

**The Gunderson Report On
The Bombing Of The Alfred P.
Murrah Federal Building
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
April 19, 1995**

This version is
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MEMBER OF



Final release date 5/30/95

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Synopsis

The University of Oklahoma Geology Dept., Norman, Oklahoma, recorded "two events" one at 9:02 am and 3 seconds and one 9:02 and 13 seconds on April 19, 1995, which indicates there were two detonations or two bombs activated at the Federal building, the morning of April, 19, 1995. Expert Michael Riconosciuto advises he believes the bomb used was a electro-hydrodynamic gaseous fuel device, which he developed in the early 1980's. This bomb is considered an "A-neutronic" device, hence the designated "Q" clearance is required for information regarding its construction. An abstract of the bomb is set forth. Numerous experts agree that the bomb was not a concoction of fertilizer and fuel oil (fertilizer bomb) as claimed by the government. Fifteen instances are cited herein as to why this bomb was not a fertilizer bomb. A nuclear scientist employed with the U.S. government confirms this. A federal criminal investigator at the scene states Gunderson's investigative results and conclusions are "100% right." Ted L. Gunderson, former Senior Special Agent in Charge of the FBI Los Angeles field office, states the current Attorney General guidelines for domestic security/terrorism investigation are adequate and there is no need for further legislation. Attorney General guidelines set forth.

-Pending-

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PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

- 1979-Present **TED L. GUNDERSON & ASSOCIATES, Santa Monica, Ca.**
Founder, owner and operator of this international security consulting and investigation firm in 1979. Investigator for F. Lee Bailey, Esq. Mr. Bailey describes Ted Gunderson as "a person with investigative skills are unsurpassed by anyone I know or have known."
- 1981-1982 **CALIFORNIA NARCOTICS AUTHORITY**
Consultant appointed by Governor Jerry Brown
- 1984 **LOS ANGELES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE**
Consultant
- 4/79-8/79 **PAN AMERICAN GAMES, San Juan, Puerto Rico**
Security Coordinator. Special Appointee of U.S. Attorney General Griffin B. Bell
- 12/51-3/79 **FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**
- 1977-79: Senior Special Agent-in Charge, Los Angeles California
 - 1973-77: Special Agent-in-Charge of Memphis Tennessee and Dallas, Texas
 - 1973: Chief Inspector
 - 1965-73: Assistant Special Agent in Charge New Haven Connecticut and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 - 1960-65: Special Agent Supervisor, FBI Headquarters, Washington, DC
 - 1951-60: Special Agent

At the time of his retirement, Ted L. Gunderson had over 700 persons under his command and operated a \$22 million dollar budget.

PUBLICATIONS How to Locate Anyone Anywhere Without Leaving Home. -E.P. Dutton, 1989

EDUCATION Bachelor of Science Degree, University of Nebraska

AWARDS : Distinguished Alumnus Award from the University of Nebraska in Recognition of Distinguished and Devoted Service to His Country; 1979 Alumni Highest Effort Award in the Field of Law Enforcement from the Sigma Alpha Epsilon social fraternity; 1977 Law Enforcement Officer of the Year Award from the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Council, Los Angeles, California, 1977.

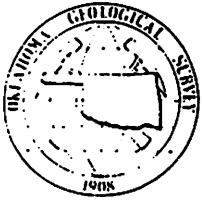
DETAILS:

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA SEISMOGRAM

April 26, 1995, Ted L. Gunderson, president and owner of Ted L. Gunderson and Associates, received a seismogram from the Oklahoma University Department of Geology, which showed that two surface waves were received on their seismograph on April 19, 1995, at 9:02 and 3 seconds and one at 9:02 and 13 seconds. He immediately called the University of Oklahoma Geology Department and talked to Dr. Ken Louzza who confirmed this. Gunderson asked Dr. Louzza to interpret the chart. He stated "this indicates two detonations occurred in Oklahoma City at the precise time recorded by the seismograph."

Dr. Louzza was recontacted on May 11, 1995, as Gunderson had received information that the Geology Department had retracted its findings. Dr. Louzza advised the official statement being made now by the University was that there were TWO EVENTS that took place in the Oklahoma City area on April 19, 1995 at the precise time indicated on the seismogram.

Gunderson subsequently received the following official report from Dr. Raymond L. Brown, Geology Department, University of Oklahoma:



OKLAHOMA
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Charles J. Mankin, Director

April 26, 1995

On April 19, 1995, The Oklahoma Geological Survey's (OGS) seismograph station in Norman, Oklahoma, recorded a Lg surface-wave "train" at 9:02 and 13 seconds a.m. (140213 UTC) shortly after the explosion at the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. The seismometer is located approximately 4 miles north of Norman and 16 miles from downtown Oklahoma City. A second Lg surface-wave was recorded at 9:02 and 23 seconds a.m. (140223). The location and source of the second surface-wave recording is unknown. Detailed investigations at the building site may offer an explanation as to the cause and location of the second event.

Enclosed is a portion of the seismogram that contains the two events. The record is read from top to bottom and from left to right. The small vertical offsets of the horizontal lines are minute marks. Hour marks are twice as long as the minute marks. Date and time is UTC which refers to Coordinated Universal Time, formerly Greenwich Mean Time.

These two events were recorded only on one of the OGS's seismograph-network stations. A seismograph station located at the Omniplex Science Museum in northeast Oklahoma City also recorded two events about 9:02 a.m. However, their recording clock was not synchronized to UTC time. Therefore, the location can not be determined from the seismograph records.

The Richter Magnitude is not defined for surface and/or near surface explosions. Therefore, none is reported.

416 NARS
STARK
E

2 EVENTS



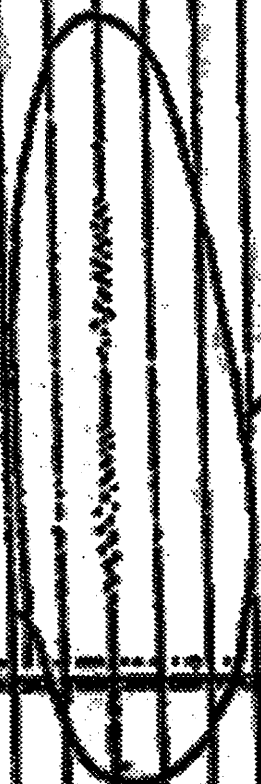
Required AC Power

1334

OMM/19EX



→ 2 weeks
2 weeks
2 weeks



5/2
4/19
END
Events

9:02 A.M.

Seismograms Possibly Associated With The OKC Explosion

**By Raymon L. Brown
Oklahoma Geological Survey
Tuesday, May 09, 1995**

Two instruments near the explosion in Oklahoma City (OKC) recorded signals which appear to be related to the blast.

Station FNO - near Norman, Oklahoma - SE of Blast

The station near Norman, Oklahoma received three signals after 9:02 AM which could have possibly been associated with the blast. The first of these signals has a high frequency character very much like traffic noise that is frequently observed on these instruments. This event could potentially be related to the direct P-wave arrival from the event, but the relative amplitude compared to the later arriving Rayleigh (or Lg) waves makes this interpretation unlikely. The second two events have a low frequency character very much like the signals associated with quarry blasts around the state.

Omniplex Museum - NE of Blast

The Omniplex museum has a seismometer on display which records at reduced gain from that used at the Norman station (to reduce the noise from the city). Admittedly, having a seismometer in a noisy environment may not sound like a good idea, but the instrument was placed there so that the general public could see seismic wave trains recorded from large earthquakes.

Two strong seismic signals arrive at the instrument at about the time the operator of the seismometer felt the blast. This is fortunate since the clock for this instrument was out of sync. because of a power failure. However, the recorded signal and the relative timing appear to be in good shape.

In spite of the reduced gain at the Omniplex, the signal amplitude was large enough to cause the loss of the high amplitude portions of the signal. The heat-sensitive pens were moving so fast that the details of the signal were lost during the highest levels of ground movement. The two large events on the Omniplex recording are represented by the white portions of the record where the signal trace disappears because of the pen movement. The total signal duration at the Omniplex Museum is approximately one minute.

