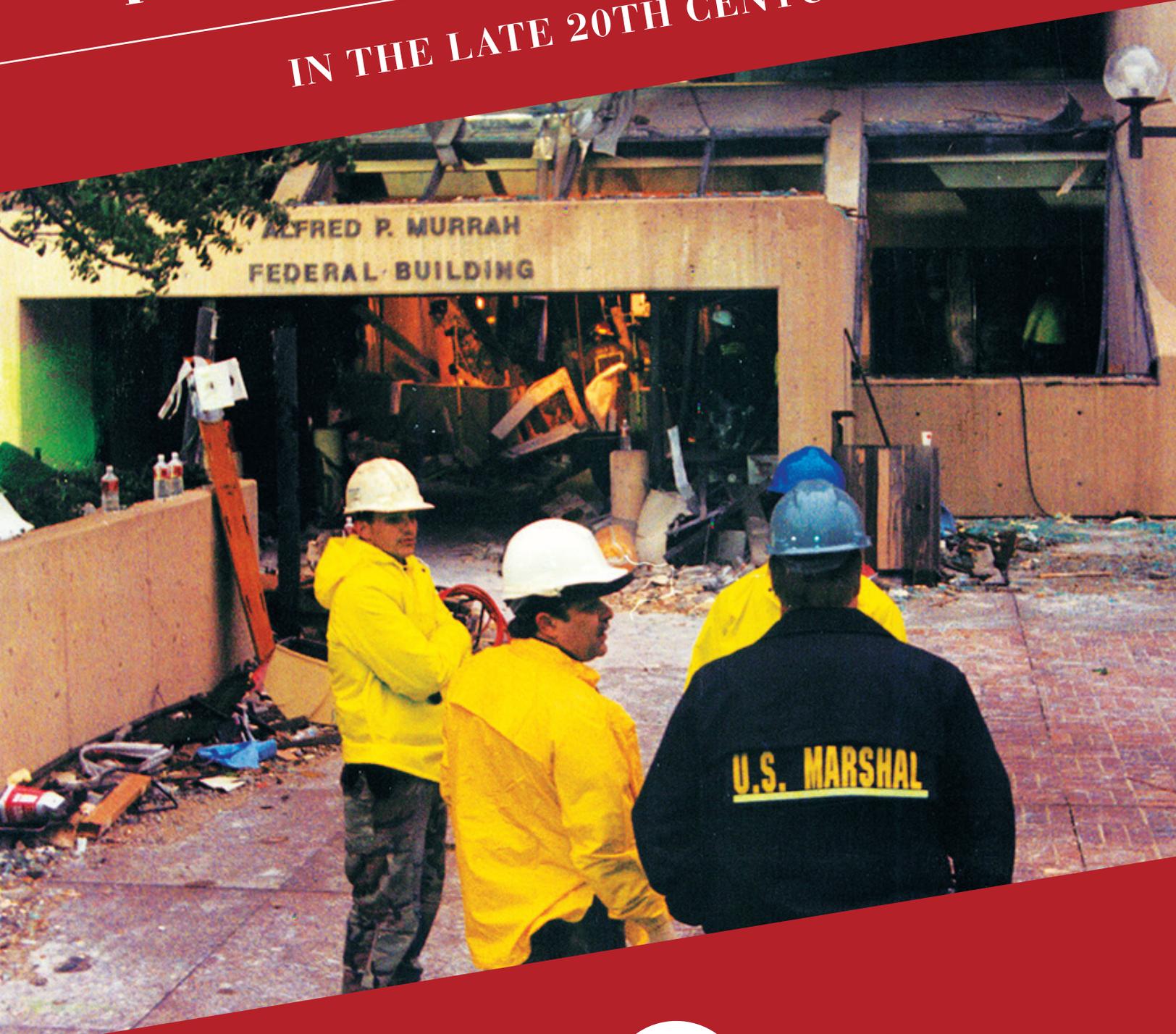


**HIGH-PROFILE CASES OF
THE U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE
IN THE LATE 20TH CENTURY**



**HIGH-PROFILE CASES OF
THE U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE**

IN THE LATE 20TH CENTURY



This project is supported in part by a grant from the Arkansas Humanities Council
and the National Endowment for the Humanities.



The official seal of the U.S. Marshals Service. The seal was designed in 1966 by U.S. Marshal Robert Morey, District of Massachusetts, and finalized in 1968. Chief U.S. Marshal James McShane said having an official seal would "further our development of unity and cooperation."
Courtesy of the U.S. Marshals Service.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

7 Introduction

8 Establishment of the U.S. Marshals Service–1969

10 American Indian Movement & Wounded Knee–1973

22 Gordon Kahl–1983

28 Oklahoma City Bombing–1995

38 National Learning Center

Suggested Readings

Turk, David S. *Forging the Star: The Official Modern History of the United States Marshals Service*. University of North Texas Press: Denton, 2016.

Calhoun, Frederick S. *The Lawmen: United States Marshals and Their Deputies, 1789-1989*. Penguin Books: New York, 1991.

Designed by Babbs Clements

© 2017 United States Marshals Museum. All Rights Reserved



U.S. Department of Justice
United States Marshals Service

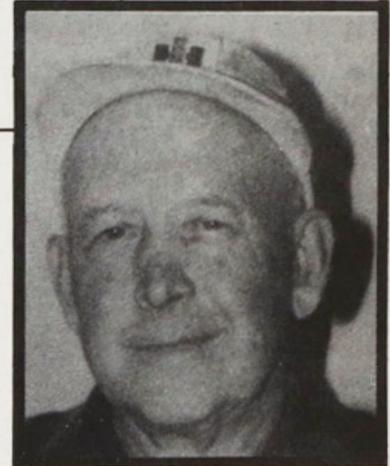
WANTED BY U.S. MARSHALS

NOTICE TO ARRESTING AGENCY: Before arrest, validate warrant through National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

United States Marshals Service NCIC entry number: (NIC/ W253541014).
W302433894

NAME: KAHL, GORDON WENDELL

AKS(S): LOUDEN, SAM



DESCRIPTION:

Sex: MALE
Race: WHITE
Place of Birth: NORTH DAKOTA
Date(s) of Birth: JANUARY 8, 1920
Height: 5'7"
Weight: 160 LBS.
Eyes: HAZEL
Hair: WHITE/BALDING
Skintone: MEDIUM
Scars, Marks, Tattoos: SCAR FOREHEAD, SCAR LEFT HIP
Social Security Number (s):
NCIC Fingerprint Classification: DO CI PM PI PM DI PM PM PI CI

ADDRESS AND LOCALE: CONSIDER ARMED AND DANGEROUS
KAHL is believed to have been involved in the February 13, 1983 shooting where two U.S. Marshals were slain and four other officers were wounded.

WANTED FOR: MURDER PROBATION VIOLATION
Warrant Issued: District of North Dakota Western District of Texas
Warrant Number: 8359-0214-0044E 8180-0330-0444D
DATE WARRANT ISSUED: February 13, 1983 March 30, 1981

A \$25,000 REWARD IS OFFERED FOR INFORMATION WHICH WOULD LEAD TO THE DIRECT ARREST OF KAHL.

If arrested or whereabouts known, notify the local United States Marshals Office, (Telephone: _____).

If no answer, call United States Marshals Service Communications Center in McLean Virginia.
Telephone (800)336-0102: (24 hour telephone contact) NLETS access code is VAUSMOOOO.

PRIOR EDITIONS ARE OBSOLETE AND NOT TO BE USED

Form USM -132
(Rev. 3/2/82)

INTRODUCTION

The second half of the 20th century was a time of struggle for the United States. The Civil Rights Movement sparked protests and violence throughout the South as African Americans fought for equal rights for all. U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War sparked its own protests, which spread as citizens grew weary after years of fighting what was seen as an unwinnable war. The Watergate scandals of the Nixon presidency caused millions of Americans to lose trust in their President and grow suspicious of their government. The Cold War kept fears and tensions high for many.

These events and others led to government opposition among many, ranging from the American Indian Movement, which sought to force the government to recognize treaties they had signed in the past, to the Posse Comitatus, a far-right wing organization based on the idea that people were sovereign citizens who could not be compelled to do anything by the U.S. Government. This included such acts as paying taxes, holding drivers' licenses, or following other governmental regulations.

While a challenging time for the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS), it was also a time of great advancement for the Service as a whole. From the official formation of the U.S. Marshals Service, to the creation of the Special Operations Group in 1971, to the increase in women joining the Service—the late 20th century was a time of major change for the USMS, but also a time of coming into their own as a professional law enforcement agency.

This state of affairs led to many high-profile events for the U.S. Marshals Service in the 1970s, 80s, and 90s. This guide will explore four of those events, including the AIM occupation of Wounded Knee, the hunt for anti-government activist Gordon Kahl, the Oklahoma City Bombing, and the creation of the U.S. Marshals Service as it stands today. Many of the images you will see were taken by deputy U.S. marshals on the ground at the scene of the events.

