



# The FBI Oral History Project

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## **INTERVIEW OF**

**Former Special Agent of the FBI**

**CHARLES BOLZ**

**Years of FBI Service 1948 – 1972**

**Interviewed on September 25, 2009**

**By John J. “Jack” O’Flaherty**

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**Interview of Former Special Agent of the FBI  
Charles Bolz (1948 – 1972)  
Interviewed by John J. “Jack” O’Flaherty  
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*Edited for spelling, repetitions, etc. by Sandra Robinette on October 30, 2009. Final edit with Mr. Bolz’s corrections made by Sandra Robinette on January 6, 2010.*

Jack O’Flaherty: This is retired Special Agent Jack O’Flaherty, in connection with the Oral History Program, interviewing Charles “Charlie” Bolz. I will now read, for the recording purposes, the background form provided by the Oral History Program managers.

We, the undersigned, convey the rights to the intellectual content of our interview, on this date, September 25, 2009, to the Society of Former Special Agents of the FBI. This transfer is in exchange for the Society’s efforts to preserve the historical legacy of the FBI and its members. We understand that portions of this interview may be deleted for security purposes. Unless otherwise restricted, we agree that acceptable sections can be published on the Worldwide Web and the recordings transferred to an established repository for preservation and research.

At this point, I will turn the recording over to Charlie. Charlie, if you would please, provide us with your early background and the schools you went to; your military service, leading all the way up to what was it that interested you in becoming an Agent. And after we complete that then we can get into the cases; and probably the first one we’ll be discussing will be your involvement and knowledge of the Watergate.

So with that, Charlie, I’ll let you take it away.

Charles Bolz: Alright. Just start with me growing up in the home?

O’Flaherty: That’s fine.

Bolz: The orphan home. I stayed there, in the orphan home, until Pearl Harbor. And then when Pearl Harbor happened, I went down and enlisted in the Army Air Force.

O’Flaherty: Go ahead, Charlie.

**Bolz:** At age 18, I left the home to enlist with the Army Air Force because of the Pearl Harbor attack by the Japanese. And, at that time, I went in for, thinking eighteen years old, didn't know how to drive a car even, and I sure didn't know anything about an airplane. But when I took the first flight, the instructor said, "Son, you're going to kill us both and I'm not going to pass you on here." And he said, "But you got a good record, so try something else." That's when I took up the navigation part and I made a good impression because I did a good job there. And, in fact, when I finished the navigation school, they asked me to stay on as an instructor. I said, "No, I want to join my company, to go overseas." And that's when I went with the troop carrier division.

**O'Flaherty:** Paratroopers? Okay, Charlie, please continue with the military and then maybe go back and make reference to, I believe you told me that you were raised in an orphanage.

**Bolz:** Yes. Raised in an orphanage. But I left the orphanage and enlisted with the Army Air Force, but when I went to take the course for flying, I didn't know a thing about flying. I didn't even know how to drive a car. So the instructor said, "Son, you're going to kill us both. Why don't you try another operation?" So I said, "Okay. I'll go in for the navigator thing." So, I went for the navigator training. They offered me the option to stay on and be an instructor and I said, "No. I want to go over to England with the rest of my Troop Carrier Command." And that's the start of the World War II involvement. And my involvement there with the Troop Carrier Command was that we would fly paratroopers in behind the enemy lines and we would also take tow gliders with supplies of food, ammunition, and whatever they might need. And we started with the invasion of Europe to regain the land that the Germans had taken from us. So we were successful in that. We ended up, for that service there, I got an Air Medal with three ...

**O'Flaherty:** Three, was it oak clusters?

**Bolz:** Yes, oak clusters, Silver Star and Bronze Star also, for other invasions that we took to get back the land from the Germans.

**O'Flaherty:** Right. So this was like 1945? Toward the end of the war.

**Bolz:** Because when the war ended, I went back and then the first thing I did was married my wife, Evelyn, who I had met in the home.

**O'Flaherty:** This was the orphanage. Charlie, just to clarify where you met your first wife ...

Bolz: Yes. Evelyn.

O'Flaherty: Okay. We've pretty well covered that military. A very interesting career you've had.

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: As far as going back in an orphanage. This was in New York City?

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: You were telling me something earlier. An interesting aspect of it, that there was something about going to a school?

Bolz: Yes. When I came out of the service, I had two years of college already. But on the way down to Columbia University, I passed this other college which was right within walking distance from where I was living. But it was a Catholic School.

O'Flaherty: Or university?

Bolz: Yes. And I went in and asked them would they take non-Catholics. And they said, "Yes. We will." But he said, "But you'll have to take a course in religion." So I took the course and got straight A's in it.

O'Flaherty: Very good. Was that by any chance Fordham University?

Bolz: No. It was Manhattan College.

O'Flaherty: Right. And that's in New York City.

Bolz: Yes. And when I graduated from there, I looked around in the ads for what to do ... and lo and behold, the FBI was paying the best money. So I applied to them.