Initial Interpretation:

Determining the location and origin time of an event, i.e. a source for seismic signals, requires at least four recording stations. The two stations mentioned above do not allow a unique assignment of the seismic signals to the blast. However, the signals are recorded at about the time of the blast. Thus, even though the exact origin time of the OKC disaster is uncertain at the level of accuracy required for seismic studies, these seismic signals can best be explained as being related to the explosion or explosions responsible for the blast.

Interpretation of Two Signals

Each of the seismograms has two distinct signals. The simplest explanation of the two signals is the occurrence of two events at the site. Other possible explanations include:

1. the second event represents the collapse of the building
 2. dispersion acted to cause the Rayleigh wave to split into a low frequency early phase and a later arriving Airy phase
 3. air wave
 4. air-coupled Rayleigh wave
- (1) The collapse of the building is not a likely to cause a shorter duration pulse (observed on the seismogram at the Omniplex) than the direct signal from the explosion.
- (2) The difference in frequency between the two signals observed at the station near Norman is not large enough. Dispersion is not the likely explanation of the two signals observed near Norman.
- (3) The air wave (a direct wave traveling through the air) is a possible explanation for the second event at the Omniplex. However, it is difficult to describe the second event at the Norman station as an air wave because the speed of travel would far exceed the speed of sound in air (1100 feet/second). Admittedly, the velocity of the air wave must be supersonic for a certain distance away from the explosion. This possibility should be considered in future studies of the blast. Based upon the information

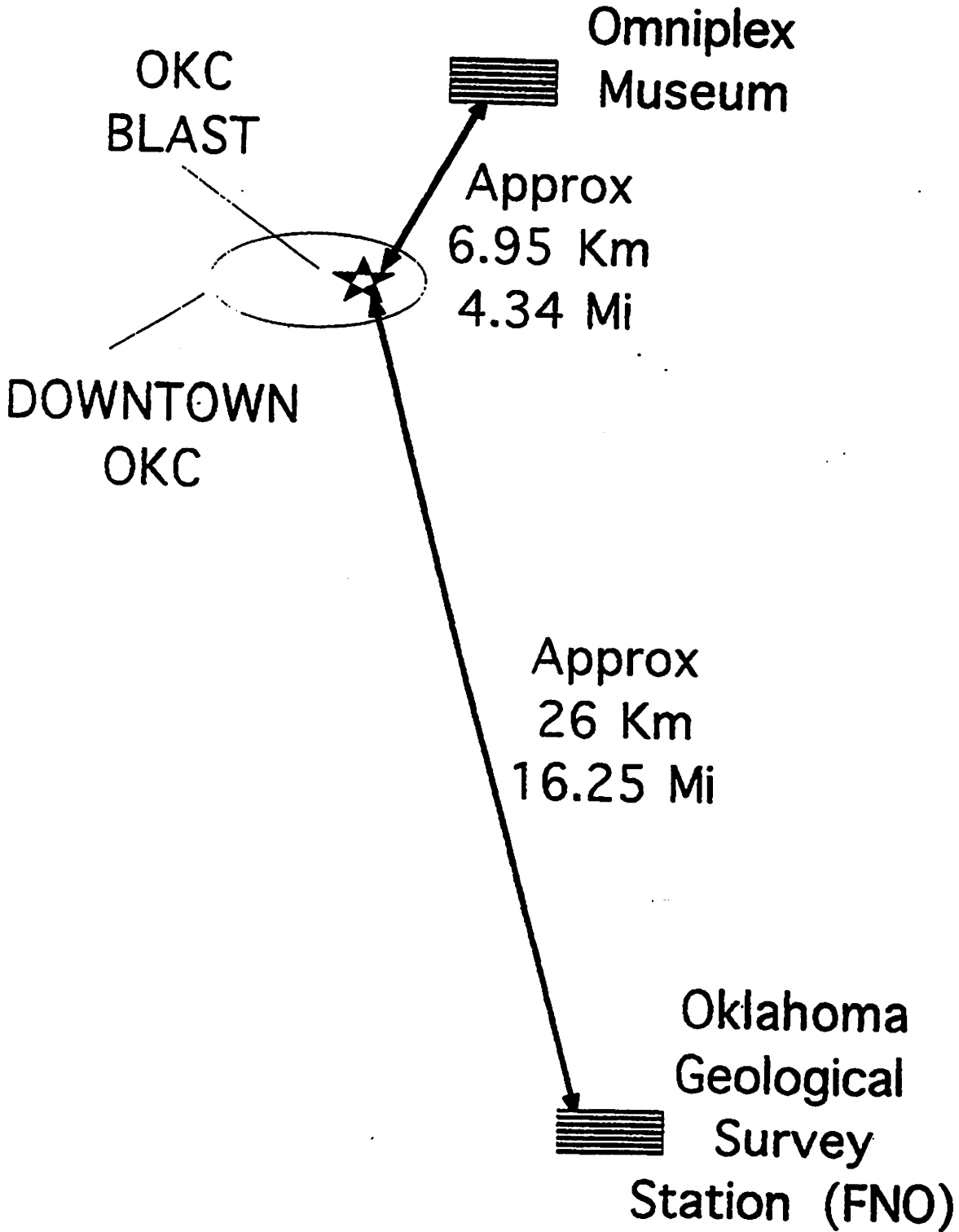
at hand, it is unlikely the air wave travels at a velocity much different than the speed of sound in air.

- (4) The air-coupled Rayleigh wave is a seismic wave excited in the earth by a large explosion above the surface of the earth. The resultant Rayleigh waves then travel through the earth and appear to have been created by the explosion. These waves travel at the speed of Rayleigh waves (because they are Rayleigh waves) but their arrival time depends upon the nature and distribution of the air wave associated with the explosion. Most of the felt accounts of the explosion were to the north, east and west of the blast. Few, if any, reports of the blast being felt to the south were recorded. The destruction of the city away from the explosion was also predominantly to the north, east and west too. Thus, the air wave associated with the blast probably had a south-to-north propagation. This means that the air-coupled Rayleigh waves generated from the air wave would be propagating to the north. Thus, the second signal at the Norman site is not a likely air-coupled Rayleigh wave.

Admittedly, the study of the signals requires more thought. However, at this point in time, the simplest explanation of the seismic signals recorded at the two stations is the occurrence of two events. The Omniplex signal is a near-field measurement in which many different seismic phases (separate signals) are likely to be arriving. The onset of the large events recorded in the nearfield at the Omniplex are not likely to be representative of the difference in arrival times of the Rayleigh waves observed at the station in Norman. The differences in the relative timing of the two

events observed at the Omniplex (approx. 16 secs between events) and the two signals recorded at Norman (approx. 12 secs) can simply be an artifact of the number of waveforms arriving. Since the Norman station is thought to have simple surface waves (Rayleigh waves), the difference in time of approximately 12 seconds is the best estimate of the time difference between the two events. The time between the two large events recorded at the Omniplex is probably complicated by the arrival of many different phases and the relative timing is difficult under these circumstances.

In summary, the two seismic signals observed can be explained by a number of different wave phenomena and/or secondary events. The simplest explanation at this time appears to be the occurrence of two events.



April 26, 1995

On April 19, 1995, The Oklahoma Geological Survey's seismograph station in Norman, Oklahoma, recorded a Lg surface-wave "train" at 9:02 and 13 seconds a.m. (140213 UTC) shortly after the explosion at the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. The seismometer is located approximately 4 miles north of Norman and 16 miles from downtown Oklahoma City. A second Lg surface-wave was recorded at 9:02 and 23 seconds a.m. (140223). The location and source of the second surface-wave recording is unknown. Detailed investigations at the building site may offer an explanation as to the cause and origin of the second event.

The record is read from top to bottom and from left to right. The small vertical offsets of the horizontal lines are minute marks. Hour marks are twice as long as the minute marks. Date and time is UTC which refers to Coordinated Universal Time, formerly Greenwich Mean Time.

The Richter Magnitude can not be defined for surface and/or near surface explosions. Therefore, none is reported.

A copy of this record can be obtained by writing the Oklahoma Geological Survey.