Wanted poster for Gordon Kahl, issued by the U.S. Marshals Service. On loan from the U.S. Marshals Service.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE—1969

The position of United States Marshal was created by the Judiciary Act of 1789, signed into law by President George Washington. The Judiciary Act set up the basic functions of the U.S. Marshals in their districts, but provided no central authority or agency under which they would fall. The U.S. Marshals fell loosely under the authority of the Secretary of State, but were largely independent within their own districts. They hired their own deputies, provided their own training, and handled all the finances for their district courts. The districts continued to operate in this manner throughout the 19th and into the early 20th century.

Following the closing of the western frontier by the turn of the 20th century and Oklahoma becoming a state in 1907, the marshals fell into a period of decline. Except for brief resurgences of activity during the World Wars and Prohibition, the marshals were largely overlooked as they were relegated to their court-related duties. This situation continued into the 1960s, as the marshals could only obtain World War II era radios and military helmets for their operations. It wasn't until the beginning of the Civil Rights Movement that their importance would be fully appreciated once again and this would change.

REPRESENTATION

Beginning in the 1950s, a greater emphasis was placed on professionalization and standardization across the government. In 1956, the Executive Office of the U.S. Marshals was created, under the supervision of the Deputy Attorney General, giving the mar-

shals representation in the Department of Justice. Though the Office was small and mostly ineffective, it was a move in the right direction.

Following the near debacle of using federalized National Guard soldiers to desegregate Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1957, the federal government realized the need for a civilian, not military, police force to enforce



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

May 12, 1969

TITLE 28--JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION
CHAPTER I--DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ORDER NO. 415-69

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Sections 509, 510, and 569(c) of Title 28 and Section 301 of Title 5 of the United States Code, Chapter I of Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

1. Section 0.17 of Subpart C of Part 0 is amended to read as follows:

"§ 0.17 Office of the Director, United States Marshals Service

"The Office of the Director, United States Marshals Service, shall be under the supervision of the Deputy Attorney General and shall direct and supervise the United States Marshals, coordinate and direct the relationship

civil rights legislation. As early as 1958, deputies across the country began receiving civil disturbance training. Beginning in 1960, deputy marshals from across the country were sent to places such as New Orleans, Louisiana; Oxford, Mississippi; Selma, Alabama; and others to enforce school integrations, protect civil rights leaders, and perform other duties related to the movement.

As their role expanded, so did their professionalization efforts. The Executive Office gained more oversight and respect, especially under the leadership of Chief U.S. Marshal James McShane, who took over the Office in 1962. In 1966, civil service standards were imposed on the hiring of deputies, and staffing was placed under the control of the Office. Training became more standardized, and a two-week training program was implemented across the country.

However, by 1968 the Office only had a staff of 10, and McShane could not require his U.S. Marshals to do anything.

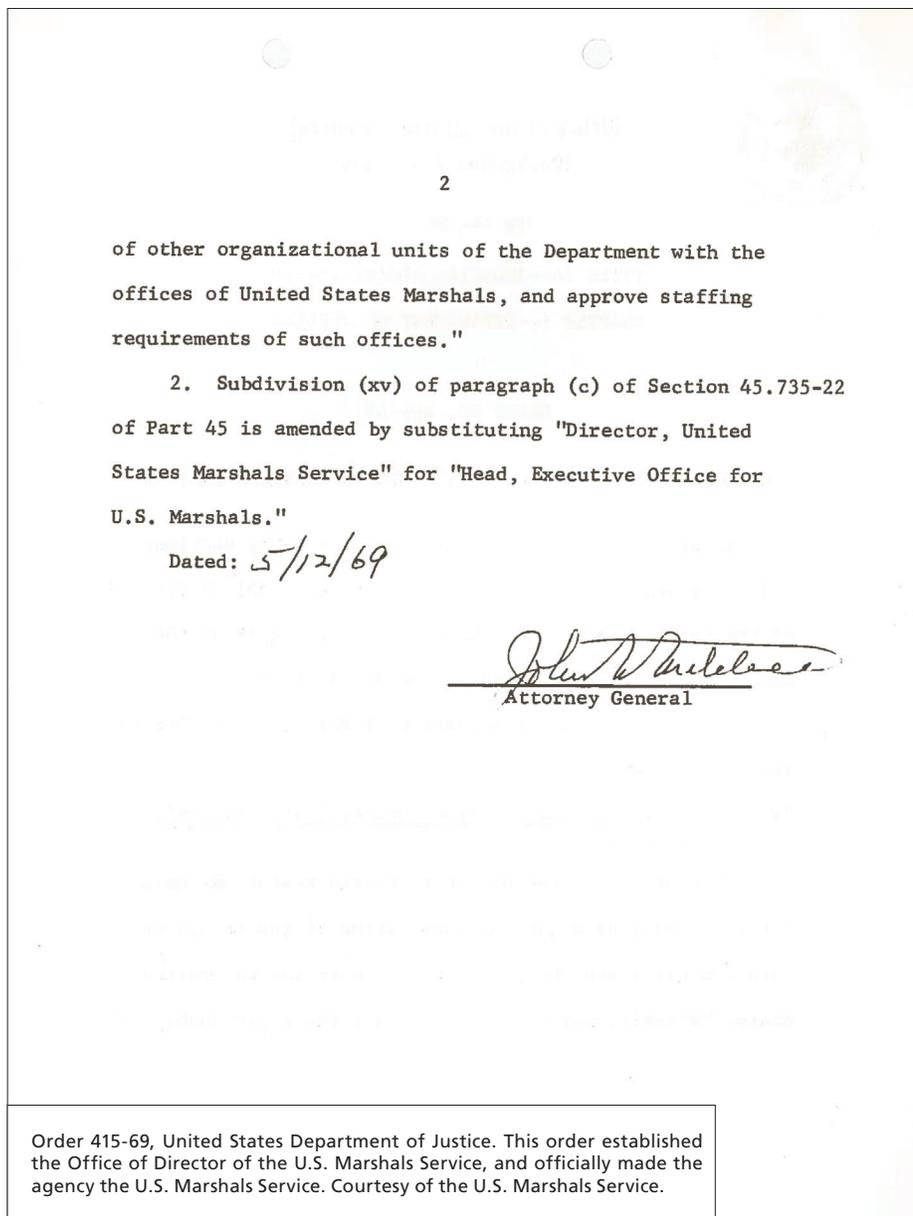
“The federal government realized the need for a civilian, not military, police force to enforce civil rights legislation.”

BECOMING AN OFFICIAL, INDEPENDENT BUREAU

It soon became clear that a headquarters and bureau-level status were going to be essential to the U.S. Marshals' continued progress and their survival within the federal government. In 1969, the Office of Director was established, and the organization officially became known as the U.S. Marshals Service – an official, independent office within the Department of Justice.

From that point forward, the U.S. Marshals Service made great strides in professionalization, organization, and centralization. They received official bureau status in 1973. New programs were established, including the Witness Security Program (also known as the Witness Protection Program) in 1970, the Special Operations Group in 1971, and FIST (Fugitive Investigation Strike Teams) in 1981. They received government vehicles, updated equipment, and more personnel. They moved from being mere court officers to conducting investigations, managing federal prisoners, running the largest prisoner transfer network in the world, and more.

Throughout the second half of the 20th century, the USMS made strides toward becoming the well-oiled machine it has become in the 21st century. Because of these efforts, the USMS continues to stand as a fully functioning law enforcement entity and an essential part of our democracy.



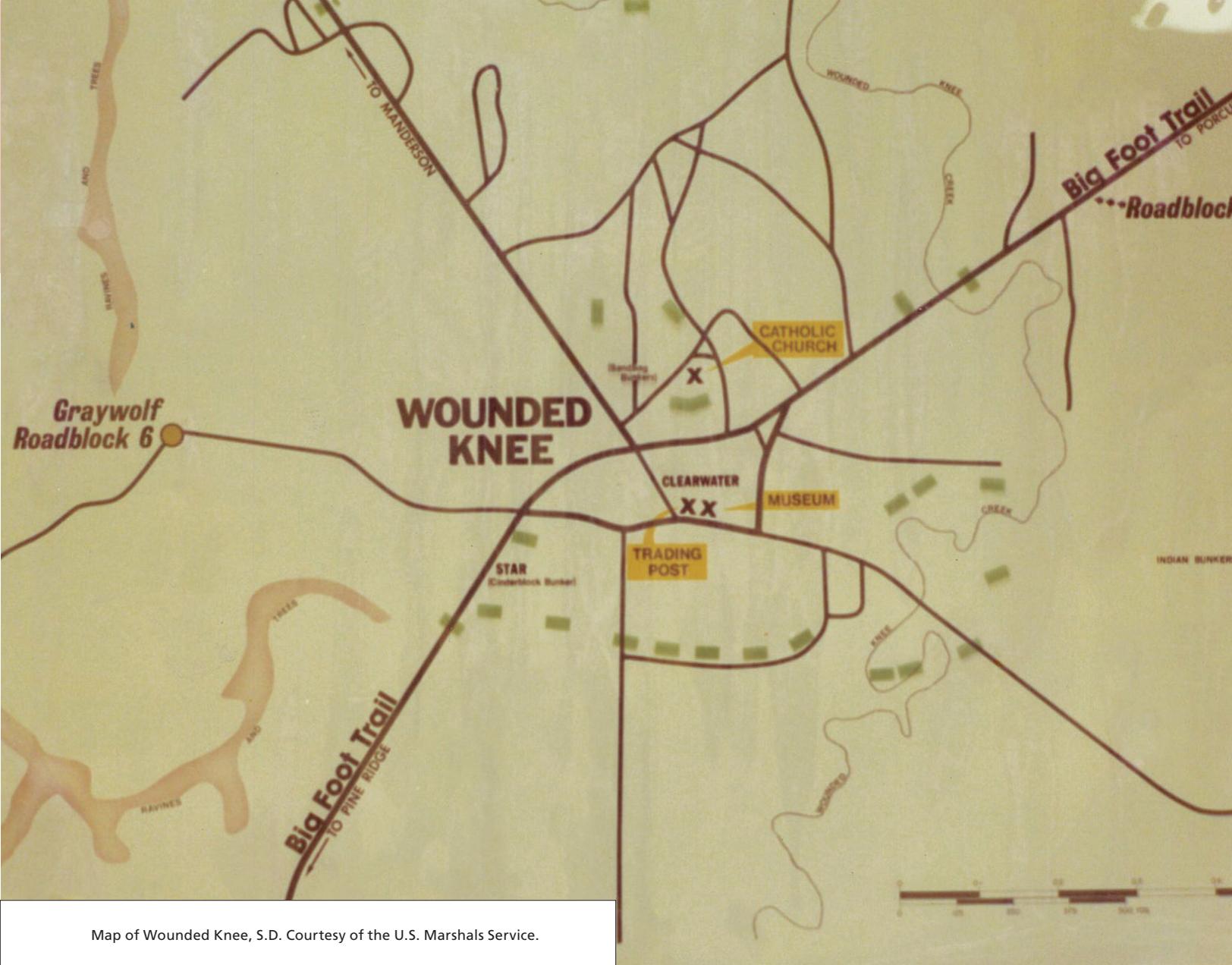
AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT & WOUNDED KNEE—1973