O'Flaherty: And, you got it. And that would have been? Approximately what year, then? That's probably '46 or '47?

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: So you actually joined the FBI in the Fall of 1948.

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: Yes. For purposes of the recording, Charlie just presented me with a letter dated November 2, 1948, addressed to him from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, informing him that he had been accepted for the position; and a two-page letter clearly explaining every rule and procedure in connection with entering the FBI as a Special Agent.

That's interesting, Charlie.

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: Just going back a little bit, your interest, then, with the FBI started when you graduated from Manhattan College.

Bolz: College. Right.

O'Flaherty: And you started to look for employment, and what did you see? Something in the news, newspaper?

Bolz: It was a very attractive payment.

O'Flaherty: Sure.

Bolz: So that's when I went with them. And when I went down to Quantico, I told them I didn't have a driver's license yet. And they said, "Well, we'll work on that." And so they took me out and let me drive around in various vehicles there. And I finally, when I got the notice to go to Chicago for my ...

O'Flaherty: Your first assignment?

Bolz: ... assignment was with Chicago. I went and I took the driver's test and the fellow that gave it to me, he told my Counselor, he says, "I'll tell ya, I'm going to pass him but only 'cause he's leaving town."

O'Flaherty: (Laughing) That's a great one!

Bolz: So that's when I got that, when I got to Chicago. Then I, first thing I knew, I was given the assignment of driving the guns and ammunition supplies to the Firearms thing.

O'Flaherty: They gave you a position of that type?

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: And it's interesting, you mention, because New York, many of the Agents coming in from New York went through the same experience. Especially if you're coming from Manhattan or the Bronx.

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: Where you never had much occasion to be driving. So that's an interesting story.

Bolz: You know, I knew my way around New York because I knew the subways.

O'Flaherty: Exactly.

Bolz: And I knew the buses, and so I had no trouble moving around in New York.

O'Flaherty: Right. But not any driving?

Bolz: Not ... no driving.

O'Flaherty: (Laughing) So now you're in Chicago.

Charlie, just to correct what you mentioned before about your first office being Chicago, and the experience you had up there with taking driving lessons. Your first office after Training School at Quantico was actually where? Was it in Kentucky?

Bolz: Yes. And that's where we had the job of ...

O'Flaherty: You were primarily involved with deserter cases?

Bolz: Yes, deserter cases. That's it.

O'Flaherty: Okay.

Bolz: And we worked on that. They usually returned home and we put a surveillance on their home. And each time we verified that they were home, we would get in touch with the local police, and tell them and let them make the grab; because they got a \$150 for every one that they turned in.

O'Flaherty: The local police did?

Bolz: Yes. So we made good conditions there.

O'Flaherty: That's interesting. Then after Kentucky?

Bolz: Then I went to Chicago.

O'Flaherty: And you were assigned to Chicago ...

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: Your background was accounting. And a lot of your work in Chicago, was that in connection with fraud cases or accounting?

Bolz: But part of my graduating courses were accounting. I came into the Bureau as an Accountant.

O'Flaherty: As an Accountant?

Bolz: Yes. And, and that's where I was fortunate in, when I first came in. The FBI used to loan Agents to the Surveys and Investigative staff of the House Appropriations Committee. And I was fortunate enough to be one of those that were appointed to that.

O'Flaherty: Was that appointment one that, I had heard that from other accountant friends, Agents that I was acquainted with, did they do that periodically? Like, were you assigned for six months or a year?

Bolz: A year. So that's where I was for a year with that, that outfit.

O'Flaherty: With the House Appropriations Committee.

O'Flaherty: And you're in Chicago.

Bolz: In Chicago. I had three informants there and we were looking for Germans that went underground. And we came up with some pretty good leads on them. I also took over another informant that did follow the Soviet operations. And, I did well there, too, because then I got, when I was coming into the office one day ... a coooold day ... the SAC was there and he said, "Hey, I've gotta a thing here to transfer you to Washington. You want me to kill it?" And I said, "No way! I want out of here, it's freezing here!"

O'Flaherty: (Laughing) Chicago!

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: We'll pause again for a second.

Here we go with this one. So Charlie, from Chicago then, you're transferred. The individual you were mentioning first wanted to know whether you wanted to cancel that but you said "no way" because of the cold weather?

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: So you went on to Washington, DC, but in particular, to FBI Headquarters.

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: And the position you had at FBI Headquarters, then, was what?

Bolz: Well, I was on loan to the House Appropriations Committee.

O'Flaherty: Before that, though, at the Headquarters. Were you on a particular desk?

Bolz: Yeah. I was on the Informant Desk. And then from there, they sent Agents on loan to the House Appropriations Committee.

O'Flaherty: Right.

Bolz: And I was fortunate. And I was one of them. And the head of the House Appropriations Committee wrote a letter to the Director commending me for my work on their behalf. And, the Director was very pleased with it. And he sent them a letter and then he put the letter in my file. So somewhere in my file is the letter that showed that. And the Director called me and said, "When you're ready to come back to work for the FBI, you will be in charge of the Accounting and Fraud Section."