Oklahoma Geological Survey
100 East Boyd
Norman, OK 73019-0628

It is noted that the FBI, after insisting for several days after the bombing that it had occurred at 9:04 am, has now changed the official time to 9:02, which conforms to the seismographic record from the University of Oklahoma.

MICHAEL RICONOSCIUTO

Gunderson, realizing that the official word being released by the government sources was that a fertilizer bomb was used to destroy the building and that there would only have been one detonation with this type of bomb, then contacted his experts and furnished them the results of the University of Oklahoma seismogram. (This included two persons, -one does not wish to be identified). Michael Riconosciuto stated that based on the briefing given him by Gunderson and the unidentified expert, he is convinced that the bomb used in the Oklahoma City bombing was initially developed by him. He described it as an **ELECTRO - HYDRODYNAMIC GASEOUS FUEL DEVICE**. (see **exhibit A**). Since Mike Riconosciuto is the original developer of this device it would be helpful to describe his background and the events which may have led to the dissemination of the information necessary for someone to have built this type of bomb.

Mike Riconosciuto was the son of Marshall Riconosciuto (now deceased), who was a powerful municipal leader and politician with numerous major west coast political connections. When Mike Riconosciuto was young, he was surrounded by relatives and business associates working with the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and later the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). Marshall Riconosciuto, his father, owned and operated a "public relations" firm which included long-time friend and colleague "Fred Lee Crisman," an OSS psychological warfare specialist working against the German effort to secure the atomic bomb. It is still rumored today that Marshall Riconosciuto held a powerful position within the intelligence community. His son, Michael, was born and raised into this secret lifestyle. From an early age, Mike was a technological child prodigy. (see **exhibit B**) At the age of ten, he was experimenting with radios, television, sound amplifiers, and remarkably he was one of the first persons to discover the biological reactions in plant life that are stimulated by external sound.

Mike Riconosciuto grew up in Berkeley during the early sixties and was already making a name for himself as a world class scientific genius. While at Stanford University he developed a method of extracting nuclear isotopes using a laser (see **exhibit C**), something which has only recently been perfected. Because of his family connections to the intelligence community, Mike was a perfect insider for the CIA to use during their experimentation with LSD.

American teenagers loved to experiment with it and Mike became interested in the chemical structure of these psycho-active drugs and was eventually linked with the analytical side of the CIA's MK-Ultra* experiments. It is at this juncture that the CIA developed a "control jacket" for Mike Riconosciuto. A control jacket is an unpleasant blackmail scheme that the CIA uses to keep psychological control over their assets. Mike Riconosciuto's jacket was that of an illicit drug manufacturer. The CIA used Mike to spy on the radical Berkeley crowd and the anti-war movement then springing out of the Height Ashbury area of San Francisco.

Mike led a dual life as a young scientist experimenting with highly secretive and new technology, while associating with motorcycle gangs and radical hippie elements of society. He reported his intelligence gathering activities to the Federal Bureau Of Investigations (FBI) and CIA on a regular basis. At one point, Mike refused to cooperate with his handlers, and they used their control jacket to have him arrested. Mike claims he was set up, then prosecuted as a juvenile.

It was at this point that Mike realized how much power and control was being exerted upon him to stop all other activities and to continue to explore his scientific skills in the development of new theories in science. Part of this pressure was the result of Mike Riconosciuto's own father to channel the young Riconosciuto into his work. During the late 1970s, Mike was making discoveries in a new scientific principle that would eventually cause so much excitement at the National Security Agency (NSA) that the director of this agency would make a personal appearance at Mike's laboratory to examine the results of his work. The laboratory was called Hercules Research, and Mike was developing a new device called the Modular Energy Transfer Catalyzer unit (METC Unit). By itself the METC unit was not so complicated a device to replicate, however, the control circuitry and the applications in which the METC unit was being used was nothing short of a scientific revolution. Numerous patents were issued to Inter-Probe Inc., under the leadership of former Admiral Henry Renkin.

The Admiral had formed a relationship with the Riconosciutos, and the government had taken an active interest in everything that Mike was developing. These included hand-held directed energy weapons systems, infra-red signature counter-measures for the Stealth aircraft, an improved method of controlling and breaking down surface friction in winged aircraft, an improved method of controlling heating and cooling in critical laser-welded applications and a half-dozen more such projects shrouded in secrecy. Mike was considered years ahead of his time and important people were now be-friending him.

*MK-Ultra was the original name given to the CIA's first mind control program which began with the work of Dr. Earl Cameron at the University of Montreal Clinic In Canada during the late 1960s.

In the late 70s, Mike Riconosciuto was slowly developing a sense of rejection against his father, who tried to continue to steer Mike away from other pre-occupations and back into his work. At one point, Mike rebelled and broke away from his father's influence only to come running into the hands of a CIA control agent named John P. Nichols. (see exhibit D). J. P. Nichols was a master at controlling the young Riconosciuto, and even managed to set him up with a former Wackenhut Security Co. female security guard who was hired to marry Mike and keep an eye on every aspect of his life. Mike's new wife was also creating a fictional daily account of her activities as his wife and secretly submitting them to J. P. Nichols who proceeded in creating a whole new control jacket for Mike. His new wife would take a few items of truth and create whole elaborate reports of exaggerated nonsense on paper.

These reports painted Mike as a monstrous control freak, drug addict, and wife abuser. In reality, Mike detested drugs and had become upset at how easily the CIA was capable of using drugs to set up and imprison anyone who objected to the program. At one point a man named Paul Morasca was working with Mike at the Cabazon Indian reservation in southern California on numerous secret projects on behalf of Wackenhut Corporation, which was then under contract with the CIA to develop small arms and secret new weapons systems. In the early 1980s, Mike was being asked to develop new weapons systems. Having already developed the METC and having used it for numerous other applications, Mike developed a method of using the energy enhanced transfer phenomena in a bomb. After spending a few weeks developing the mathematics, Mike came up with the electro-hydrodynamic gaseous fuel bomb. It was first developed and tested by Wackenhut Research under a government contract. Among the officials who composed the board of directors for Wackenhut Corporation was William Casey who eventually became CIA director during the Reagan administration.

When the first version of the electro-hydrodynamic device was tested at an underground test site in Nevada, called "Area 51", the explosion was underestimated by several degrees and the earth above the test site collapsed several feet down killing one technician and injuring several others. When this information was provided to President Reagan the whole project was compartmentalized and classified under a "Nuclear Weapons" category. It was also at this time that something happened that Mike has never told anyone. Mike's friend and long time co-worker Paul Morasca was found hog-tied and tortured to death. Something had gone terribly wrong and Mike's life was now in danger. Yet another CIA control agent was now promising Mike an opportunity to start over again by leaving J. P. Nichols. Meanwhile, the California state authorities had been looking into J. P. Nichols' activities with some concern. It seems that J. P. Nichols had employed hired professional killers on his staff, but these hit men were not your average criminals.

These people were trained ritual-type murderers who actually loved their work with a passion. Arrests were made by the Indio California Police Department and J.P. Nichols was subsequently convicted of soliciting murder. He was recorded on tape while negotiating with an undercover police officer to kill several Cabazon Tribal members. J.P. Nickols ended up serving one year and a half in prison. The Parole officer interviewing him expressed shock that despite his lack of remorse, or the fact that Nickols never accepted the authority imposed upon him, he was released early on parole.(see **exhibit H**) Wakenhut tried to distance itself from this affair. However, both Wackenhut and the CIA had intensive information about what was going on and who was involved. For one thing, J. P. Nichols had made friends with numerous mafia bosses, some of whom had helped him set up the gambling casino in Indio, California, on Cabazon Tribal property. This blatant connection between the CIA, gambling casinos, and the Mob was exposed by Geraldo Rivera in an ABC 20/20 segment broadcasted on April 4, 1985 . Nothing has yet been done to investigate the Nichols family because of their extensive connections to the CIA.(see **exhibit I**)

When Mike Riconosciuto found out about his friend being murdered, J. P. Nichols had thus indicated through his actions that he also intended to assassinate Mike. Mike left J. P. Nichols and started looking for another company to form a business relationship. Mike struck a deal with a twenty-year veteran CIA career officer named Robert B. Nichols (see **exhibit E**) (no relation to J .P. Nichols). R. B. Nichols formed a corporation called Meridian Arms Corp. By the time Meridian Arms got involved in Mike's project activities, Dr. Harry Fair of the Defense Advanced Research Project Agency (DARPA) was being contacted and FMC corporation was being solicited to participate in a joint venture with Meridian Arms. (See enclosed documentation between Meridian arms, FMC corporation, and Dr. Harry Fair all are included as **exhibit F**).