Deputy U.S. Marshal Jack Sutton mans a post outside Wounded Knee, S.D. United States Marshals Museum Collections, donated by Jack Sutton, retired Supervisory Deputy U.S. Marshal.

During the 1950s and 60s, there was a great interest among Native American peoples in retaining their cultural roots, and preserving their tribal identities. The most radical elements of this movement became the core of the American Indian Movement (AIM). Founded in 1968, AIM was and is a Native American activist organization whose focus is on preservation of Native culture and sovereignty for Native American tribes in the United States. Though the organization saw its peak in the late 1960s and 70s, it

continues to exist, working to fight for the recognition of treaties signed between Native American tribes and the federal government. Some of the more well-known events AIM was involved in include their occupation of the island prison, Alcatraz, in 1969; the "Trail of Broken Treaties" march on Washington, D.C., in 1971; their occupation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Building in Washington, D.C., in 1972; and the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on the Pine Ridge Reservation in 1973.



Map of Wounded Knee, S.D. Courtesy of the U.S. Marshals Service.

Internal tribal tension had been growing for years over the poor conditions on the Pine Ridge of the Oglala Lakota Indians—one of the largest, but also poorest, reservations in the United States since its inception in 1889. Many in the tribe believed that Richard Wilson, the elected tribal leader in 1972, had become corrupt, and turned to members of AIM for help. Three weeks before Wounded Knee was taken over, the tribal council tried to impeach Wilson but were not successful. This led members of AIM to call for action.

AIM SEIZES CONTROL

The town of Wounded Knee, whose population was around 50 people, was seized by approximately 200 members of the Oglala Lakota tribe and their AIM leaders, who were of tribal nations, on February 27, 1973—beginning a 71-day occupation of the area. The site was chosen because of

its historic and symbolic nature, being the location of the 1890 Wounded Knee Massacre, where approximately 300 Native American men, women, and children were killed in a shootout with federal troops. The small town consisted primarily of a church and trading post, which contained a U.S. Post Office. They demanded the return of land that they said belonged to the Great Sioux Nation, per the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868, which included almost the entire western half of South Dakota. The U.S. Marshals Service, along with other federal agencies, felt the intent of the takeover was to eventually move on government buildings in the area. In response to the occupation, deputy U.S. marshals, along with members of Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Police and the FBI, were brought in from all ranks of service and from districts around the country to help bring the standoff to an end.

WOUNDED KNEE OPERATION

From its start, the Wounded Knee operation was the responsibility of the USMS's Special Operations Group (SOG), which had been formed only two years before. Closely modeled on military first-response teams, SOG deputy marshals were trained to respond immediately to emergencies and high-threat situations, such as terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and civil disorders.

The federal government set up roadblocks around Wounded Knee for 15 miles in every direction. Both sides were armed, and shooting was a regular occurrence. During the first day of the roadblocks, six FBI agents were pinned

down in a shootout, and two deputy U.S. marshals were sent to repel the attack in an armored vehicle. They arrived just in time to stop the agents from being overrun. A few days later, a U.S. marshal roadblock was fired on and pinned down.

“SOG deputy marshals were trained to respond immediately to emergencies and high-threat situations.”

Deputy Commander Wayne McMurtray radioed for support, and was joined by Associate Director William Hall and

Barricaded church following the occupation of Wounded Knee, S.D., 1973. United States Marshals Museum Collections, donated by Jack Sutton, retired Supervisory Deputy U.S. Marshal.





Barricaded Catholic Church at Wounded Knee, S.D., used as a firing position by AIM. United States Marshals Museum Collections, donated by Jack Sutton, retired Supervisory Deputy U.S. Marshal.

Jesse Grider from headquarters staff. They soon overtook the snipers. McMurtry was later wounded in a roadblock shootout. Snipers were also driven back with gas grenade launchers and automatic rifle fire from helicopters.

ICEBREAKER

On March 13, Harlington Wood, Jr., an assistant attorney general of the U.S. Justice Department, became the first

government official to enter Wounded Knee without a military escort. He met with AIM leaders for days. Exhaustion made him too ill to finish the negotiations, but he is recognized as the "icebreaker" between the government and AIM. Leaders also met with U.S. Senators, FBI agents, and other representatives from the Department of Justice, and there was widespread media coverage.

U. S. MARSHALS SERVICE
SPECIAL OPERATIONS GROUP

PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED TO NEUTRALIZE THE EFFECTIVE OF MINES AND
BOOBYTRAPS.

1. ALWAYS be alert for anything unusual, regardless of location or situation.
2. NEVER assume any area clear of mines or boobytraps.
3. LOOK OUT! Avoid crossing ditches, streams at prepared sites.
4. CHECK gates, doors and entrances - select your own entrance.
5. When clearing an area with metallic mine detector always check under metal objects - such as discarded cans or other ATTENTION attractors - mines, boobytraps might be concealed beneath those DECOY objects.
6. When entering into the immediate area of previously occupied bunker, positions (enemy), open all doors, windows by attaching cable, line move back, then PULL! from COVERED position.
7. RETRIVE all abandoned equipment by use of grappling hook or other such device - DONT! pick up anything.
8. The surest, safest method to locate any mine is by probing.
9. Always assume more than one explosion will take place if engaged by command detonated mine or boobytrap.

THE SAFEST METHOD TO NEUTRALIZE ANY DEVICE IS TO BLOW IT IN PLACE WITH DEMOLITIONS.

"Grey Eagle"

U.S. Marshals Service Special Operations Group procedures, from Wounded Knee, S.D. United States Marshals Museum Collections, donated by Jerry Lowry, retired Supervisory Deputy U.S. Marshal.