O'Flaherty: Oh, that was very nice.

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: And that House Appropriation was just a two or three year assignment, temporary assignment?

Bolz: Yes, about that.

O'Flaherty: You were still with the FBI.

Bolz: Oh, yes.

O'Flaherty: But they send the accountants over on loan.

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: Okay. So that was a very nice letter from the Director.

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: So when you returned, then, to Headquarters, that's the desk, then you took over, Accounting and Fraud?

Bolz: Yeah, I took over the Accounting and Fraud Section.

O'Flaherty: Okay.

Bolz: And it's from where I got involved in Watergate.

O'Flaherty: That's right. That would be an important desk when the Watergate investigation started.

Bolz: That came over my desk. When it first happened ... the way I got there into that thing. The Inspectors came around, you know, and they evaluated each of the Departments to see how they were handling the work load.

Well, I went to Clem McGowan, who was in charge of the Civil Rights Desk. And he was at that time, because of all that trouble going on down in the south, was busy.

So I went over to McGowan and said, "Can I help you?" I said, "Suppose I take over this 'interception of communications'? How much work do you get on that in a year?" And he says, "Ahh, maybe three, four cases." And I said, "Oh, well, we'll take that." The Accounting and Fraud Section will take that. Well, I no sooner took that, and the first thing I get ... I was out on the golf course and the pro came out and said, "Hey, you're wanted on the phone." And that was when they found these guys that were raiding the Democrats.

O'Flaherty: Yeah, the persons involved in the Watergate burglaries?

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: And that time frame is what? That's around 1972?

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: Seventy-three.

Bolz: And so when I called Washington Field and told them, "What are you doing?" He said, "Well, we're thinking of turning it over to the local police." (Laughing) I said, "No, you're not, we're taking that over." We don't want the local police running around in the FBI.

O'Flaherty: So you, as the Supervisor in the Accounting and Fraud Division ...

Bolz: Yeah.

O'Flaherty: ... made it clear to them that this was a case for the FBI.

Bolz: FBI. Yeah. So that's when we took over the Watergate thing. And we had very good success with it.

O'Flaherty: Okay, Charlie. So now you find yourself Supervisor on the Accounting/Frauds desk and the Watergate matter breaks.

Bolz: Breaks.

O'Flaherty: So take it from there. You mentioned Mark Felt.

Bolz: Yes, Mark Felt.

O'Flaherty: He was one of the Assistant Directors at that time.

Bolz: And, so we worked together. My desk was responsible for coordinating it all and we really came down to where we did a great job. In fact, the President, at that time, had resigned.

O'Flaherty: Nixon?

Bolz: Yeah, Nixon.

O'Flaherty: President Nixon

Bolz: Nixon had resigned.

O'Flaherty: Right. Charlie, just to pick up again. Here we are with the Watergate incident occurring. And you're right on the hot seat, so to speak, as the Supervisor of the Accounting and Fraud Division.

Bolz: Right.

O'Flaherty: And you're having communications and contacts directly with, now Director Gray, and he's asking some questions. There's a Henry Petersen, whose name comes up and some of these items are mentioned in a book entitled *In Nixon's Web*.

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: Who was Henry Petersen?

Bolz: He was in the Justice Department.

O'Flaherty: So he wasn't exactly with the FBI then? He was an official with the Department of Justice.

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: And he was in contact with Director Gray about this matter. But was there a question that Henry Petersen thought was just to forget this whole matter? Was that your impression?

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: As opposed to continuing with an investigation?

Bolz: We were, we were already in to that Watergate thing. Didn't need any help from Henry; that's for sure.

O'Flaherty: Right. You continued with the investigation.

Bolz: Yes, continued with the investigation.

O'Flaherty: Of those, what were there? Six or seven people allegedly involved in it?

Bolz: Yes. We checked the FBI files on them. And whew, they were in the FBI files. You know, all of them were criminal-type things.

O'Flaherty: Right. They had previously come to the attention of the FBI.

Bolz: Yes. When those people that were raiding the, or intercepting the communications from the Democrats, or whoever it was ...

O'Flaherty: There was involvement, but in connection with proceeding against those individuals, there's no doubt, then, that the final word came from Gray's office? Or from your Section, that you were going to go ahead with this case?

Bolz: Well, Gray, this is what got the secret.

O'Flaherty: There's one comment here, in the book. I'll just pause again, Charlie.  
Charlie, again, with the Watergate investigation now commencing. And you're the Chief of the Accounting and Fraud Division.

Bolz: Yeah.

O'Flaherty: Was there a communication that you sent out to the field?

Bolz: That's when I sent an airtel out to the field as to what had happened and what to be on the alert for. Anybody trying to buy into the ... but the field knew everything that, and we kept the field advised. So the next thing that, what got Mark Felt involved in this ...

O'Flaherty: Mark Felt, the Assistant Director.

