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2. TO: Spe Bos	cial Agent in Charge ston Field Division	DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT 109 ID	3. MONITORED INVESTIGATION INFORMATION(Number and Branch CIP: BOSTON FY-93 EXPLOSIVES VIOLATIONS REPORT 178 Mon. # E-63212-92-21  [5. INVESTIGATION No. (Include Suspect No.)]					
4. TII	LE OF INVESTIGATION Slindale Bombing					3212-92	-2	008-C
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	SUPPLEMENTAL	REFERRAL (Internal)			ALCOHOL		x	OTHER (Specify) EXPLOSIVES

### 9. DETAILS:

This report pertains to ATF's joint investigation with the Boston Police Department into the October 28, 1991 bombing in Roslindale, Massachusetts which took the life of Boston Police Department Bomb Technician Jeremiah Hurley and maimed Bomb Technician Frank Foley.

This report will serve to document an interview conducted with William David Lindholm, currently an inmate incarcerated at the Middleton Jail, Essex County Sheriff's Facility. The interview was arranged subsequent to IRS Special Agent Ray Capece's contact with the United States Attorney's Office and the information which Agent Capece relayed to that office detailing how William David Lindholm, had engaged in conversation with Alfred W. Trenkler over a three day period, while both men were temporarily held in the Orientation Unit of the Plymouth County Sheriff's Department.

On January 13, 1993 at approximately 9:40 AM., Lindholm was interviewed at the United States Attorney's Office, Boston, Massachusetts by ATF Special Agents Thomas E. D'Ambrosio and Jeff S. Kerr. The interview was conducted in the presence of A.U.S.A Paul Kelly and Attorney Roger Cox. currently represents Lindholm on federal charges of tax evasion.

### Lindholm stated the following:

Lindholm stated that his DOB is 8/9/50, his social security number is 025-42-1095 and his last address prior to incarceration was 255 Beacon Street Boston, Massachusetts. He stated that on December 17, 1992 he was habed into the United States Attorney's Office from the Northhampton Jail Facility, Northhampton, Massachusetts, for an interview relative to a

10. SUBMITTED BY (Name)  Jeff S. Kerr	11. TITLE AND OFFICE Special Agent Group 3 Boston	12. DAT 01/1
13. REVIEWED BY (Name)  Victor D. Palaza	14. TITLE AND OFFICE Supervisor Group 3 Boston	15. DAT
16. APPROVED BY (Name) Terence J. McArdle	17. TITLE AND OFFICE Special Agent in Charge	18. DA

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matter unrelated to the Roslindale Bombing investigation. He stated that this interview was concluded between 3:00 and 4:00 PM. and that he was then brought to the U.S Marshal's Office to await transportation to the Middleton Jail. He stated that due to the length of the interview, he missed the transport van to Middleton and had to be sent to the Plymouth County Sheriff's Department for housing over the weekend.

Lindholm stated that he arrived at the Plymouth facility in the evening hours and was placed in a holding area until approximately 12:00 midnight. He stated that at that time he was moved into the Orientation Unit of the facility. He stated that the Orientation Unit consists of approximately twenty-two beds, two showers, two toilets and some tables. He stated that on this occasion additional cots were brought into the unit because of an overload of inmates.

Lindholm stated that he was feeling ill while in the unit and that he tried to sleep but was unable to do so. He stated that the lights in this unit remain on twenty-four hours a day and that this along with the filthy condition of the unit as well as his illness, made sleeping a difficult task.

Lindholm stated that the unit was filled with a majority of black and hispanic males. He stated that he recalled approximately four caucasians in the unit during the time he remained there, himself, two heroin addicted individuals and an individual he later met, named Alfred Trenkler.

Lindholm stated that most of the unit population slept between 4:00 and 6:00 AM. He stated that during this period he was unable to sleep and got up to wet a towel so that he could place the towel on his forehead for some relief from his sickness. He stated that he noticed Trenkler sitting at a table and sat with him. He stated that nothing about either his or Trenkler's cases was discussed during this initial meeting. He stated that in the early morning the Unit is sent to breakfast. He stated that at meal times, usually the caucasian inmates eat with each other as do the black and hispanic inmates.

Lindholm stated that Friday evening, December 18, 1992 he spoke to Trenkler, but that the conversation was merely small talk. He stated that on this day everyone but six or seven men were transferred to general population. He stated that Trenkler, himself and two others were the only inmates to remain in the Orientation Unit for the entire weekend. He stated that during the course of the weekend, certain inmates would recognize Trenkler and tell him to read the newspapers which the guards supplied for the unit. They told Trenkler that the papers had stories about him and the case. He said that Trenkler was not adapting well to the jail setting. On a few occasions inmates gave Trenkler a hard time about not showering because they felt that he, Trenkler, needed to get

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Lindholm stated that on Saturday, December 19, 1992 he sat with Trenkler at breakfast and disclosed to Trenkler that they both had a Milton connection. He told Trenkler he, Lindholm, had resided with his mother in Milton at one time. He stated that Trenkler wanted to know how Lindholm knew where he, Trenkler was from. He stated that he explained he had read it in the newspapers. He stated that he told Trenkler how, ironically, he had resided on the same street as Trenkler's family, Whitelawn Avenue. He stated that he lived with his mother on Whitelawn for approximately one year. He stated that he asked Trenkler about his former landlord, the Dunn family. He stated that Trenkler told him that he believed the mother and son had passed away. Lindholm stated that he felt having Milton in common, helped in allowing Trenkler to feel comfortable in his, Lindholm's, presence.