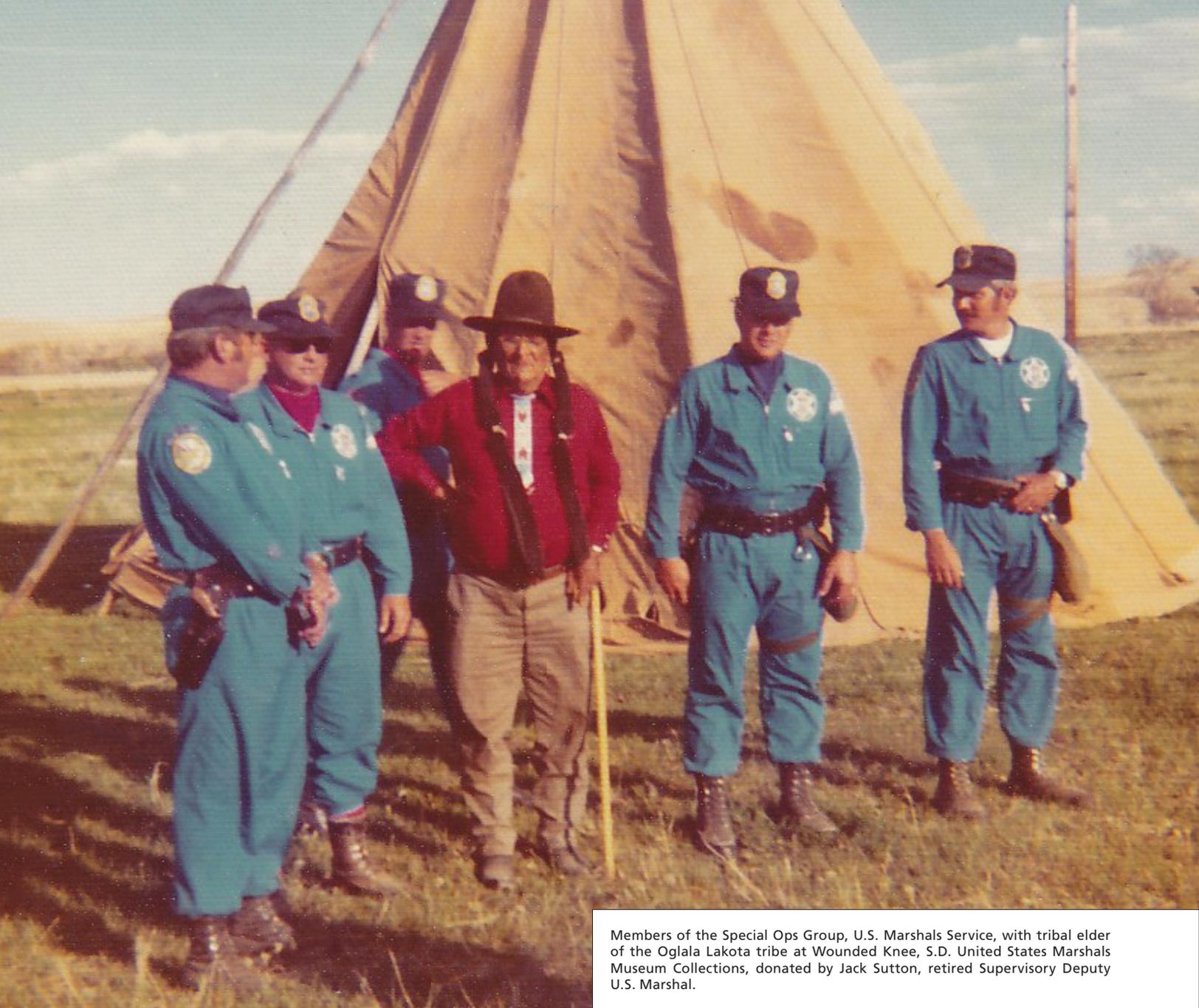


Deputy U.S. Marshals with federal official and members of the Oglala Lakota tribe at Wounded Knee, S.D. United States Marshals Museum Collections, donated by Jack Sutton, retired Supervisory Deputy U.S. Marshal.

AIM members and their followers based themselves out of the Catholic Church building. They ran raids at night, using spotlights to harass federal forces. AIM leaders at the site included founders Russell Means and Dennis Banks.

The U.S. Marshals Service decided to wait out the AIM followers in order to reduce victims on both sides. After 30 days, the government's tactics became harsher. Electricity was cut off in Wounded Knee and water and food supplies were stopped, while it was still winter in South Dakota. The media was not allowed to enter the area.

The confrontation at Wounded Knee ended on May 8, 1973, following 10 weeks of negotiations, after federal officials promised to investigate AIM complaints against the BIA and others. On that day, the occupiers of Wounded Knee surrendered their weapons, and the U.S. Marshals Service took control of the town. Means and Banks were arrested, but the charges were dropped because of issues with the prosecution's presentation of the case.



Members of the Special Ops Group, U.S. Marshals Service, with tribal elder of the Oglala Lakota tribe at Wounded Knee, S.D. United States Marshals Museum Collections, donated by Jack Sutton, retired Supervisory Deputy U.S. Marshal.

CASUALTIES

Despite efforts to reduce violence, the two sides did exchange fire and there were casualties during the standoff. U.S. Marshal Lloyd Grimm (District of Nebraska) was seriously wounded and paralyzed, as was an FBI agent. Two Native Americans were killed. A Civil Rights activist, Ray Robinson, is also believed to have been killed. He was seen arriving in Wounded Knee but disappeared and was never seen or heard from again.

The incident represented the longest public disorder in the history of the U.S. Marshals Service. The events rallied Native Americans, who were inspired by the sight of their people's defiance of the government, which had often failed them.

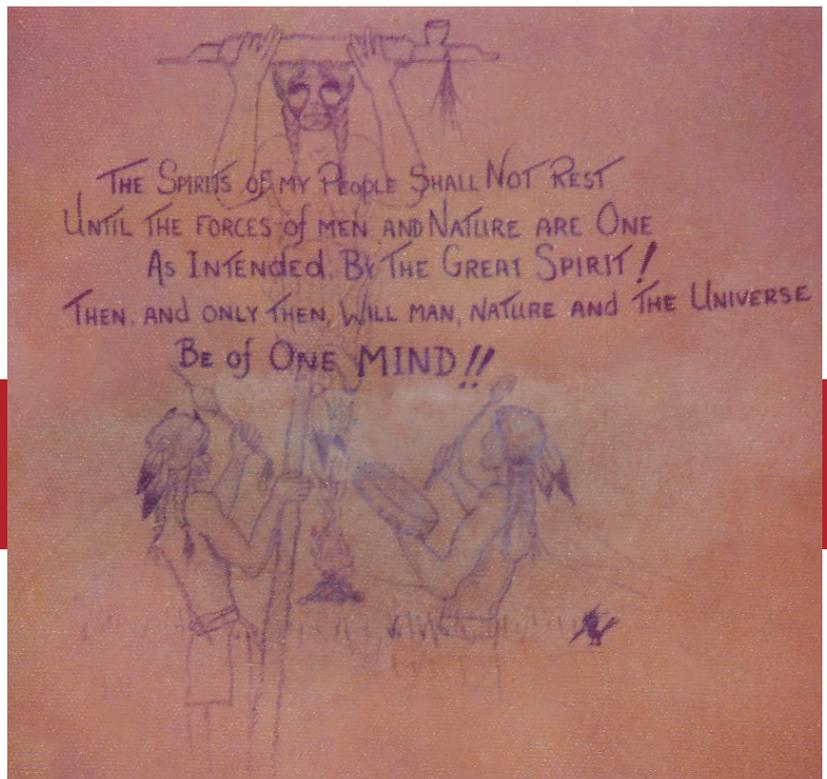
Violence continued on the reservation throughout the 1970s, including a shootout in 1975 that claimed the lives of two FBI agents and a Native man. This resulted in the arrest and conviction of Leonard Peltier, who was sentenced to two life sentences and remains in prison. AIM, however, declined quickly in popularity following the Wounded Knee incident. Its last national event was held in 1978. Congress never took any action in response to the occupation, but a few tribes did have some successes in federal and state courts. The U.S. Marshals Service prepared themselves, especially through the SOG, for many other similar confrontations they believed would come with AIM, but with the decline of AIM, those confrontations never happened.



American Indian Movement drumhead picked up from the Wounded Knee encampment following the occupation. United States Marshals Museum Collections. Donated by James Crawford, retired Deputy U.S. Marshal.



Images drawn on the wall of the church in Wounded Knee during the occupation. United States Marshals Museum Collections, donated by Jack Sutton, retired Supervisory Deputy U.S. Marshal.



AGREEMENT

To effect the May 1973 meetings between White House representatives and headmen and chiefs of the Teton Sioux contemplated in the April 5, 1973 Agreement between the parties, it is agreed that both the dispossession of arms of the occupants of Wounded Knee and the end of the armed occupation of Wounded Knee will be accomplished in the following manner:

1. The details of this Agreement will be implemented starting at 7:00 A.M., Wednesday, May 9, 1973, and will proceed with expedition until the armed confrontation at Wounded Knee is ended.
2. At 7:00 A.M. the Government will remove all its APC's, *and put one chief or headman in each APC. Transfer* from the Wounded Knee perimeter and the occupants of Wounded Knee will, simultaneously, evacuate all their bunkers, roadblocks, other fortifications, and buildings and assemble at the Tipi Chapel.
3. Upon assembly, all weapons, ammunition, explosives, and explosive devices will be turned over to C.R.S. by the occupants of Wounded Knee. C.R.S. will transport the weaponry to the old tipi site for examination by Government officials. Those weapons which are both legal, and tagged in a manner identifying the owners, will be returned to the owners within 24 hours. All illegal weapons and untagged weapons will be seized. A list of all weapons shall be delivered through C.R.S. to the Government by 5:00 P.M., Sunday, May 6, 1973, so that the weapons turned over to the Government on May 9, 1973 can be checked against the May 6, 1973 list. *19 CRS personnel to be in Wounded Knee Tuesday and Wednesday.*

4. After C.R.S. has turned all weapons over to Government officials at the old tipi site, the processing of the occupants of Wounded Knee will begin. C.R.S. will monitor the processing. The occupants of Wounded Knee will divide themselves into three groups:

- a. Those with outstanding arrest warrants against them;
- b. Resident occupants of Wounded Knee who resided there prior to February 26, 1973; and
- c. All others.

The occupants comprising each of these three groups will identify themselves with the aid of the agreed-upon form filled out in advance. These forms will be delivered by C.R.S. to Government officials by 5:00 P.M., Sunday, May 6, 1973.

5. The occupant group with outstanding warrants against them will proceed first to the old tipi site for processing. The Government will provide transportation to the old tipi site from the Tipi Chapel area.

6. When the warranted occupants have been processed, the resident occupant group whose presence in Wounded Knee predates February 26, 1973 will be processed in like manner.