Bolz: Well, he was Deep Throat at the time.

O'Flaherty: Right, later on that was disclosed ...

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: ... that he was the Deep Throat.

Bolz: Deep Throat. Yes.

O'Flaherty: The gentleman providing information to the *Washington Post* newspaper reporters.

Bolz: But I knew Mark Felt very well and I had lunch with him several times. And his family wanted him to confess that he is Deep Throat because they needed the finances. They made a movie out of it. They wrote a book on it.

O'Flaherty: Right. But that all occurred later on. I mean, during the course of the Watergate investigation, his family didn't, his family didn't make; I mean, to my knowledge ... my understanding was that it was years later when Watergate was all completed. And then the family wanted Mark to admit that he was Deep Throat?

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: Or did that happen while the investigation was already starting?

Bolz: But when he did that, I didn't know who Deep Throat was. And it surprised me.

O'Flaherty: Years later?

Bolz: Oh yes.

O'Flaherty: Years later it surprised you?

Bolz: That he was Deep Throat.

O'Flaherty: Right.

Bolz: And that's when we, he really got ... that group of politicians up there that were involved with the Watergate. They knew there was a leak somewhere and, you know, that's when they tried to get the CIA to find out who it was.

O'Flaherty: Right.

Bolz: Take over this investigation.

O'Flaherty: On that airtel that you sent out to all Field Divisions ... do you remember exactly what the instructions were?

Bolz: Yes. You know, I told them what had happened. And to be alert for anyone trying to make contributions or buy-ins; just so they knew what was going on. So, we had everybody looking out for any leads that were possible. And, then Washington Field came in. And we had two good informants there.

O'Flaherty: Washington Field took over, they were the Office of Origin on the investigation?

Bolz: Well, part of it.

O'Flaherty: Part of it?

Bolz: They worked part of the leads. And they were making some good leads. And they were only up the block from us and I'd go up and meet with them; and we kept getting more and more information on it.

O'Flaherty: Sure. As the investigation continued.

Bolz: Well, then when it became obvious that they wanted to get Nixon re-elected and that's when Mark ...

O'Flaherty: Mark Felt?

Bolz: Mark Felt stepped in on his own.

O'Flaherty: Right.

Bolz: And decided to continue investigating this case, and he broke it wide open.

O'Flaherty: Right.

Bolz: But they never knew it. But they kept trying to find out who's the leak. And they told the CIA to take over the thing. And the CIA came up to me and said, "They want you to turn this whole thing over to me; the investigation of the Watergate." And I said, "You put that down in writing, and why you want us to take it." He said, "No, I'm not putting anything down in writing." So I said, "Bye-bye."

O'Flaherty: You mean the CIA wanted to take over the investigation? The little group within the White House?

Bolz: Yes, wanted him to take over.

O'Flaherty: These are, these are Nixon's aides and assistants?

Bolz: Yes. Well, they wanted the people, that political group there, wanted to find out who the leak is.

O'Flaherty: Right.

Bolz: I told the CIA guy, "You put it in writing." And he said, "Oh, no."

O'Flaherty: What was CIA asking, Charlie?

Bolz: Well, they were just commenting on the group in the, the political group, and asked them ...

O'Flaherty: In the White House?

Bolz: Yes. There were all different things.

O'Flaherty: Yeah, they were. You know, in connection with that, I notice again, in the book here, Charlie, where they're quoting you in connection with an article written by a reporter, Sandy Smith. Does that name ring a bell?

Bolz: No.

O'Flaherty: I guess, I mean, you must have had so many contacts ...

Bolz: Yeah.

O'Flaherty: ... with so many reporters.

Bolz: Oh, maybe that was it. And then, when any of the press came in, then I'd say, "No, I don't want, I don't deal ..."

O'Flaherty: Right. Sure. And Charlie, just getting back to your reference to that political group. You would make reference now and then about that and you're actually referring to all of the individuals who were indicted and later convicted in connection with the Watergate scandal. The names like Gordon Liddy, who was a former FBI Agent.

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: John Dean, the White House Counsel.

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: John Ehrlichman.

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: An aide of President Nixon's.

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: H.R. Haldeman, who was a Chief of Staff of President Nixon. Jeb Stuart Magruder, President Nixon's campaign official. Then there was John Mitchell, the Attorney General. And James McCord, a former CIA Agent. So that was that political group.

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: That, as you say, they're wanting this whole thing to go away.

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: And they're right in the middle of it.

Bolz: That's why they wanted to push somebody else in as a head of the FBI. And that's when they put that ...

O'Flaherty: Oh, you think that's around the time ... L. Patrick Gray?

Bolz: Right. L. Patrick Gray.

O'Flaherty: Yeah.

Bolz: That's who they were pushing for the ...

O'Flaherty: For the position. He did, in fact, become the Director.

Bolz: Well, he did for a short period. Because, really, Mark Felt was the one that would have been the Director's first pick. But the Director died.

O'Flaherty: Right.