Lindholm stated that Trenkler and he began to bond and they began to discuss each others backgrounds. He stated that Trenkler told him he had attended Milton Academy, dropped out, and then attended Thayer Academy, Braintree, Massachusetts, were he obtained his high school diploma. Trenkler stated he attended Wentworth Institute, Boston, Massachusetts, for his post high-school education. Lindholm stated he told Trenkler that his, Lindholm's, father had also attended Milton and Thayer Academy. He stated that these commonalities continued to strengthen the developing bond.

Lindholm stated he has always disliked the federal government, being a product of the sixties and that he would offer help to any inmate who was incarcerated on federal charges. He stated that in this frame of mind, he began to offer Trenkler advise on legal matters with the basis for this advice being personal experience.

Lindholm stated that he knows a number of attorney's whom he considers to be high quality and he recommended a few of them to Trenkler. He stated that he recommended Richard Egbert, Nancy Gertner and Roger Cox. He stated that Trenkler told him he was being represented by Attorney Terry Segal and he was not sure if Segal's practice was solely criminal law. Lindholm stated he told Trenkler that his decision on which attorney would represent him would be the biggest decision of his life from this point on. He, Trenkler, stated that his parents, (mother and step father) had already paid approximately seventy-five thousand dollars to Attorney Segal and that the entire cost would probably be around two-hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Lindholm stated that he told Trenkler, for that amount of money, he, Trenkler, could hire just about any attorney he desired. He stated that Trenkler was not aware a person could switch attorney's up to approximately three months before a trial and still get good representation.

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Lindholm stated he felt that Trenkler did not realize the gravity of his situation. He stated he told Trenkler that his, Trenkler's, case could set precedent in the First Circuit. He stated that he told Trenkler of the only two other death penalty cases with which he was familiar. Lindholm stated that he told Trenkler if he was convicted a separate trial would be held for the sentencing as a result of the possible death penalty.

He stated that he asked Trenkler whether or not he knew if the government had any electronic surveillance evidence, (wires, phone taps etc.) which they would use against him at trial. He stated Trenkler told him that he didn't believe the government did. He stated that Trenkler felt the government did not have a strong case against him. Lindholm stated he explained the legal system to Trenkler and told him that it was possible to win but still lose.

Lindholm stated that on Sunday, December 20, 1992 the conversations between Trenkler and himself continued. He stated that Trenkler professed his innocence. He stated that he instructed Trenkler to be very active in his own defense and to not solely rely on his attorney. He stated that they discussed potential case problems. He stated he told Trenkler that although his, Lindholm's, knowledge of the facts was minimal, he believed that Trenkler's biggest problem would be the 1986 bombing incident in Quincy, Massachusetts in which Trenkler constructed a remote control bomb, similar to the remote control bomb which detonated in Roslindale, Massachusetts. He stated he told Trenkler that the jury would be seeing a guy who built another device seven years earlier, only now he did it better and with more tragic results. He stated that he told Trenkler this would hurt in that it showed prior bad acts and prior bad conduct. He stated he told Trenkler that the 1986 incident would taint him in the eyes of the jury.

Lindholm stated that he asked Trenkler if he thought Thomas A. Shay would testify against him. He stated that Trenkler did not think Shay would. He stated he told Trenkler that it would be better if Shay did not testify against him.

Lindholm stated Trenkler was concerned that Shay would not have adequate representation. He stated he assured Trenkler that in a high profile case of this nature, the court would see to it that Shay received quality representation.

Lindholm stated that as he continued to get to know Trenkler, it occurred to him that Trenkler was gay. He stated that he came to this conclusion based on a few insights. He stated that Trenkler had an attraction for young boys. He stated Trenkler told him that he met Shay at a bus statio and that he knows that bus terminals are often hang outs for older gay males looking to meet young gay males. He stated that Trenkler had told

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him of joining a group called the Park Drive Crime Watch Group. He stated that he knows the Park Drive area is frequented by gay individuals. He stated that he has a long term friend whom he later in life learned was gay and that Trenkler and his friend have very similar personality traits.

Lindholm stated that Trenkler never put an exact time frame on knowing Shay but he, Lindholm, believed through their discussions, that Trenkler knew Shay for approximately two to two and one half years.