Somehow the Meridian Arms venture never materialized due to a failure in communications between Mike Riconosciuto and Robert Nichols in late 1984. Mike's laboratory was moved to a small seaside town in Washington state where he was slowly preparing to get back into the theoretical research applications of the METC unit. Meanwhile, Mike was developing a new idea involving the extraction of precious metals using an organic chemistry reaction and his modular Energy Transfer Theorem. Mike was looking for some cash to start up the theoretical research lab again and he decided to try his own method of extracting platinum in the tailings of an old mine in eastern Washington state. At about the same time as Mike was succeeding in extracting his first few grams of platinum, Mike got a message from a computer software firm named Inslaw.

Inslaw had successfully sued the government for having conspired to bankrupt the company that developed the software under contract with the Reagan Administration. The case was up for an appeal and Inslaw was collecting evidence. Mike volunteered to provide a sworn affidavit (see exhibit G) to the originator and true owner of the intellectual property. This affidavit implicated the Department of Justice in a plot to steal and modify the software source code by adding a trap door inside the system which would subsequently allow anyone with the correct "Macro Sequence" to access unauthorized data from outside the facility where the computers were operating.

The new administration then sold its new product to other countries without telling these new customers that it was possible for the United States government to read all of the world's secrets by tapping into the foreign computer's modem lines and using an unauthorized back door to penetrate the system's normal security lock-out. Mike proceeded to sign the sworn affidavits despite the government's warning that if he helped Inslaw, they were going to set him up and throw him in jail. Exactly eight days later, Mike Riconosciuto was arrested and prosecuted under the control jacket they had used over and over again. DRUGS. He is now serving a thirty-year sentence without parole for having conspired to manufacture a controlled substance. "Amphetamine". Although other criminals who have killed are getting out within a few years, Mike is purposely being made out to be a crazy drug addicted liar who will say anything to anyone to get out of prison. When Ted Gunderson recently made contact with Mike Riconosciuto, Mike described the type of bomb he had designed. (see exhibit A)

ELECTRO-HYDRODYNAMIC GASEOUS FUEL DEVICE *(declassified version is blacked-out for Security reasons)*

After having seen the devastation of the Oklahoma bomb, Mike concluded that someone had gotten hold of his technology and components, which had been stolen from his research laboratory in the late 1980s. The test bomb consisted of a cylinder of just "64 ounces or more of aqueous Ammonium Nitrate," which surrounds a shaft of Aluminum Silicate that has at its center another shaft of an explosive known as [REDACTED]. When the [REDACTED] is detonated, the top of the canister or tank containing the bomb flies upwards and the bottom of the tank opens up into a flower-petal shape. Immediately the aqueous Ammonium Nitrate [REDACTED] mixes with the shattered [REDACTED] Aluminum Silicate to create an even more devastating explosive fuel cloud. This [REDACTED] resulting in the creation of millions of [REDACTED]. The cold cloud is then detonated by a charge that is cushioned from the first blast due to a shock absorbing cavity.

This time the cold cloud ignites, creating a shock wave which surpasses the traditional effects of TNT. The most astounding effects of this type of detonation is the immediate atmospheric overpressure which has a tendency to blow out windows of any structure within the vicinity of the blast. [REDACTED] is used in the initial detonation which releases Ammonium Nitrate and aluminum silicate/[REDACTED] to mix in a cloud. PETN is used to detonate the [REDACTED] cloud. The reason PETN is not used in both charges is because if it were used in the first detonation, it would be of such a violent explosive nature that it would detonate the secondary charge at the same time.

The explosive PETN is a substance used to detonate the second charge, which in turn detonates the electrified cloud mixtures of Ammonium Nitrate and Aluminum Silicate [REDACTED] causing the major devastating blast.

PETN is an explosive used as a primer or initiating charge. It is high speed, very sensitive and used in small amounts.

Exhibit A was drawn by a technician who has worked closely with Mike Riconosciuto in the past.

In reporting on the vulnerability of the building to the explosion, the New York Times in its April 28 edition, page A27, reported as follows: "The Federal Building in Oklahoma City may also have been vulnerable because of its ground level atrium and glass facade. The problem was not with flying glass--a small hazard compared with collapsing concrete--but with the way the blast was able to penetrate the glass easily and push up the floors at the lower levels, some experts said."

The Times reported further: "Anatol Longinow, an engineer at Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, a firm in Chicago that investigates structural failures, said that when a bomb goes off at street level, the blast expands spherically, and it hits the floors up instead of down, by coming in under them.

"The floors are not intended to go up in any event, he said. If pushed in a direction opposite from normal, he said, the floors may break loose relatively easily and crash down in a pancake-like pile".

It is this pancake-like pile of the several stories of the building that has caused rescue workers and firemen so much trouble in their search for survivors and retrieval of search for survivors as well as retrieval of the dead from the structure.

REASON IT WAS NOT A FERTILIZER BOMB

Based on information furnished by Mr. Riconosciuto and other experts the bomb used in Oklahoma City was not a fertilizer bomb for the following reasons:

1. Commercial Ammonium Nitrate (fertilizer bomb) has too much moisture to be effective as was the situation in Oklahoma City. Even if a person knows what he is doing, it is almost impossible to prepare it with home mixing equipment. Commercial production of Ammonium Nitrate fertilizer requires a prill tower over 300 feet high. It would take huge processing equipment to produce a 4800 pound fertilizer bomb. The chances of a large quantity such as 4800 pounds detonating is slim. What usually happens is the propagation from the initial detonation would be uneven and it would scatter the bulk of material before contributing energy to the bulk of the explosion. An improvised bomb can be ferocious but an unconfined explosive charge is not going to develop the pressure necessary to demolish the Oklahoma City building.
2. An FBI agent testified that McVeigh's shirt contained PDTN (pentadirythri-tetra-nitrate) in one news report, and PETN was identified in another report. It is claimed by the government that the rope used to tie the 55 gallon barrels was soaked in PDTN/PETN which would be unreliable and probably would not work, as the propagation would have been uneven and there would have been no way to shield such a blast. The only way to obtain blast control is with volumetric initiation. This takes electronic circuits of similar sophistication as would be required in nuclear weapons. This sophistication is not available to the average person--most certainly the militia do not have access to this. The calculation on an unconfined device of 4800 pounds does not match the damage in Oklahoma City. It would have been a confused and uncontrolled blast. Much of the energy would have cancelled itself out. The over-driven detonation in terms of energy delivered from the blast was more explosive from the blast than the chemical energy which is not the signature of the fertilizer bomb.

3. The signature of the bomb used in Oklahoma went in energy from Class A to Class C abruptly, Class A being the highest velocity to Class C, being the lowest velocity. The signature of the Oklahoma City bomb was not that of a fertilizer bomb, but it does match the signature of the A-Neutronic bomb.
4. The University of Oklahoma Geological Survey reports that there were two bomb blasts in Oklahoma City, 10 seconds apart. In a recent press conference, Dr. Charles Mankin, Director of the University of Oklahoma's Geological Survey Department, stood by a seismographic recording of two shock waves 10 seconds apart. He stated that "Because there are two seismograph records, there would had to have been two explosions or two bombs." Mankin scientifically refuted other suggested explanations. The media has ignored this as well as other evidence.
5. An ammonium nitrate truck bomb of the size reported does not produce a crater, it blows upward.
6. Officials reported finding the Ryder rental truck axle three blocks away. The obvious question is: How did the axle blow upwards when the bomb-setting over and on top of the axle blew out a crater 30ft deep?
7. A growing number of bomb experts (ex-U.S. military, ex-FBI, ex-police with extensive demolition backgrounds) are coming forward to say that it appears two or more sophisticated bombs detonated inside the Federal Building.
8. The bomb experts go on to say that a truck bomb immense enough to break reinforced concrete columns at a distance would certainly blow out the exterior curtain wall at ground level on the opposite (undamaged) side of the building.
9. A retired Air Force General (with impressive ballistic and government credentials) recently discussed the Oklahoma bombing with Don McAlvany, Editor, Mc Alvanry Intelligence Review. His first reaction was that the pattern of damage would have been technically impossible without supplementary demolition charges at some of the reinforced concrete column bases inside the building - a standard demolition technique. "A blast through the air is very insufficient against reinforced concrete."