7. Finally, the "all other" group will be processed in like manner.
8. Processing will be accomplished pursuant to the terms of paragraphs 2(a) and 2(b) of the April 5, 1973 Agreement. There may be a ^{dozen or so} ~~handful~~ of people subject to arrest despite the absence of an outstanding arrest warrant. These people will be processed pursuant to Paragraph 2(a) of the April 5, 1973 Agreement.
9. After those occupants who have been arrested are en route to Rapid City, and the "all other" group is en route from the Pine Ridge reservation, the permanent residents of Wounded Knee will be escorted to their homes by Government officials pursuant to Paragraph 2(c) of the April 5, 1973 Agreement. The searches set forth in Paragraph 2(c) of the April 5, 1973 Agreement will then take place.
10. When the procedures required by Paragraph 9 above have been completed and the Government is satisfied that Wounded Knee is safe for occupancy, the following will take place:
 - a. Government bunkers will be evacuated and covered over;
 - b. Wounded Knee bunkers will be covered over by Government officials;

c. Government roadblocks will be eliminated;

d. A residual force of Marshals and other Government people will be established pursuant to Paragraph 2(d) of the April 5, 1973 Agreement. It is contemplated that the presence of a portion of this force will be required in Wounded Knee for a period of time subsequent to the end of the confrontation. Paragraph 2(f) of the April 5, 1973 Agreement will become operative.

11. The Government renews its commitment to perform on its obligations set forth in Paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of the April 5, 1973 Agreement.

Wayne B. Colburn

 Wayne B. Colburn
 Director,
 U. S. Marshals Service,
 for the United States
 Government

Kent Frizzell

 Kent Frizzell
 Solicitor
 U.S. Department of Interior,
 for the United States
 Government

Richard R. Hellstern

 Richard R. Hellstern
 Dep. Asst. Attorney
 General, U. S. Depart-
 ment of Justice, for
 the United States
 Government

Frank Kills Enemy
Yathew H. King
Isaac Brave Eagle
Frank Fools Crow
Eugene White Hawk

Edward White Deer
Gladys Bissonette
Roger Iron Cloud
Vern Long

Francis Mesteth

For the Oglala Sioux Residents and the American Indian Movement

dated: MAY 5, 1973

GORDON KAHL—1983



Site of the 1983 shootout with Gordon Kahl, Medina, N.D. Photo courtesy of the U.S. Marshals Service.

By most accounts, Gordon Kahl was a simple, ordinary man. He served in World War II as a turret gunner, for which he was highly decorated. After the war, he settled on a 400-acre farm in North Dakota, and also worked as a mechanic and in the oil fields.

At some point following the war, Kahl decided he would no longer support the federal government. In 1967, he wrote a letter to the government informing them he would no longer pay taxes, as he believed it was illegal for the government to require it. In the 1970s, while living in Texas, he established the first Texas chapter of the Posse Comitatus,

a far-right social movement that touted an anti-government, anti-Semitic message. He encouraged others to take a similar stance, and not to pay their taxes either.

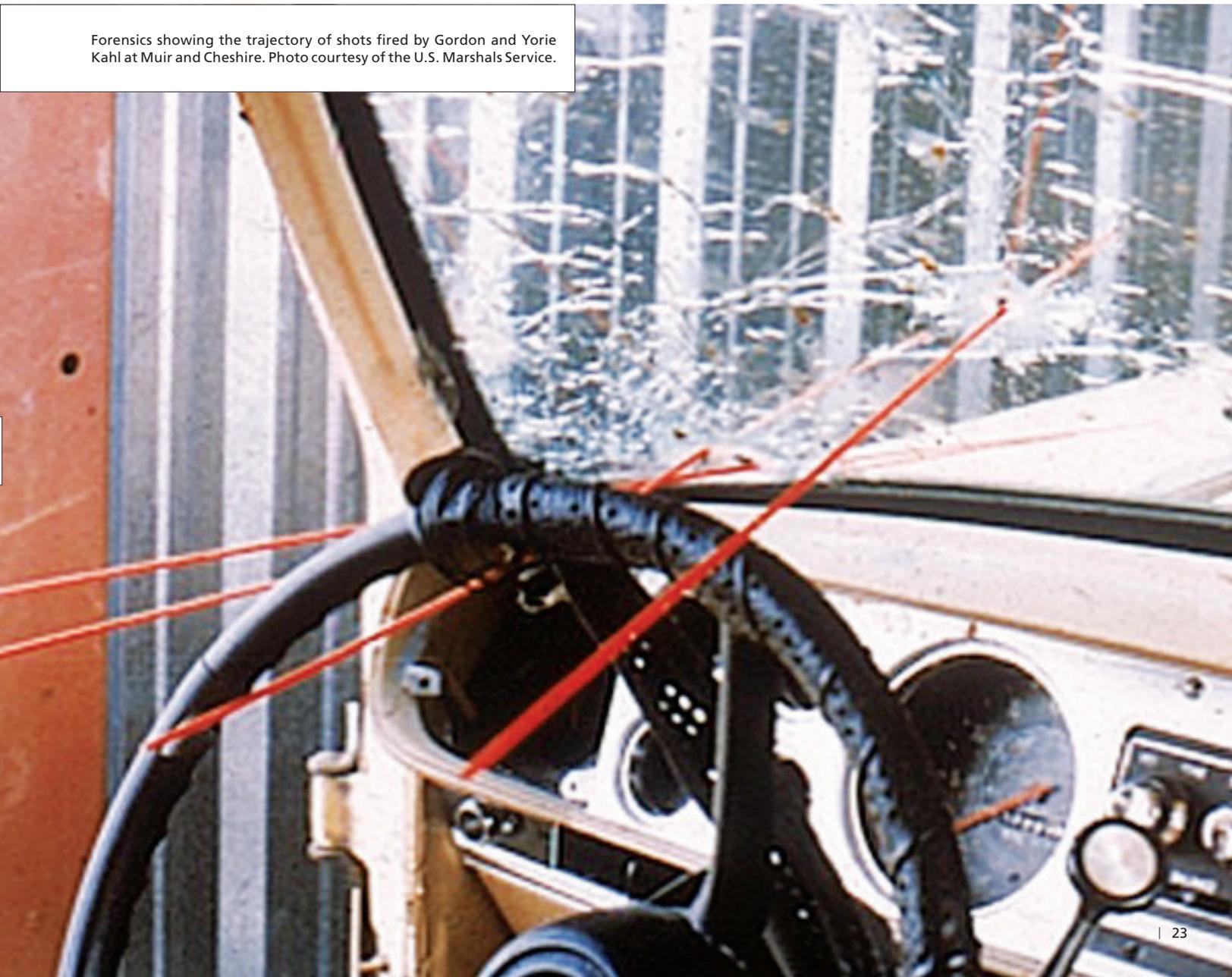
In 1976, he was convicted of failure to pay taxes for 1973 and 1974, and served eight months of a two-year sentence, with five years of probation. During his years of probation, he became more and more involved in the anti-government movement, including an early version of the Sovereign Citizens, called the Township Movement, who sought to end recognition of the federal government and establish a system based more on English Common Law.

ROAD BLOCK TURNS TO SHOOTOUT

In 1981, Kahl returned to North Dakota, violating his parole. In early 1983, local law enforcement learned of a Township meeting Kahl would be attending. On February 13, near Medina, Kahl attended the meeting with his wife, son, and several supporters. As the Kahls left the meeting with their friend Scott Faul, followed by another car, U.S. Marshals, the Stutsman County Sheriff, and Medina Police attempted to arrest Kahl with a road block. As Kahl's vehicle approached the road block, Kahl noticed the officers and attempted to escape. When the party took a wrong turn, the officers moved in to block them from leaving and attempted the arrest. The officers got out of their vehicles, weapons drawn, and ordered the party to surrender. Kahl, his son Yorie, and Faul exited the vehicle with weapons drawn and sought cover. A tense standoff ensued for several minutes, until the first shot was fired. According to the U.S. Marshals Service,

Yorie Kahl fired first, wounding Deputy U.S. Marshal Robert Cheshire in the chest. Yorie was then injured when he was shot in the chest by Stutsman County Sheriff Bradley Kapp. Kahl then shot through the windshield of Kapp's car, injuring Kapp with shards of glass. As he fired two to three more shots, wounded Deputy U.S. Marshal Cheshire was able to get off three more rounds, all of which missed. Faul fired at least seven shots, striking Cheshire a second time, killing him. Another of his shots ricocheted off of the pavement, hitting Deputy U.S. Marshal Jim Hopson in the ear, causing permanent brain damage. U.S. Marshal Kenneth Muir managed to fire off one shot, hitting a revolver Yorie was wearing in a shoulder holster, failing to wound him. Muir was then hit in the chest by a shot from Kahl, killing him almost instantly. Police Officer Steve Schnabel was wounded by a ricocheting bullet to the leg. The entire shootout lasted around 30 seconds.

Forensics showing the trajectory of shots fired by Gordon and Yorie Kahl at Muir and Cheshire. Photo courtesy of the U.S. Marshals Service.