Bolz: And Mark Felt should have moved up right there and then. And that's what got him into the act. He was gonna find out what was going on in there and boy he really did.

O'Flaherty: Speaking of Mark Felt. You had said that you got along with him very well?

Bolz: Oh yes.

O'Flaherty: You felt he was a gentleman.

Bolz: Very much so.

O'Flaherty: But when he was not selected as Director ...

Bolz: Yes. It hurt him deeply.

O'Flaherty: It hurt him deeply.

Bolz: And it hurt all of us deeply because then they were trying to put this L. Patrick Gray in charge of the FBI.

O'Flaherty: And that's who did become, L. Patrick Gray did, in fact, become Director of the FBI.

Bolz: For a short period.

O'Flaherty: Right. And I'm trying to think of some of the other aspects of that investigation.

Okay, Charlie, as we conclude the Watergate aspects, I just appreciate your thoughts here on, over all the Watergate; Nixon's position, Mark Felt, any comments at all like that?

Bolz: It was, you know, it went on for quite some time; that Watergate thing. And when Mark Felt got into it, it really broke apart because he began to feed us too. And we had, but we had several things. But we knew who we were up against. I kept telling somebody, when they called all the SACs in, and they ran through this Watergate thing, and I said, "Somebody knows a lot more about this than we do, because we're one step behind."

O'Flaherty: This is at a meeting with all the SACs?

Bolz: SACs. Yes.

O'Flaherty: And Mark Felt?

Bolz: Yes. And they said, "Awh, don't worry about it." **So** don't worry about it.

O'Flaherty: Who said don't worry about it? You said you're all sitting around, the SACs were concerned, as far as the leadership?

Bolz: Whoever was sitting in. It must have been Felt or somebody like that.

O'Flaherty: Okay.

Bolz: And he said, "Aww, don't worry about it."

O'Flaherty: Nixon, you said, was leaving at that point in time. He resigned?

Bolz: Yes. He resigned.

O'Flaherty: And after he resigned, you still have Patrick Gray as the Director of the FBI. Or did he leave at the same time?

Bolz: Yes, he was out.

O'Flaherty: He had left?

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: He voluntarily resigned.

Bolz: And the Director of the FBI, at that time, became the SAC in the Chicago Office, I think. And everybody knew him.

O'Flaherty: Who was that? Do you remember his name? He was the SAC in the Chicago Office?

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: Well, who took over when Gray left? Temporarily? Or it was just a temporary appointment?

Bolz: Oh yes.

O'Flaherty: Right. Now with Mark Felt, how did you, I know you respected the gentleman.

Bolz: Oh yes.

O'Flaherty: You knew him well. So how did you feel years later when it was disclosed that he was the Deep Throat.

Bolz: Oh, I thought that's wonderful because, you know, I knew him well.

O'Flaherty: Yes. You didn't have any objection.

Bolz: Because he was mad way back when, he should have been the successor to Mr. Hoover.

O'Flaherty: Yes.

Bolz: He was the natural one in there. But that political group up there didn't want another strong FBI-type guy ...

O'Flaherty: Leader.

Bolz: ... in there.

O'Flaherty: Yeah.

Bolz: So they were trying to get rid of ... they didn't want another.

O'Flaherty: Let me ask you this, Charlie. Not only in that book, *In Nixon's Web*, but there was an indication, I guess, the feeling that you had was that a lot of the people involved on the prosecution end of it, or even with the FBI, Agent-wise, that now that it's concluding, or pretty well terminating, the Watergate investigation; the trial, the convictions, that there would be certain people being, maybe, transferred, just in a normal process. And my question was, I notice that you resigned around that period of time.

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: What was the reason you resigned?

Bolz: Well, I had two reasons. My two daughters; I didn't want them transferred.

O'Flaherty: Two daughters were in high school.

Bolz: And I was thinking, "geeze, I'm going to get the transfer" because Mr. Hoover had written me so many umpteen letters, that I really didn't want to move. So that's when I ...

O'Flaherty: Sure. I mean, that's, that's a logical reason.

Bolz: ... that's when I went with Mark Felt and said, "Hey, I'm going to resign from here. Because I've got two daughters that I want to keep here and I don't agree with it, that Pat there."

O'Flaherty: Pat Gray.

Bolz: Pat Gray.

O'Flaherty: Yeah. So, in essence, your reasons were that your daughters were in high school?

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: You saw a transfer coming.

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: And you didn't want to uproot them and interrupt their education?

Bolz: Actually, everybody's switching over to the HUD thing. I was still in the ...

O'Flaherty: And by HUD, I'll explain to the transcriber here, that's the Housing and Urban Development. So you were able to be just transferred over to the Housing and Urban Development, and get your retirement.

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: Very good. Now, at this point, Charlie, I understand that you also had involvement with the Jimmy Hoffa case.

