moore did not store at least some, if not all, of his firearms in a safe and that Moore kept his only copy of a list of the stolen firearms inside his van. Stoneman related that Roger Moore had a "dream" in which he provided food and shelter to others in return for the other individuals doing all of

Moore's physical work for him. Stoneman did not characterize the "dream" envisioned by Moore as a cult. Moore's "dream," according to Stoneman, had been plagued by a series of bad choices of individuals to offer food and shelter. One male (Layton Noel) committed suicide at Moore's residence by carbon monoxide poisoning in a vehicle in the garage on October 20, 1986 and a female (Patricia Cicallo) who was being considered as a housekeeper stole more than \$2500.00 from Moore's residence on August 11, 1986, fled the area, and later committed suicide on April 4, 1994. McVeigh could have been another individual in Moore's "dream" world, but Karen Anderson maintained that it was "unusual" of Moore to invite McVeigh to stay with them. *(FBI 302 #5435 on Karen Anderson; Stoneman memo dated 12-16-96).*

26. Carol Moore stated that she found out about the robbery "when Roger Moore telephoned her right after it occurred" to tell her what happened and to ask her to find Karen Anderson to inform her of the robbery. A long distance telephone call from Roger Moore to Carol Moore in Florida should have appeared on either Walt Powell's telephone bill or Roger Moore's telephone credit card (if Moore had a telephone credit card) if the call was made from Powell's house while Roger Moore's telephone line was cut. If the telephone call was made to Carol Moore after Roger Moore's telephone line was repaired, the call should appear on Roger Moore's telephone bill. *(FBI 302 #12689 on Carol Moore)*
27. Carol Moore indicated that Karen Anderson attempted to "keep Roger to herself," which "irritates Roger because he wants to be around friends," but Stoneman, a friend of Roger Moore since 1988, characterized Roger Moore as "a loner" and "secretive." *(FBI 302 #12689 on Carol Moore; Stoneman memo dated 12-16-96).*
28. Walt Powell indicated that the Garland County Sheriff's Department arrived at his residence within 10-15 minutes of having been notified of the robbery, not after an extended period of time as suggested by Roger Moore. Roger Moore immediately took Walt and Lance Powell to the location where his telephone lines had been cut. Walt Powell believed that Moore had acted in an "insincere way" and the robbery was a "put on." *(FBI 302's #12011 and #14853 on Walt Powell).*
29. Nora Waye received a telephone call from Roger Moore after the robbery, but according to her statement she had no contact with Roger Moore for "20 years" until one week prior to the robbery. Waye recalled that she drove to Moore's residence to "lend any assistance," but upon her arrival discovered that Moore was being interviewed by detectives; therefore, she returned home. There was no reason offered by Waye or Roger Moore why Waye was contacted by Roger Moore for assistance in investigating the robbery after such limited prior contact with her. Moore never mentioned in any interview that Nora Waye had traveled to his residence; rather he only mentioned that he had

telephoned Waye for assistance (*Transcript of Spivey interview of Roger Moore on 11-16-94; FBI Insert #E7070 on Nora Waye*).