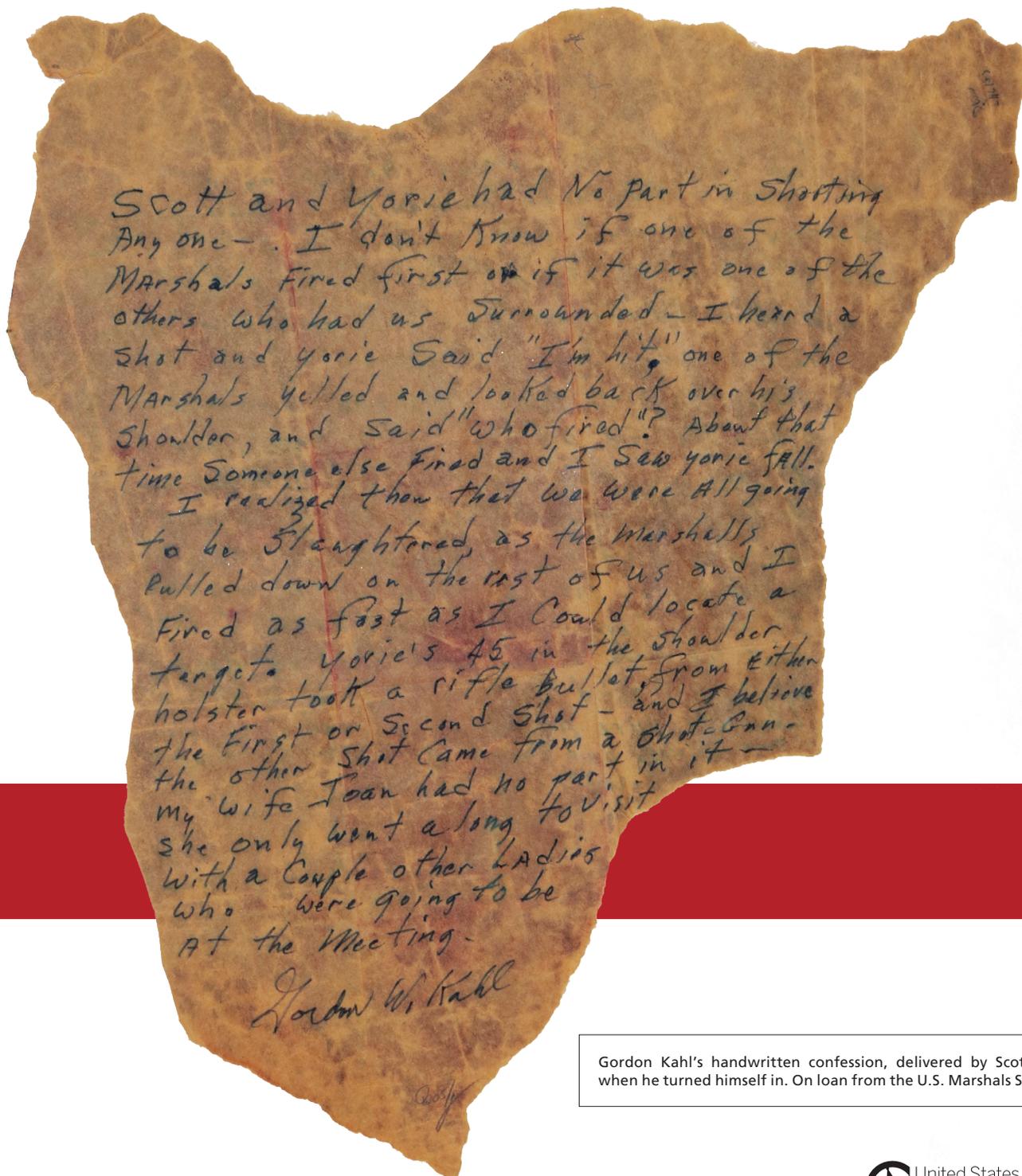


FUGITIVE ON THE LAM

When the shooting stopped, Kahl walked among the dead and injured officers, while Faul attended the injured Yorie. Kahl took Schnabel's shotgun, revolver, and police car. After dropping Yorie at a health clinic in Medina, he fled. Yorie Kahl was arrested after being treated for his wounds, and Scott Faul turned himself in shortly after. Kahl's wife was also arrested.

Kahl was now a fugitive on the lam. A massive manhunt ensued. A search of his farmhouse turned up numerous

weapons, ammunition, and Posse Comitatus literature, but no sign of Kahl. A \$25,000 reward was offered for information leading to his arrest—the largest in USMS history to that point. U.S. Marshals, Deputies, Inspectors, and other USMS personnel worked around the clock to locate Kahl, working closely with the FBI and state and local law enforcement agencies from around the country. Scott Faul turned himself in on February 26, with a letter from Kahl claiming responsibility for the deaths of U.S. Marshal Muir and Deputy U.S. Marshal Cheshire.



Gordon Kahl's handwritten confession, delivered by Scott Faul when he turned himself in. On loan from the U.S. Marshals Service.



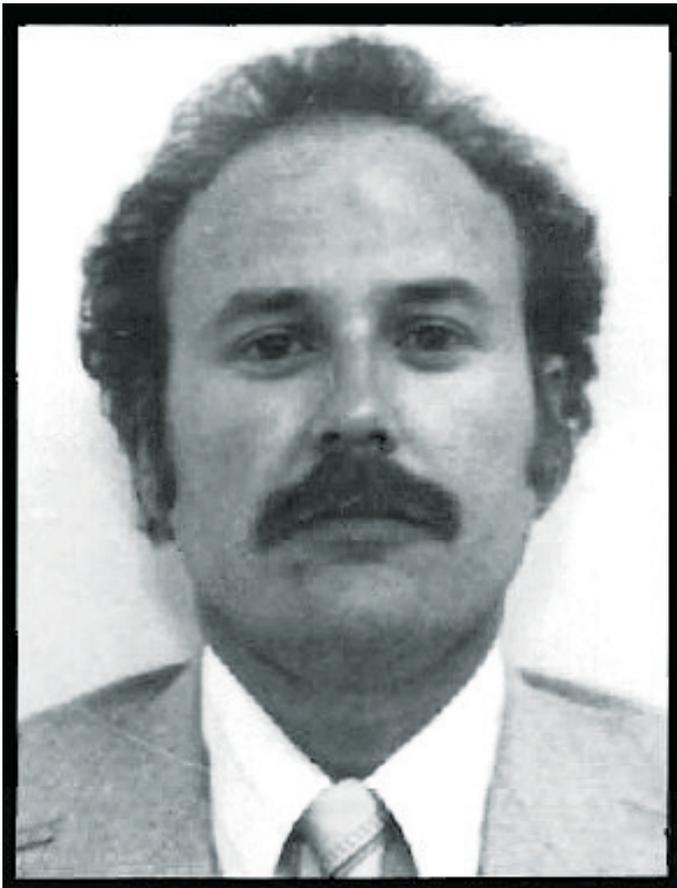
House where Gordon Kahl was hiding out and later killed in Smithfield, Ark. Photo courtesy of the U.S. Marshals Service.

A FIERY END

That summer, tips were received that Kahl was hiding out in a home in Smithfield, Arkansas. Local law enforcement and FBI agents gathered outside the home on June 3, 1983, and another shootout followed. Lawrence County Sheriff Harold Matthews entered the home with another officer. As the two officers entered the kitchen Kahl came out from behind the refrigerator. Sheriff Matthews and Kahl fired at one another. Matthews was hit in the chest, and Kahl was hit in the head. Two FBI agents outside heard the shots, and fired into the house, hitting Matthews again with buckshot. Matthews was able to stumble out of the house. While Kahl was occupied with Matthews, a deputy marshal and local law enforcement officer climbed on the roof of the house and

dropped gas canisters down the chimney. The house proved to be highly flammable, along with all the ammunition Kahl had stored there, and sparks from the gunfire set it on fire. Kahl, who had been mortally wounded by Matthews, did not exit the house when the fire started as law enforcement officers expected. His remains were found the next day. Matthews made it to a hospital, but died in surgery.

The Gordon Kahl shootout had lasting effects on the U.S. Marshals Service, especially in training. It became widely used for training deputies in how to handle similar situations, and new training methods and programs were developed based on the event. Kahl became a martyr for the anti-government movement.



Deputy U.S. Marshal Robert Cheshire. Courtesy of the U.S. Marshals Service.

“In a nation governed by law, there is no greater tragedy than the loss of those killed while trying to enforce and defend that law. We all owe a great debt, which we can honor, but never fully repay, to those brave men who died trying to enforce our law and protect us.”

–U.S. Attorney General William French Smith II, at a memorial service on March 14, 1983, for U.S. Marshal Kenneth Muir and Deputy U.S. Marshal Robert Cheshire, held in the Great Hall of the U.S. Department of Justice.

U.S. Marshal Kenneth Muir. Courtesy of the U.S. Marshals Service.



Credentials of U.S. Marshal Kenneth Muir. On loan from the U.S. Marshals Service.

OKLAHOMA CITY BOMBING-1995



Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building following the bombing on April 19, 1995, in downtown Oklahoma City. United States Marshals Museum Collections. Donated by L. Scott Evans, retired Deputy U.S. Marshal.