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: And why don't we get into that. Of course, Jimmy Hoffa being the president of the Teamsters Union. For about ten years. And then, of course, he was a chief target of Bobby Kennedy, the Chief Counsel to the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor and Management field. So how did you get involved? Again, that came over your desk as the Chief of Accounting and Fraud?

Bolz: Yes. Hoffa. This fellow came in and had a subpoena for the Director.

O'Flaherty: Who? Who came in?

Bolz: Some representative from ...

O'Flaherty: Some representative serving a subpoena.

Bolz: Yes, from the Hoffa case. And I said, told him, "I'm the closest you're going to get to Mr. Hoover. So give me that ..."

O'Flaherty: Oh, he wanted to serve Mr. Hoover, but you told him it'll stop here.

Bolz: Yes. And he came back about three more times. And so I had at least four or five of those subpoenas. And I had them all. I wasn't going to ... he'd keep coming in and I kept telling him, "I told you before ... I told you before ... you're not getting any closer to Mr. Hoover than I ... I'm the closest you're going to get to him."

O'Flaherty: Right.

Bolz: So I had all these subpoenas and the money to check, to pay for the transportation for Mr. Hoover to go back, go to Tennessee. And I was just fresh off of the Hill assignment. And it was when I was made the Chief of the Accounting – Fraud Section.

O'Flaherty: What year would that have been? Like '64, 1964?

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: Okay.

Bolz: So when it finally came to, somebody had to appear at that Hoffa trial.

O'Flaherty: Right.

Bolz: So I went.

O'Flaherty: You went and testified?

Bolz: Yeah, I went and testified.

O'Flaherty: And that was up at the Hill, at Congress?

Bolz: No, it was in court.

O'Flaherty: Oh, in court.

Bolz: Yeah.

O'Flaherty: It was actually a court trial.

Bolz: So I testified and, you know, they wanted to know where were the taps?

O'Flaherty: Wiretaps?

Bolz: Yes. And I said, "I don't know, because everything's been destroyed." You know, it had been burned ... which didn't surprise me because if it identified an informant in there, they'd get rid of that piece of the ...

O'Flaherty: Of the tape.

Bolz: The tape. So I went and I testified and as I was leaving, I heard the two people in the juror's box saying, "He's the only one I know." That "He's the only one I believe here." So, you know, (laughing) ...

O'Flaherty: Say it again. One of the jurors said what?

Bolz: Two of the jurors were saying, talking to each other and I overheard them say, "He's the only one that I believe in this whole thing."

O'Flaherty: Oh, meaning you. "He's the only one I believe."

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: In the whole trial.

Bolz: Yes. As I was going back to my seat with the Department attorneys, the, one of his goons, Hoffa's goons, bumped me. And, you know, he hit me and I staggered a little bit. So when I got back down to the U.S. Attorney's there ...

O'Flaherty: U.S. Attorney's Office?

Bolz: Well, they were right down on the bench.

O'Flaherty: Oh, you sat down with the U.S. Attorney, there?

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: You mentioned that to him?

Bolz: Yes. And the U.S. Attorney said, "Get out of town." (Laughing)

O'Flaherty: U.S. Attorney said that to you?

Bolz: Yes. (Laughing) "Get out of town."

O'Flaherty: (Chuckle)

Bolz: So that's when I left town.

O'Flaherty: You should have found out who bumped you.

Bolz: Oh, I said to him, "Boy, you get close to me again, you know, I'm going to have to kick you in the shins."

O'Flaherty: Yes.

Bolz: But he'd never done it again. But they witnessed it and they said, "Get out of town."

O'Flaherty: Right.

Bolz: So I had no trouble getting out of town because I had a return ticket.

O'Flaherty: That's right. Because that hearing was not in Washington, DC. That was held where?

Bolz: No, it was Tennessee.

O'Flaherty: Tennessee.

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: So what was your other involvement, then, with Hoffa? I mean, did you have anything to do, later on, when he disappeared?

Bolz: No.

O'Flaherty: No.

Bolz: We never knew where he ... we did, we had a report that up in Yankee Stadium, had been some concrete digging.

O'Flaherty: Yes.

Bolz: So we sent a group up there to see if they could find a body. And couldn't find a thing.

O'Flaherty: So you were still, you were the Supervisor of that matter. Not only with Hoffa and his improper activities, but also ...

Bolz: Yes. You'd be alert too. But he's never around. To this day, nobody knows where he is.

O'Flaherty: Right. But you didn't have any, you weren't that involved, though, yourself?

Bolz: Oh, no!

O'Flaherty: With the investigation of Hoffa.

Bolz: Right.

O'Flaherty: So when you appeared at, and testified in court, that was in conjunction with a subpoena that was served on Director Hoover. So you, as a representative from the FBI ...

Bolz: Represent Hoover, that's right.

O'Flaherty: ... went down. And what they were trying to uncover through your testimony was whether there were any tape recordings that ...

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: ... that should be provided to the plaintiffs and to Hoffa.

Bolz: And actually, the, the young lads that we had doing that monitoring out there, they burned it all after they were finished working ...