10. The pattern of blown columns is not close enough to being circular if the blast emanated from one origin. As virtually all bomb experts agree, the power of detonation diminishes proportionally as the distance in all (circular) directions is increased. The pattern of destruction seen at the Murrah Building was essentially linear. Bomb experts from all over the country have argued that the truck bomb was not parked in the right spot to do the resulting damage
11. Private citizens monitoring police band scanners in Oklahoma City overheard the Oklahoma City Bomb Squad discuss the finding of an undetonated bomb with military markings on the canister inside the building. This was subsequently reported on national television as viewing audiences watched people run away from the building.
12. The Oklahoma Ryder truck bomb reportedly destroyed 20 to 30 main support columns and the massive horizontal cross beam from a distance of 30 to 75 feet, and yet the van used in the World Trade Center bombing with about the same explosive power failed to destroy even one support beam from a much closer distance.
13. It is reported by the news services of April 29, that "Sources familiar with the investigation said that the bomb appears to have been set off by hand, rather than ignited by a timing device". How is it that the bomber could have rolled up the rear gate of the truck, lit the fuse by hand, and rolled the gate back down without being seen by nearby TV cameras?
14. The bomb could not have been built by former Persian Gulf War Army veteran Timothy McVeigh and his rural Michigan farming friends, brothers James and Terry Nichols - - at least not without the aid of persons, as yet unknown. Those persons would need to possess knowledge of research classified at the very highest level of top secret by the U.S. government, in addition to access to a vast array of chemical and electronic components.
- 15 See the "federal criminal investigator at the scene" comments on the next page.

FEDERAL CRIMINAL INVESTIGATOR AT THE SCENE

Gunderson has been contacted indirectly by a federal criminal investigator who is involved in the investigation. He stated the Oklahoma City bombing on April 19, 1995 was with a dual charge. Had it been Ammonium Nitrate (fertilizer bomb) the workers would not have been allowed in the area without breathing apparatus due to the presence of Nitric Acid vapors. He advised that John Doe #2 was vaporized by design. McVeigh is also a "throwaway." He stated that the debris was collapsed toward the crater. There was something inside the building probably another bomb. It was a shear and drop charge. The investigators have looked for signs of un-oxidised Ammonium Nitrate pellets left over after the explosion, but none were found. This fact alone serves as an crucial indication that something is terribly wrong with the governments version of the type of explosives used in this bombing. He advised that Gunderson is "100% right" in his deductions and investigative efforts.

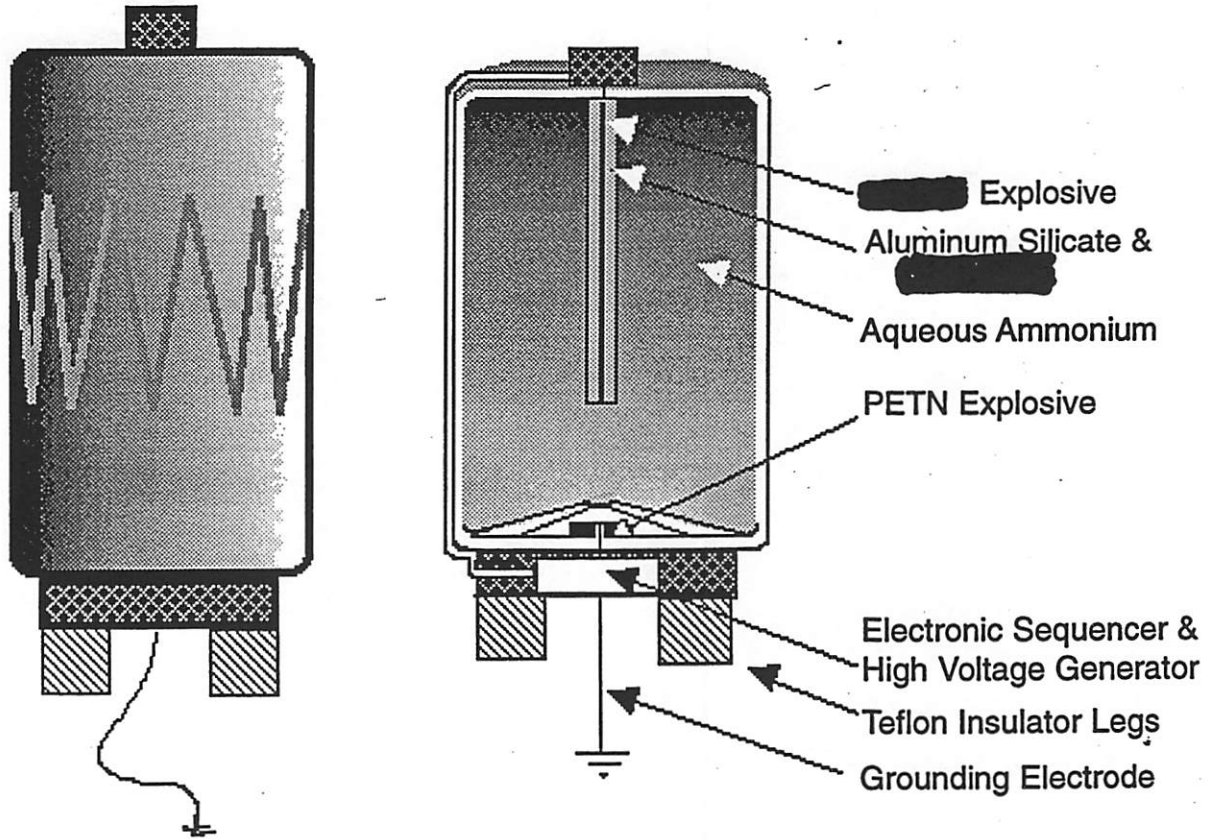
U.S. NUCLEAR SCIENTIST STATEMENT

A nuclear physicist from one of the nation's three top government laboratories has anonymously confirmed that the A-Neutronic device, as designed by Mike Riconosciuto, is far more likely to have caused the damage in Oklahokma City than a crude fertlizer bomb.

EXHIBITS PAGES

THE FOLLOWING EXHIBITS ARE PROVIDED IN SUPPORT OF OUR EXPLANATION OF THE EXISTANCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE TYPE OF BOMB WE ARE CLAIMING TO HAVE BEEN USED IN THE OKLAHOMA BOMBING

Electro-hydrodynamic Gaseous Fuel Device



For the sake of clarifying the actual design of the so-called (Barometric Bomb) this is an accurate drawing of the device and includes all of the previously mis-quoted information regarding its construction. Again due to issue of security, the electronic analogy shall be left out of this illustration; for all the "Bomb Experts" who doubt the veracity of this device, the following technical information should be researched:

Type of Material	Explosive Velocity	Density
[blacked out]	4500 m/sec	3.8
[blacked out] Type 2	6100 m/sec	4.8
[blacked out]	N/A	3.156
[blacked out]	2700 m/sec	1.00

Flame temperature with normal detonation 1500°C

Clue#1 A shock wave Travelling in a light medium that strikes a plane solid surface reflects in the same form. A shock wave travelling in a dense medium that strikes a surface adjacent to a light medium reflects as a refraction.

Clue#2 Examine the pressure rise over the surface volume relationship
[blacked out]

The secondary shock wave is driven beyond the "Chapman Jugo" condition as the leading edge of the wave is compressed into a thin boundary. The chemical reaction from ordinary explosive effect is enhanced by the electro-chemical effect. electrons are converted into energy at a much higher scale. The reaction is considered A-Neutronic as an over-driven detonation takes place.