On the morning of April 19, 1995, Timothy McVeigh parked a Ryder® truck containing a homemade bomb with high-grade explosives in a drop-off zone of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, exited and locked the truck, and headed for his getaway car a few blocks away. About two minutes later, at 9:02 a.m., the bomb exploded, blowing away about a third of the nine-story Murrah Building, killing 168 people, and injuring almost 700 more. It also damaged or destroyed about 324 other buildings within a 16-block radius.

The U.S. Marshals Service office for the Western District of Oklahoma was located on the second floor of the United States Courthouse across the street. Deputy U.S. Marshal Jamy Murphy was sitting at his desk the morning of April 19, going through the routines of a normal day. The explosion pushed his chair back from his desk, just as pieces of walls above fell through the ceiling and landed where he had been sitting. As years' worth of dust from the old building filled the air, deputies sprang into action implementing their emergency plan, getting everyone out of the building and



View of the opposite side of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building, following the bombing on April 19, 1995. United States Marshals Museum Collections. Donated by L. Scott Evans, retired Deputy U.S. Marshal.

protecting the federal judges. As they exited the building, thinking their building was the only one affected, they saw the smoke rising from the Murrah Building. This observation was soon followed by the realization that they could see through the Murrah Building. The deputies headed for the Murrah Building, entering the parking garage and heading for the underground entrance. Instead, they encountered a large pile of rubble. Hearing screams coming from inside, they began climbing to enter the collapsed section of the building. Murphy proceeded down into the darkened garage, found his Marshals Service vehicle, and drove it out for access to its communication tools, including cell phone and radio. No one knew what had caused the explosion.

RESCUE AND RECOVERY

Oklahoma City Police Officers, Oklahoma County Sheriff Deputies, Oklahoma City Firemen, Oklahoma State Troopers, and other rescue personnel had begun to arrive by this time. All U.S. Marshals Service personnel had been located and accounted for, and many continued to work on rescue

and recovery. Others worked to locate judges and other court personnel.

U.S. Marshal Patrick Wilkerson, who had been away from the office for a special event that morning, arrived and, along with the Special Agent in Charge of Secret Service, leapt into action as well. Along with deputies, they climbed what was left of a stairwell to the ninth floor of the Murrah Building, where the Secret Service office was located. It was almost completely destroyed.

Soon, a call went out that an unexploded bomb had been found among the building rubble. Emergency personnel were pulled back from the building, and Murphy's USMS vehicle was moved across the street to a safer location. When the "all clear" was given, Western District personnel returned to assist with rescue efforts. However, the building was becoming increasingly unstable, and the winds were increasing. Falling debris was a threat to all involved, and had already claimed the life of a nurse who had driven from Arkansas to help as soon as she heard news of the bombing.



A deputy U.S. marshal stands outside the damaged parking garage of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building following the bombing. Photo courtesy of the U.S. Marshals Service.

The U.S. Marshals Service office was now unusable and a nearby dry cleaner offered the use of his building as a temporary office. All USMS personnel were told to report there. As Murphy moved his vehicle to the temporary location, he described to headquarters staff on the cell phone what he had seen. This also gave him the opportunity to witness the destruction in the surrounding area. The USMS was later able to move to an RV secured for them by headquarters. They were also allowed to temporarily enter the courthouse to retrieve essential supplies and information.

CRIME SCENE

Within five hours of the explosion, law enforcement had determined that the explosion had been the result of a deliberate attack on the Murrah Building caused by a bomb planted in a Ryder® truck. Sketches of individuals believed to be involved had been released and were being distributed across the country. This made the Murrah Building not only a disaster area, but a crime scene as well.

The FBI requested the USMS provide security for the inner perimeter, or for one block around the Murrah Building, where only rescue and response personnel were allowed to

enter. It was quickly becoming obvious that between their regular duties of securing the U.S. Courthouse and what was being requested they were going to need more than just Western District personnel. Headquarters authorized a special assignment detail for 22 deputies to be sent to Oklahoma City. Deputies came from the Eastern and Northern Districts of Oklahoma, as well as districts in other states. The FBI set up a joint investigative center. Murphy was assigned there as the USMS representative, and assisted with the tip line, taking calls with information about the bombing.

“The sight of bodies and body parts being pulled from the rubble was burned into their memories.”

As order was restored and roles were assigned, Western District deputies were assigned mostly day shifts, manning the inner security perimeter and continuing normal district operations. Out-of-town deputies were assigned night shifts, manning the inner security perimeter. All worked 12-hour shifts. A fence was erected around the inner perimeter, and a process for identifying who was authorized to enter

was established. This proved difficult as the deputies were required to man multiple entry points.

Conditions deteriorated inside the inner perimeter. Dust from the many pieces of machinery filled the air, as well as loud noises. Deputies had to be issued respirators, hard hats, hearing and eye protection. Deputies reported that the smell of death constantly permeated the air. The sight of bodies and body parts being pulled from the rubble was burned into their memories. A pilot with the USMS Air Operations Division lost his wife, who was an employee of the Federal Credit Union housed in the Murrah Building.

ARREST AND CHARGES FILED

Timothy McVeigh was arrested for illegal weapons possession by an Oklahoma State Trooper in a traffic stop 90 minutes after the bombing. As rescue and investigative efforts got underway, McVeigh was sitting in a jail cell in Perry, Oklahoma. On the same day, Terry Nichols was arrested by the FBI as a material witness in the District of Kansas. Forensic evidence linked McVeigh and his accomplice, Nichols, to the attack, and within days both were charged with the bombing. McVeigh was put into FBI custody and transported to Oklahoma City. Following an appearance before a U.S. Magistrate Judge, he was transferred to

U.S. Marshals Service perimeter checkpoint outside of the bombing site. United States Marshals Museum Collections. Donated by L. Scott Evans, retired Deputy U.S. Marshal.



USMS custody. He was housed in the Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) in El Reno, Oklahoma. All persons charged in connection with the crime would be remanded into the custody of the USMS. Western District personnel had the difficult duty of determining where to safely hold bombing-related prisoners in their custody, as well as how to produce those prisoners for their court appearances. This was while they were still working out of an RV because their offices were too damaged to be used. It was determined, with the presiding judge, that McVeigh's preliminary hearing would be held in the El Reno facility on April 27. This solved the issue of security, but raised other issues concerning who would be allowed to attend, considering it was such a secure facility. The Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI) was called in to assist.

MEDIA ACCESS AND THE "POOL"

Murphy worked with the OSBI to determine media access to the hearing. They determined that there was only space to

allow six members of the media to attend. A "pool" system was created to determine who would get to attend. Those who wanted to submit their names were invited to be at the media command center the morning of April 27 for the drawing. Business cards were collected in a converted coffee can that Murphy had covered with colored paper and the USMS seal. There were six categories for the drawing. For each category, business cards of the interested journalists were collected, and one drawn. The method was so successful Murphy continued to use it until the court proceedings were moved out of Oklahoma City.

Following McVeigh's preliminary hearing, USMS headquarters sent Court Security Division Inspectors to aid the Western District during the high-profile case. They also sent the USMS Mobile Command Center to assist the deputies manning the inner security perimeter. During this time, Terry Nichols was transported to the Western District of Oklahoma and housed at the El Reno facility with McVeigh.



Makeshift memorial set up at the site of the bombed Murrah Building in Oklahoma City. United States Marshals Museum Collections. Donated by L. Scott Evans, retired Deputy U.S. Marshal.



Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building following the bombing on April 19, 1995, in downtown Oklahoma City. United States Marshals Museum Collections. Donated by L. Scott Evans, retired Deputy U.S. Marshal.

On May 23, the remains of the Murrah Building were imploded. This ended the marshals' responsibility for the inner security perimeter, and allowed the now repaired U.S. Courthouse to resume normal operations. In addition to bombing-related operations, the investigation into USMS Top 15 fugitive Emmitt McSwain moved to the Western District of Oklahoma. The Enforcement Operations Division sent personnel to handle the investigation, which was conducted from the Mobile Command Center.

Having McVeigh and Nichols housed at the El Reno facility also meant increased travel and operational planning for the Western District deputies. It was over 30 miles each way from the courthouse to the FCI, and the prisoners had frequent court appearances during the 10 months they were there, each requiring its own operational plan to ensure both men's safety. Each operational plan included a number of factors, including but not limited to: prisoner transport, perimeter monitoring, courtroom security, and media access. The Witness Security Division provided an armored vehicle to assist with secure transport. In late summer, a third defendant, Michael Fortier, was added to the mix after he was charged with failing to warn authorities about the plan for the bombing. Eventually the Oklahoma County Sheriff's

office agreed to house McVeigh and Nichols in Oklahoma City on a case-by-case basis at the request of the USMS to lessen some of the demand.

McVeigh and Nichols' trial was set for May 17, 1996, in Lawton, Oklahoma, and the USMS immediately began operational planning. This included both prisoner logistics and courtroom logistics, on account of the small size of the courthouse for such a high-profile trial. It also included determining space for jurors, witnesses, media, and the public. Planning for space to sequester jurors during the trial, housing for USMS personnel, communications, evacuation routes, and more was also required. On December 4, 1995, a new judge was appointed to replace the Western District of Oklahoma Court Judge presiding over the case, and additional adjustments had to be made.