O'Flaherty: Right. After they finished with it, then it's destroyed.

Bolz: Destroyed it.

O'Flaherty: Okay.

Bolz: So when I came back from the Hill ...

O'Flaherty: From testifying.

Bolz: No. I mean, when I came back off of the Surveys and Investigative Staff, I was now, you know, the Accounting and Fraud Supervisor.

O'Flaherty: Right.

Bolz: So, I said, "Well, I'm new enough here, I'll take over this, I'll answer that subpoena." So I had all these four or five subpoenas; so when it came, I went and testified as to what went on and, you know, the things had been destroyed.

O'Flaherty: On cross-examination, Charlie, were there any real difficult questions they asked?

Bolz: No, no; nothing that I couldn't handle. I told him, you know, what I thought about Hoffa and, you know, that he was ... so that's when I walked past those two jurors.

O'Flaherty: Right.

Bolz: And they said, "He's the only one I believe."

O'Flaherty: That's funny.

Bolz: (Chuckling) Yes.

O'Flaherty: So, okay. So, that was pretty much the extent of your involvement with Hoffa?

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: And it didn't have to deal, later on, with the disappearance of Hoffa or any of the criminal activities that occurred?

Bolz: No.

O'Flaherty: Okay. How about, there was another case, Charlie, that I believe you mentioned you had some involvement with, and that was the United Mine Workers of America, an International Labor Union and Tony ...

Bolz: Was that the Yablonski ...

O'Flaherty: Tony Boyle was elected the president but there was a ... Yablonski ...

Bolz: Yablonski is one.

O'Flaherty: That's right. He ran against Boyle, didn't he?

Bolz: Well, whoever it was, somebody killed him.

O'Flaherty: Killed Yablonski? It was 1968.

Bolz: Yes. But the field office figured where the shots were fired from and they went there. And sure enough, they found the shells and a bunch of beer bottles. And the beer bottles contained all the fingerprints.

O'Flaherty: Fingerprints.

Bolz: And they were of the people that did the Yablonski murder case.

O'Flaherty: That pretty well identified them, then.

Bolz: Oh yes.

O'Flaherty: Alright. Where was that? Where did that occur? That shooting. Is that in Pennsylvania?

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: Pennsylvania?

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: So the Bureau and the Agents in the field handling the investigation went to a, to an area where they suspected the shooting occurred?

Bolz: Yeah.

O'Flaherty: Where the shooting did occur.

Bolz: And sure enough ...

O'Flaherty: And then they searched the area?

Bolz: And found the beer ...

O'Flaherty: And came up with the shells.

Bolz: All the beer and shells, and the bottles.

O'Flaherty: And beer bottles. And then with the fingerprints removed from the beer bottle ...

Bolz: That identified the murderers.

O'Flaherty: The murderers. Do you remember offhand, Charlie, if, or how many were actually arrested, charged and convicted on that case?

Bolz: I think there were at least three.

O'Flaherty: Three individuals; probably members of the union?

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: So, your connection with that Yablonski case was, again, what? That came across your desk?

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: Accounting and Fraud?

Bolz: But the field office did do ...

O'Flaherty: Yeah, the field office, of course, is assigned the case.

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: And they were reporting to you.

Bolz: And then we ran it through the FBI files and sure enough, those were the guys that did it.

O'Flaherty: You mean the fingerprints that came up matched with them?

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: And then they were, do you recall whether they were actually members of the unions themselves, or outside groups?

Bolz: I think they were actually there but they wanted to change in the ...

O'Flaherty: They wanted a change in the union?

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: Well, the change being with Boyle, then. They wanted Tony Boyle to take it over and Yablonski was running against Boyle.

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: So that was a murder. Now, that's interesting. It's essentially a local murder but since it's involved with the International Labor Union, the FBI has an interest in jurisdiction.

Bolz: Yeah. Because part of the, my desk is ...

O'Flaherty: Your desk, Accounting and Frauds. So the Accounting and Frauds picks it up on the basis of the unions? You had a lot of union cases coming over?

Bolz: We had a few, you know. Strong-arm type things.

O'Flaherty: Right. I'm just trying to tie in the Accounting and Fraud.

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: When it's essentially a murder.

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: But the reason it came to your desk?

Bolz: Because we were interested in that union.

O'Flaherty: Oh, with the fraud, potential fraud and matters that have been going on in that union.

Bolz: Yes.

O'Flaherty: That's understandable.

Charlie, we'll conclude the interview, then. I certainly want to thank you for your time and the information. And wish you all the very best. Do you have any closing words at all?

Bolz: No, other than how proud I have been to be a member of the FBI.

O'Flaherty: Well, that's a nice conclusion.

Bolz: Oh, yes.

O'Flaherty: Thank you for all your service and hard work.

Bolz: And everybody here in the Freedom Village knows that I'm an FBI type.

O'Flaherty: That's right. You didn't have to keep that a secret anymore. Take care and all the best to you and the family, Charlie.