The only description left is the electronic analogy of this dynamic system and how the ionic separation takes place. This is a well-kept **secret**.

Definition of PETN

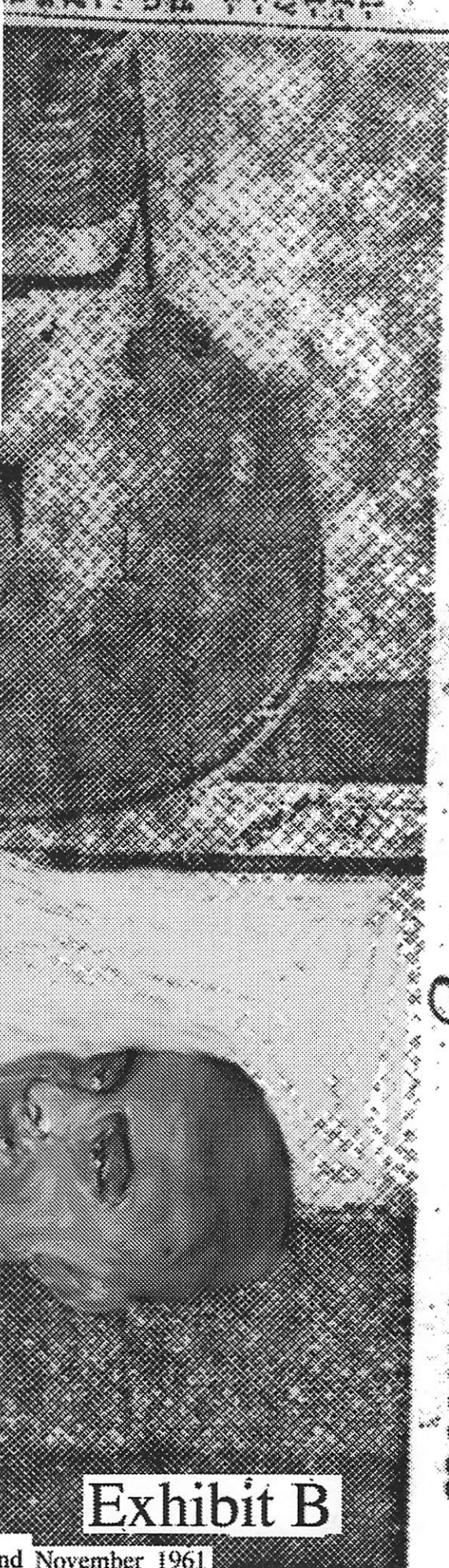
Pentaerythritol-Tetra-Nitrate

White powder not sensitive to shock while wet, when dried produces low volume explosive.

Also the ammonium Nitrate used in the Electro-Hydrodynamic Devices must be in Aqueous form rather than the pellet form used in fertilizers.

This make the bomb physically smaller and more Brissance upon detonation.

Quiet Tacoma Boy of 12 Shows Remarkable Knowledge of Sound



Mike Riconosciuto Today



Exhibit B

Tacoma Sunday News Tribune and legend November 1961

BY BOB MEYER

WILEE RECONSTRUCTED AT WORK
Grand Boy/Louise's Son

...some things have passed

WILEE RECONSTRUCTED AT WORK
Grand Boy/Louise's Son
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Tacoma Sunday News Tribune and Ledger Nov 1961

Handwritten Abstract on :

The Separation of Nuclear Isotopes using Laser Energy.

**This work was developed in the late 60s and Early 70s
By Mike Riconosciuto at Stanford Research Institute.**

**It is considered by many scientists as pioneering
work in the field of laser applications.**

Exhibit C

A first order theory of FM laser oscillation may be obtained by utilizing a set of equations derived by Lamb, and termed as "self consistency" equations. These equations describe the effect of an arbitrary optical polarization on an optical cavity, and are as follows:

$$(1a) \quad (\nu_n + \phi_n - \dot{\phi}_n) E_n = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\nu}{\epsilon_0} \right) C_n(\tau)$$

$$(1b) \quad \ddot{E}_n + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\nu}{\phi_n} \right) E_n = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\nu}{\epsilon_0} \right) S_n(\tau)$$

In the above equations, E_n , ν_n , and ϕ_n are the amplitude, frequency, and phase, respectively, of the n^{th} cavity mode; and $C_n(\tau)$ and $S_n(\tau)$ are the in-phase and quadrature components of its driving polarization. That is, the total cavity electromagnetic field:

$$(2a) \quad E(z, \tau) = \sum_n E_n(\tau) \cos[\nu_n \tau + \phi_n(\tau)] U_n(z)$$

$U_n(z) = \sin n\pi z/L$; and the polarization driving the n^{th} mode has the form:

$$(2b) \quad P_n(\tau) = C_n(\tau) \cos[\nu_n \tau + \phi_n(\tau)] + S_n(\tau) \sin[\nu_n \tau + \phi_n(\tau)]$$

Other symbols are defined as follows: Ω_n = frequency of the n^{th} mode in the absence of a driving polarization; $\Delta \Omega$ = frequency interval between axial modes —

$$(\Delta \Omega = \pi \nu / L);$$

W. E. LAMB SR., "Theory of an Optical Maser", PHYS. REV. 134. (JUNE, 1964)

$Q_n = Q$ of the n^{th} mode; $\nu =$ average optical frequency. Once the cavity polarization, $P_n(t)$, and $\therefore C_n(t)$ and $S_n(t)$ are known in terms of $E_n(t)$; then equations (1a) and (1b) completely determine the amplitude, frequency, and phase of the optical frequency oscillations.

The cavity polarization $P_n(t)$ consists of a parametric contribution resulting from the intracavity time-varying dielectric perturbation, and of an atomic contribution resulting from the presence of the inverted atomic media. The dielectric or phase perturbation might be accomplished by means of an electro-optic crystal situated at one end of the laser cavity, or perhaps by some type of acoustic mirror vibration. Now, if we assume that the phase perturbation to have an instantaneous phase retardation of $\delta \cos \nu_m t$ radians, where δ is the peak phase retardation which ~~is~~ an optical signal collects on a single one-way pass through the perturbing element, and ν_m is the driving frequency. We also assume that the perturbation is situated at one end of the laser cavity, and that it occupies a length which is only a small fraction of the total cavity length. If the cavity Q is sufficiently high that only the contributions of immediately adjacent modes need to be considered then it may be shown that they ~~are~~ \rightarrow polarization

driving the n^{th} cavity mode is given by:

$$(3) P_n(T) = \epsilon_0 S c / v_L [E_{n+1} \cos(v_n T + \phi_{n+1}) + E_{n-1} \cos(v_n T + \phi_{n-1})]$$

It is evident that a particular cavity mode is driven by only the immediately adjacent cavity modes. It might be noted that equation (3) implies a phase perturbation which occupies only a small fraction of the total cavity length. If a longer perturbing element is used, its spatial variation is of particular importance. For example, it may readily be shown that a perturbation which uniformly fills the entire laser cavity will produce no driving polarization at adjacent modes.