TRIAL MOVED OUT OF OKLAHOMA

On February 20, 1996, the presiding judge in the case, U.S. District Court Judge Richard Matsch, ordered that the trial for McVeigh and Nichols would be moved from the Western District of Oklahoma to the District of Colorado. This move meant the need for a new set of operational plans, this time headed by the District of Colorado. The two



Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building following the bombing on April 19, 1995, in downtown Oklahoma City. United States Marshals Museum Collections. Donated by L. Scott Evans, retired Deputy U.S. Marshal.

districts worked together to maintain continuity and security at the new location. On March 30, 1996, the prisoners were transferred to the Will Rogers World Airport in unmarked cars, where they immediately boarded planes with engines running, ready to take off, and flown by the USMS Air Operations Division pilots.

JURY VERDICT AND SENTENCING

On June 2, 1997, a jury found Timothy McVeigh guilty in federal court of eight counts of murder of federal law enforcement officers, conspiracy to use a weapon of mass destruction, use of a weapon of mass destruction, and destruction by explosives. He was sentenced to death on June 13, and was executed on June 11, 2001. McVeigh was the first person executed for a federal crime in the United States since 1963.

On December 23, 1997, a jury found Terry Nichols guilty in federal court of eight counts of involuntary manslaughter of federal law enforcement officers and conspiracy to use a weapon of mass destruction. On June 4, 1998, he was sentenced to life without parole.

Nichols' Oklahoma state trial began on March 22, 2004. On May 26, he was found guilty of 161 counts of murder, and on August 9 he was sentenced to 161 consecutive life sentences without parole.

The Oklahoma City bombing is the largest domestic terror attack ever to take place in the United States. McVeigh and Nichols killed 168 men, women, and children and injured almost 700. In the aftermath of the bombing, the General Services Administration conducted nationwide studies to improve the security of federal facilities.



Special jackets made with white lettering for USMS personnel working the Oklahoma City bombing site and trial. United States Marshals Museum Collections, donated by Jamy Murphy, retired Deputy U.S. Marshal.



Converted coffee can used to collect media business cards for "media pools." United States Marshals Museum Collections. Donated by Jamy Murphy, retired Deputy U.S. Marshal.



Business cards collected from the reporters for the "media pools." United States Marshals Museum Collections, donated by Jamy Murphy, retired Deputy U.S. Marshal.



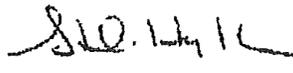
U.S. Department of Justice
United States Marshals Service
Office of the Director

Arlington, Virginia 22202-4340
June 8, 2001

SECURITY ADVISORY # 01-008

Limited Official Use

TO: United States Marshals

FROM: Louie T. McKinney 
Acting Director

SUBJECT: Execution of Timothy McVeigh

- A: **ACTION REQUIRED:** Dissemination - U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) personnel, Court Security Officers (CSOs), the Federal Judiciary
- B: **CLASSIFICATION:** ** For Law Enforcement Use Only**
- C: **USMS SECURITY ALERT:** On June 11, 2001, Timothy McVeigh is scheduled to be executed at the U.S. Penitentiary in Terre Haute, Indiana, for his conviction in the infamous April 19, 1995, Oklahoma City Federal Building bombing in which 168 persons lost their lives. The execution of McVeigh will be the first federal execution held in the United States for several decades. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has identified the execution of McVeigh as a major national security event.

As the execution date for McVeigh draws nearer, it is likely that individuals and groups associated with anti-federal government, white supremacist, and other radical right-wing beliefs, might present a danger to USMS protective interests. Already several USMS districts have experienced individuals who have been brought to their attention for inappropriate, threatening comments connected specifically to the Timothy McVeigh matter. Districts can expect an increase in these types of incidents as the execution date draws nearer. Furthermore, the possibility of other national and international terror organizations engaging in terrorist actions designed to point responsibility to the radical right, cannot be overlooked. Also, as the focus of law enforcement is directed towards domestic right-wing threats, a loss of focus may occur at locations more normally

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

P. 03/85

JUN 08 2001 17:59 FR USMS COMM CENTER 202 207 9117 TO C/CA

Security Advisory sent to U.S. Marshals across the country prior to the execution of Timothy McVeigh, at the time the first federal execution in the United States since 1963, warning them of increased security risks from groups protesting the execution. This document had classification at one time, but has been cleared for use. Courtesy of the U.S. Marshals Service.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

associated with other terrorist threats (at a time when the USMS is involved in the African Embassies bombing trial).

Effective June 10-12, 2001, all federal court facilities will maintain security LEVEL THREE. Security LEVEL THREE consists of the following additional security requirements:

- (a) 100% ID CHECK
- (b) ADDITIONAL SECURITY PATROLS OF THE EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR OF THE FEDERAL COURT BUILDING
- (c) VISUAL INSPECTION OF ALL VEHICLES ENTERING THE GARAGE IN THE FEDERAL COURT BUILDING
- (d) RESTRICT PARKING AROUND THE EXTERIOR OF THE FEDERAL COURT BUILDING

Additionally, it is imperative that management officials ensure that their personnel review and are familiar with:

- (a) District Emergency Response Plan
- (b) Occupant Emergency Plan
- (c) Security Alert Plan
- (d) Operations Response Plan

- D: **STATUS:** Investigation and threat assessment by the FBI, as well as all other federal law enforcement agencies, is actively on-going.
 - E: **CONTACT:** Judicial Security Division, Attention: Senior Inspector Rudolf J. Friederich, (202) 307-9505.
 - F: **MISCELLANEOUS:** Please notify agency heads in your respective buildings (e.g., U.S. Clerk of the Court, U.S. Probation Office, U.S. Attorney's Office, U.S. Trustee, Pre-trial Services, etc.).
- cc: Assistant Directors
General Counsel
Chief Deputy U.S. Marshals
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

P.04/06

JUN 08 2001 17:59 FR USMS COMM CENTER 202 307 9117 TO C/CA

10,500+
ANNUALLY

LIVES IMPACTED
LOCALLY AND
REGIONALLY THROUGH
PROGRAMS, LECTURES,
AND EVENTS SUCH AS:

WINTHROP PAUL ROCKEFELLER
DISTINGUISHED LECTURE SERIES

AN EVENING WITH
GEORGE WASHINGTON

SAFE KIDS! FAIR

WANTED: HIGH-PROFILE
CASES OF THE U.S.
MARSHALS SERVICE

GALLERY LECTURE SERIES

GUNS OF THE FRONTIER

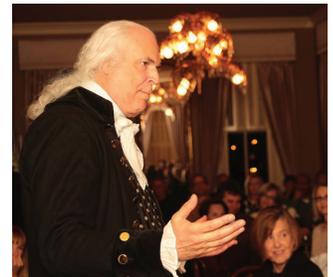
SMALL SHOES, BIG STEPS



WINTHROP P. ROCKEFELLER
DISTINGUISHED LECTURE SERIES

NATIONAL LEARNING CENTER

The United States Marshals Museum has been providing quality educational programming since its inception. Rooted in the history and mission of the U.S. Marshals Service, the programming and resources of the National Learning Center (NLC) are, and will continue to be, designed to reach all ages, locally and across the country. Below is a brief glimpse at the impact the NLC has already had, even before the Museum is built.



EDUCATOR RESOURCE SERIES: TEACHER GUIDES FOR CIVIC LITERACY ENHANCEMENT

The Educator Resource Series brings together primary and secondary source materials for use in the classroom. Topics include the origins of the U.S. Marshals, the Old West and Indian Territory, and U.S. Marshals in the Civil Rights Movement.

ANNUALLY IMPACTING OVER **12,000** STUDENTS & THEIR FAMILIES IN **487** CLASSROOMS ACROSS **20** STATES



PRIMARY SOURCE TOOLKIT

The U.S. Marshals Museum Primary Source Toolkit contains primary and secondary information pertaining to the origins of the U.S. Marshals, the Whiskey Rebellion, and the Fugitive Slave Law. It includes a laminated copy of the United States Constitution.

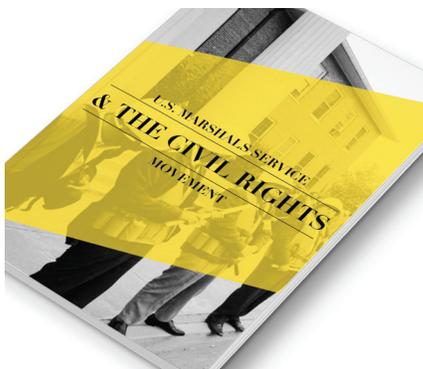
LIFE & LAW IN 19TH CENTURY ARKANSAS

The Life & Law in 19th Century Arkansas Educator Resource contains primary and secondary information pertaining to the title subject. This information is drawn from four historical Fort Smith institutions—the U.S. Marshals Museum, the Fort Smith Museum of History, the Fort Smith National Historic Site, and the Clayton House.



U.S. MARSHALS & THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

The U.S. Marshals Service & the Civil Rights Movement Educator Resource showcases the important role the marshals played throughout the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s. It contains primary and secondary source information, as well as a grade-appropriate book on the Civil Rights Movement.





LEARN MORE ABOUT THE UNITED STATES MARSHALS MUSEUM

FOLLOW US



@MARSHALSMUSEUM

USMMUSEUM.ORG