30. Verta Powell recalled Roger Moore using her telephone conversing in a "low" voice" to "some person," explaining what had happened in the robbery. Powell believed that the manner in which Moore acted was "not real." She believed that Moore's reaction to the robbery was a "big act." The Powells' dog, which always barks at strangers, did not bark on the morning of the robbery. Both Roger Moore and Karen Anderson maintained that according to the Powells the dog had barked in the late night/early morning hours of the night prior to the robbery. Moore theorized that the dog was barking at the robbery suspect or "intruders." (*FBI 302 #14854 on Verta Powell; FBI 302 #810 on Roger Moore; FBI 302 #1525 on Karen Anderson*).
31. According to Lance Powell, Roger Moore indicated that there were two suspects involved in the robbery. Powell recalled that his father, Walt Powell, had to "coax" Moore into notifying the Garland County Sheriff's Department of the robbery. Powell questioned the validity of the robbery because Moore appeared to "know too much" about where the telephone lines to his residence had been severed. (*FBI 302 #14855 on Lance Powell*).
32. Diana Sanders Burk, former Wagoner Police Department officer and former owner of Sanders Bail Bonds, indicated that the subsequent owners of Burk's bail bond business told Burk that Moore had been attempting to contact her (Burk) in April 1995 to bail "someone" out of jail; however, in later contacts between Moore and Burk he (Moore) never mentioned any attempt to bail anyone in April 1995. Burk believed that Moore was attempting to arrange a bail bond for McVeigh in April 1995 because he believed McVeigh was "not a bad guy" whom the "fed" were "setting up." (*FBI 302 #11941 on Diana Sanders Burk*).
33. Richard McLaughlin, Roger Moore's attorney after his arrest in Oklahoma for shooting into an occupied vehicle in 1993, was told by Moore that nothing could be done to him because he was a "protected government witness." (*FBI 302 #12655 on Richard McLaughlin*).
34. Roger Moore appears in six videotapes of law enforcement agents operating a military surplus store as a cover for "Operation Punch-Out," possibly in Roy, Utah in September 1988. While the agents and Moore are discussing the military surplus business, Moore stated, "I don't know anyone with stores, everyone I know is underground." Moore also mentions the name "Jim Banks from "Lawton" as a person he had dealt with in the past who is a "private guy." Moore negotiated the sale ammunition to the agents for \$2100.00. Moore was driving a vehicle bearing Arkansas license OZL 060. Carol Moore was present with Roger Moore. (*FBI 302 #16800 providing a synopsis of six videotapes*).

35. Could Roger Moore have been caught in a "sting" operation (Operation "Punch-Out") in 1988 by perhaps the BATF, then "turned" into an informant? Or could Moore already have been an informant involved in the "sting" operation? If "Operation Punch-Out" was coordinated by the BATF and Roger Moore either was at that time, or became as a result of the "sting," an informant for the BATF or another government agency, that might explain why the BATF's investigation into Moore and the 100 pounds of C-4 explosives transport in Arkansas in May 1989 was suddenly dropped. Moore may have been a reluctant informant for the BATF or another government agency after "Operation Punch-Out," perhaps motivating him out of revenge to join forces with McVeigh to bomb the BATF in Oklahoma City. Moore may have become an informant for the BATF into the activities of militia and militant groups as a result of "Operation Punch-Out," or before the "sting." Could Roger Moore have double-crossed both sides of the BATF/informant equation- working with the BATF informing on militia and militant groups through his gun show involvement, thereby contacting McVeigh and becoming aware of his plans, while at the same time encouraging McVeigh in his plan to bomb the federal building in Oklahoma City, and the BATF office? Moore may not have provided all his available information on McVeigh to the BATF. Or McVeigh may have pre-emptively advanced his time table on the bombing, with or without Moore's knowledge. Moore's "robbery" in November 1994 could have been fabricated, along with his constant comments regarding possible involvement in the "robbery" by the "feds," to distance himself from both his association with McVeigh and McVeigh's plans for the "stolen" property and the BATF. If the scenario I described above were to be true, the inferences that could be drawn from an informant association between Moore and the BATF, given Moore's contact with McVeigh, would fuel more speculation among the conspiracy buffs who believe in government complicity in the bombing.

Until the government responds to defense requests to fully disclose the extent, if any, of Roger Moore's involvement at **any** time with **any** government agency as an informant or operative, all the theories I have outlined above are just that- theories or speculation. Unfortunately, it may never be possible to determine the legitimacy of the "robbery" at Roger Moore's residence without an independent witness or substantial physical evidence, which we have not yet been able to identify. Both Terry Nichols' and Roger Moore's statements regarding the incident are so diametrically opposed and without corroboration. It may only be possible to build a significant, if not overwhelming, circumstantial case against the legitimacy of the "robbery."