Lindholm stated Trenkler believed that the government was going to try to introduce evidence against him. Trenkler believed this evidence would show his drug activity with younger people, which occurred in his Quincy, Massachusetts apartment. Lindholm stated Trenkler told him that he had a bad cocaine and cocaine free base habit. Lindholm stated he told Trenkler that the introduction of drug evidence might be tough for the government in that he, Trenkler, had never been convicted of drug charges. Lindholm stated that Trenkler was concerned about not yet having an opportunity to tell his side of the story. Lindholm stated that he explained the grand jury system to Trenkler and how it is really a one sided hearing with just the government prosecutor and the jury. He further explained that issues can be raised before the grand jury that cannot be raised in a trial.

Lindholm stated that Trenkler and he discussed hobbies, work, money not made, etc. He stated that Trenkler was very smart. He stated Trenkler told him about a cousin who works for Fidelity Investments in Boston, Massachusetts and how this individual was going to refer him, Trenkler to a high tech company for work. He stated Trenkler felt that he had a bright future ahead of him.

Lindholm stated Trenkler and he discussed surveillance equipment. He stated they discussed that the best equipment could be bought in Europe. He stated that they discussed ways to defeat a surveillance system.

Lindholm stated that Trenkler told him that the government had a witness from a Radio Shack who identified Thomas A. Shay as buying components consistent with the construction of the explosive device. He stated that he asked Trenkler why anybody who was planning on building such a device would purchase the components in Massachusetts, or for that matter New England.

Lindholm stated that Trenkler never said Shay was innocent. He just said that he, Trenkler, was innocent, and lamented over why Shay would do this to him.

Lindholm stated that Trenkler and he spoke more about the 1986 bombing incident in Quincy, Massachusetts. He stated that Trenkler talked about the involvement of others. He stated that Trenkler told him that the remote control bomb he made in 1986 was not nearly as powerful as the

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remote control bomb which detonated in Roslindale on October 28, 1991. He stated Trenkler told him that he had never been to Shay's father's residence in Roslindale, Massachusetts.

Lindholm stated that Sunday evening, December 20, 1992, Trenkler said to him, "Even if I built the bomb, I didn't put it on the car." Lindholm stated that Trenkler then paused and said, "I built the bomb, but I didn't place it on the car, I don't deserve to die or spend the rest of my life in prison".

Lindholm stated that conversation between Trenkler and he included discussions about remote control devices. When asked by Lindholm, Trenkler said that the average operating range is approximately fifty yards. Lindholm stated other topics they discussed included, C-4 explosives and mercury switches.

Lindholm stated Trenkler said that Shay was HIV positive. He stated Trenkler said Shay had sexual identity problems. He stated that he, Lindholm, drew the impression that Shay and Trenkler had shared in an intimate relationship. He stated that he told Trenkler that he had been in lock up with Shay for a few hours on December 17, 1992 and that if his observations were correct, Shay couldn't put the batteries in a flash light. He stated that Trenkler told him that he was correct in his assessment of Shay.

Lindholm stated Trenkler told him that federal agents were trying to intimidate a friend of his in an effort to obtain drug use information relative to his, Trenkler's, past. He stated that Trenkler told him that people would come to his apartment to free-base cocaine because he was technically skilled and was very good at basing the cocaine.

Lindholm stated that he explained the politics of Trenkler's case to him. He stated that he told Trenkler if he, Trenkler, hired another attorney, it might delay the trial. He stated he told Trenkler that a new U.S. Attorney was due to be appointed soon and that all this may change the course of his case. He stated Trenkler told him that A.U.S.A Paul Kelly was going to be leaving the U.S Attorney's Office in the near future. He stated that he told Trenkler this was another reason to delay the trial because A.U.S.A Kelly was a top experienced attorney at the office and that if A.U.S.A Kelly left the office, a less competent, less aggressive A.U.S.A might be appointed to the case.

Lindholm stated that he does not wish to get involved in this case. He stated that he does not feel right about talking to the government because he constantly told Trenkler to keep his mouth shut and to be careful of what he said. Lindholm stated that he does not want anything in return for his agreeing to be interviewed. He stated that he wishes to remove himself from the trial, but that if he has to testify he does not want to

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be grilled by a defense attorney as to what he was promised for his cooperation. He stated that he observed a cooperating witness be battered by his former attorney, Richard Egbert. He stated that the reason he is speaking to the government is because when Trenkler talked about the officers involved in this tragedy, he seemed to almost ridicule them, saying that they should of had bomb suits on and that the officers were negligent. He stated that Trenkler told him that it was the officers failure to suit up in armor that caused their injuries, not the strength of the destructive device. He stated that Trenkler showed no remorse for the officers.

Lindholm noted that the conversations he was relaying occurred over the course of the time he was at the Plymouth Jail, and not from one continuous conversation with Trenkler.