now to introduce the atomic contribution to the polarization by means of macroscopic quadrature and in-phase components of susceptibility, denoted by X_n'' and X_n' , respectively. In an exact theory, X_n'' and X_n' depend upon E_n and thereby include the effects of atomic saturation, power dependent mode pulling and pushing, and non linear coupling effects. We next resolve $P_n(T)$ of equation (3) into in-phase and quadrature components of the form of equation (2). Then to add the atomic polarizability terms, and substitute the resulting $C_n(T)$ and oscillation frequency of the n^{th} mode,

ie. ν , is assumed to be that of some central mode whose oscillation frequency is Ω_0 , plus $n\nu_m$. Thus $\Omega_0 + n\nu_m - \Omega_n = n\Delta\nu$ where $\Delta\nu$ is the frequency and the axial mode spacing frequency. Equations (1a) and (1b) can now be written:

$$(4a) \left[\dot{\phi}_n + n\Delta\nu + \frac{1}{2}\nu X'_n \right] E_n = -\frac{Sc}{2L} \left[E_{n+1} \cos(\phi_{n+1} - \phi_n) + E_{n-1} \cos(\phi_n - \phi_{n-1}) \right]$$

$$(4b) \dot{E}_n + \frac{\nu}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \phi_n + X''_n \right] E_n = -\frac{Sc}{2L} \left[-E_{n+1} \sin(\phi_{n+1} - \phi_n) + E_{n-1} \sin(\phi_n - \phi_{n-1}) \right]$$

at this time we should look at the possible steady state solutions of equations (4a) and (4b) and thus set $\dot{E}_n = \dot{\phi}_n = 0$. now to define related terms:

$$(5a) \quad \Gamma = \frac{c}{L\Delta\nu\delta} = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\Delta\Omega}{\pi\Delta\nu\delta}$$

$$(5b) \quad \text{and} \quad \rho_n = \frac{2cS}{L\nu} \left[\frac{1}{2} \phi_n + X''_n \right]$$

$$(5c) \quad \Theta_n = \phi_{n+1} - \phi_n$$

now to drop the term $\frac{1}{2}\nu X'_n$ from equation (4a),

and thereby neglect mode pulling effects, then equations (4a) and (4b) become:

$$(6a) \quad 2n/\Gamma E_n = - [E_{n+1} \cos \theta_{n+1} + E_{n-1} \cos \theta_n]$$

$$(6b) \quad 2/\rho_n E_n = - [-E_{n+1} \sin \theta_{n+1} + E_{n-1} \sin \theta_n]$$

The form of the solution of equations (6) depends on the relative magnitude of Γ and ρ_n . In order to obtain a perfectly pure FM signal, it is necessary to assume that $\rho_n = \infty$ for all modes from $n = -\infty$ to $n = +\infty$. Then, by noting the following Bessel identity:

$$(7) \quad 2n/z J_n(z) = J_{n-1}(z) + J_{n+1}(z)$$

it is now seen that equations (6) have the solution $E_n = J_n(\Gamma)$ and

$$(8) \quad \theta_n = \theta_{n+1} = \pi$$

The E_n and θ_n may be substituted into equation (2a) to yield a cavity electromagnetic field given by

$$(9) \quad \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} J_n(\Gamma) \left[\cos[(\omega_0 + n\nu_m)T + n\pi] \right] \sin \frac{(N_0 + n)\pi z}{L}$$

This assumes a change of variable in the mode

(6)

number has been made such that N_0 is now the central or carrier mode of the FM signal.

The quantity ρ_n is inversely proportional to the net or excess laser gain in the presence of the parametric oscillation; i.e., X_n and $\therefore \rho_n$ depend on E_n . For a free-running laser

(assuming no parametric perturbation), all modes would saturate at gain = loss and $\therefore \rho_n$ would be infinite for all oscillating modes. However, in the presence of a perturbation which ~~is~~ itself affects the mode amplitudes, this could no longer be the case. It is thus expected that some or perhaps a great deal of distortion of the ideal solution should be present in an actual laser. The exact evaluation of this distortion must await the solution of the problem of non-linearity in the perturbing element.

It is of interest to note that by the use of standard trigonometric and Bessel identities, equation (9) can be put into the closed form:

$$(10) \quad E(z, T) = \frac{1}{2} \sin \left[\omega_0 T + \frac{N_0 \pi z}{L} + \Gamma \sin \left(\nu_m T + \frac{\pi z}{L} \right) \right] - \frac{1}{2} \sin \left[\omega_0 T - \frac{N_0 \pi z}{L} + \Gamma \sin \left(\nu_m T - \frac{\pi z}{L} \right) \right]$$

Now we can see a system that consists of two FM traveling waves, moving in opposite directions. Equation (10) may be further reduced to the standing wave form:

$$E(z, t) = \cos[\omega_0 t + \Gamma \sin \nu_m t \cos \frac{\pi z}{L}]$$

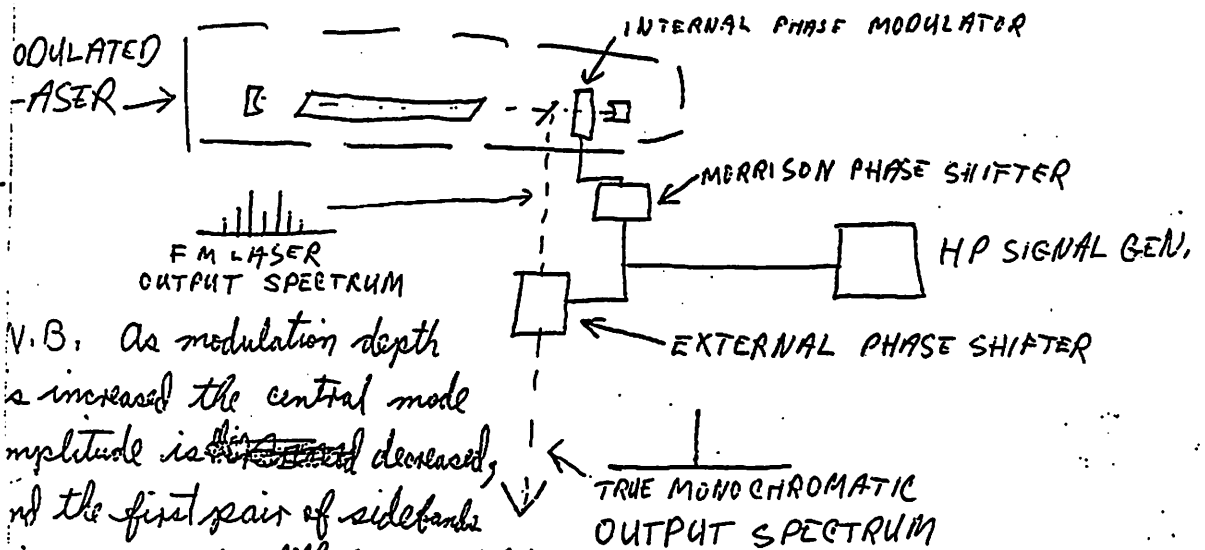
1)

$$X \sin \left[\frac{\omega_0 \pi z}{L} + \Gamma \cos \nu_m t \sin \frac{\pi z}{L} \right]$$

It may now be concluded that at any particular point of space within the cavity, the total electromagnetic field is not frequency modulated.

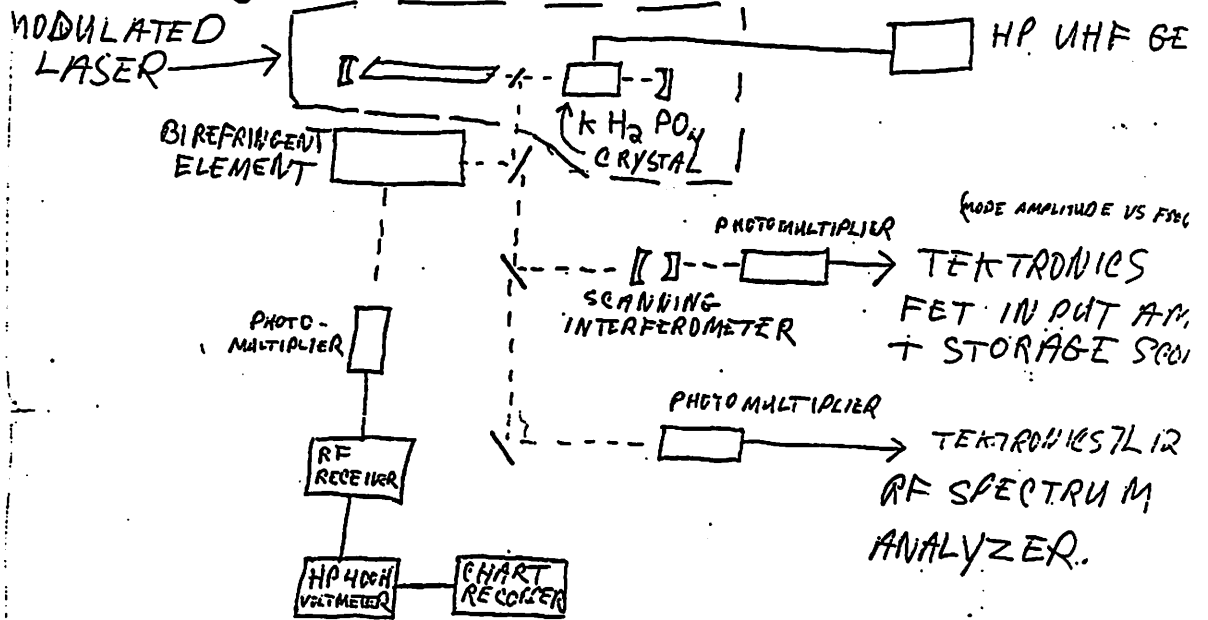
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Experimental setup to convert FM light to single frequency light. "THE SUPER MODE LASER"



N.B. As modulation depth is increased the central mode amplitude is ~~decreased~~ decreased, and the first pair of sidebands increase. At still larger modulation depths, the second and third pair of sidebands ~~increase~~ achieve significant amplitude, and there is a general diffusion of power toward the wings of the Doppler line.

Experimental setup used to determine transmission versus frequency for the two different biases of a birefringent discriminator.



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Page one not available Ben

We would initially manufacture on the reservation. We can purchase an existing small company with all the licenses to manufacture and export. We are ready.

We are continuing to experiment with the combination sniper rifle (9MM) equipped with microprocessor vision enhancement (no tubes) (night vision). Micheal Riconosciuto and some friends of the reservation have been working cooperatively on this project. Within another 90 to 120 days we should have a working model to use on the CA 9 SMG and the sniper rifle.

The on going projects in research and development are as follows:

1. The immediate development of a second 9MM calibre machine pistol that will have a adjustable cycle rate of fire.
2. An assault rifle with selective fire, with the option of incorporating laser sighting in the foregrips.
3. A long distance sniper rifle.
4. A small portable rocket system, cartridge activated off the end of a disposable adaptor which would attach to the assault rifle.

Time frames for the first three above projects (to production) would be three months and six months for the fourth. This is subject to my securing additional working capital.

As we discussed in Dover and Washington, D.C., we continue to work on closed circuit lasers and other areas of research.

I have the only existing working model in my office of the electronic communication system we discussed. I personally am not satisfied with it. We should have it functional by the time the night vision is ready.

We have been re-working the cooling and stabilizing device for projectiles fired from space re-entry vehicles.

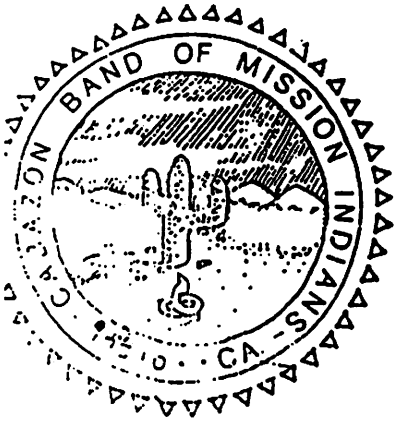
We are continuing to pursue the 120MM contract. A definite decision has not been made to date by the US government.

Sincerely,


John P. Nichols

JPN/JJ
Enc.

Exhibit D page 1
Cabazon / Wackenhut
Sample Letterhead A



Cabazon Security Corp./ Wackenhut Joint Venture

March 23, 1982

Mr. Peter Zokosky
81980 Tournament Way
Indio, CA 92201

Dear Peter:

Our office has had conversations with Glade Flake and Dr. Harry Fair concerning Dr. Fair's visit to California the first week of April.

In addition to the 9MM combustible cartridge we should examine the possibility of producing the 5.6 and 7.2 MM standard NATO rounds of ammunition.

The larger 120MM is popular, but we could be contracted to do design work for Argentina, Taiwan and Turkey for the 90 and 75 MM shells.

Victor Guadagno is most anxious to build the caps and warheads to make the complete shell.

Sincerely,

Art Welmas
President

cc: John P. Nichols
Bob Frye
Glade Flake
Victor Guadagno

Exhibit D page 2
Cabazon / Wackenhut
Sample Letterhead A



April 13, 1982

Mr. Jim Hughes
Cabazon Security Corp.
83-180 Requa Ave., #9
Indio, CA 92201

Dear Jim:

Michael Riconosciuto and his wife Phyllis want to retain your professional services along with those of Mr. Steven Bates for the period of April 14, 15 and 16, 1982, to fly to Fresno, California to help Michael Riconosciuto get his affairs in order and to protect Michael during this period until he goes into protective custody with the F.B.I. at the Oakland office.

Michael Riconosciuto is to meet with special agent Robert Barnes. After Mr. Barnes has assumed the protection for Mr. Riconosciuto you and Mr. Bates can return to Palm Springs.

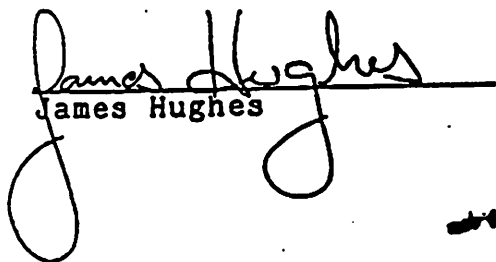
The agreed upon flat fee for rendering this service shall be \$1,300.00 including air fare, hotel costs and meals. Incidentals will be paid in addition to the \$1,300.00 flat fee.

Sincerely,



Phyllis Riconosciuto

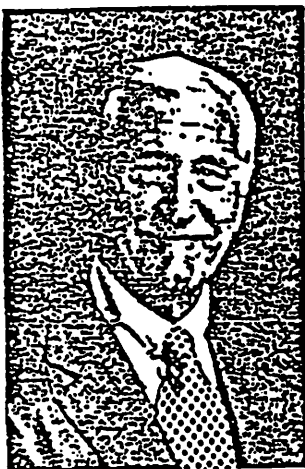
Agreed and accepted by



James Hughes

Exhibit D page 3
Cabazon / Wackenhut
Jim Hughes Cabazon Security

Senior Officers of the Corporation



The Senior Officers of The Wackenhut Corporation are headed by George R. Wackenhut (left), Chairman of the Board and President. John S. Ammarelli (center), is Chairman of the Executive Committee and Executive Vice President, Office of the President; Ulrich Becker (right) is Senior Vice President, Administration.



The Senior Vice President, Domestic Development and Operations, is N.J. Novotney (left). Robert E. Chasen (center) is Group Vice President, Systems and Services, and Robert M. Kirk (right) is Senior Vice President, International Development and Operations, and President, Wackenhut International, Incorporated.



The Treasurer and Vice President is G. Calvin Harris (left). Ruth J. Wackenhut (center) is Secretary. James E. Hastings (right) is Vice President, General Counsel and Assistant Secretary.

Corporate Officers

WARREN W. ALTMANN
Vice President, Administration —
Operations Department
J. C. BACHMANN
Vice President, Sales
WILLIAM BITTER, JR.
Vice President, Labor Relations
GERARD M. DEVINE
Assistant Secretary
A. ROBERT FRYE
Vice President, Government and
Special Services
JOSEPH I. GIARRUSSO
Vice President, Joseph I.
Co Division

JACK D. GUTHRIE
Controller and Assistant Treasurer
HAROLD V. (HAL) HENDRIX
Vice President,
Corporate Communications
CLARENCE M. KELLEY
Vice President, Clarence M. Kelley &
Associates Division
KENNETH B. LEZATTE
Assistant Secretary
ARTHUR C. McPHAIL
Vice President,
Special Projects

T. S. (TED) NUSE
Vice President, Atlanta Area Office
PETER OLCOTT
Assistant Secretary
FREDERICK F. THORNBURG
Counsel to Office of the President,
Associate General Counsel and
Assistant Secretary
O. E. (BUD) WEDBUSH
Vice President, Emergency Services
RICHARD R. WACKENHUT
Vice President, Operations

Exhibit D page 4

Wackenhut senior board of
directors, circa 1984