**ADDENDUM  
CHARLES BOLZ**

- 1. REGIMENTAL COMMANDER'S MESSAGE ON D-DAY**
- 2. NEWSPAPER ARTICLES (3) ON THE HOFFA TRIAL**
- 3. NEWSPAPER ARTICLE BY JACK ANDERSON ABOUT  
ACTING DIRECTOR L. PATRICK GRAY, MENTIONS BOLZ**
- 4. PRESS RELEASE FROM HUD ON THE APPOINTMENT OF  
BOLZ AS ASSISTANT INSPECTOR GENERAL**

OFFICE OF THE REGIMENTAL COMMANDER

Soldiers of the Regiment:

D-Day

Today, and as you read this, you are enroute to that great adventure for which you have trained for over two years.

Tonight is the night of nights.

Tomorrow throughout the whole of our homeland and the Allied world the bells will ring out the tidings that you have arrived, and the invasion for liberation has begun.

The hopes and prayers of your near ones accompany you, the confidence of your high commanders goes with you, The fears of the Germans are about to become a reality.

Let us strike hard. When the going is tough, let us go harder. Inbued with faith in the rightness of our cause, and the power of our might, let us annihilate the enemy where found.

May God be with each of you fine soldiers. By your actions let us justify His faith in us.

*At risk*  
Colonel

# Files Chief Questioned

By STEVE JOHNSON

Lawyers for Teamster's Union boss Jimmy Hoffa continued to question the head of the FBI Files and Accounting Division this morning. Trying to determine if the government has revealed all instances of eavesdropping against their client.

Charles Bolz, head of the section, testified he checked the special indices of the FBI after a request made to the Bureau by the Justice Department. He said he was told to look for any instances of electronic surveillance against Hoffa or the other three co-defendants in the 1964 jury-tampering trial.

"The index card shows the date the recording was made, the individual's name and what device he was heard on," Bolz testified. "Our search revealed one overhearing on Hoffa in Detroit, one on Campbell, one on Parks and one on King."

He said the individual field of-

ices which had sent in the cards were then asked to recheck their files. After this review was made, only recordings of Hoffa and Campbell were revealed, Bolz said.

Larry Campbell, Thomas Ewing Parks and Ewing King were co-defendants with Hoffa in the 1964 jury-tampering trial here.

Attorney Harvey Silets, representing Campbell in the case, cross-examined Bolz this morning. He went into detail on the procedures for transmitting data obtained through electronic surveillance from one agency to another.

"Would material provided to the Bureau by the Justice Department which was recorded by the Justice Department be in the special indices?" he asked Bolz.

"No it would not," was the reply.

Bolz admitted knowing of a conversation between Edward Grady Partin, star witness for the government, and Parks, which was recorded with Partin's consent.

He said it would not be in the

special files either. "We didn't consider that as an illegal overhearing," he testified.

"Are you saying that an index card is prepared only for illegal overhearings then?" Silets questioned.

"Yes, I think that would be correct," Bolz replied.

Silets also wanted to know in what instances a phrase "Information comes from a confidential source which cannot be subpoenaed for testimony" was used.

He asked Bolz if this phrase

might be used when the source had actually been an electronic surveillance.

"I've never seen that phraseology used," Bolz at first said, then later explained that he meant just because that phrase was used didn't necessarily mean the source was a wiretap or eavesdrop.

"It might apply to live individual. I have no firsthand knowledge of this though."

"If it came in from the field from electronic surveillance it would be in the form of a letterhead memorandum which would say it came from a confidential source. There would be an 'Air-Tell' which would tell us about the source though."

Bolz explained an "Air-Tell" is a form of communication similar to a telegram used by the bureau. "It would be marked 'June' on the Air-Tell," he said. "This would mean it would go in the 'June File' at headquarters."

Testimony yesterday revealed the "June File" is a special file at FBI headquarters which contains only that material obtained through electronic surveillance.

1964  
Chicago

# Hoffa Fraud Retrial Bid Wins Subpoena Rights on Records

CHICAGO, July 7—Teamster's Union President James R. Hoffa won a first round today in his battle for a new trial on his conviction for fraud.

Hoffa's attorneys want a series of subpoenas issued for Government records used in the conviction. Today, in the first day of a hearing on the request for a new trial, government attorneys asked that the subpoena request be quashed.

U.S. District Judge Richard B. Austin refused.

The Teamsters' president is seeking a new trial on the grounds the Government used illegal methods in the gathering and use of electronically overheard conversations in convicting him of fraud in 1964.

Hoffa was sentenced to five years in prison. He and six other men were convicted of conspiring to divert over \$1 million in Teamsters pension funds. Hoffa's sentence is to be served after he completes a current eight-year sentence for jury tampering.

The Supreme Court has

ruled that defendants are entitled to learn the contents of data collected by electronic surveillance. It was on this ruling that Hoffa based his appeal.

Charles Boiz, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Accounting and Fraud

Division, testified that the Government had in its possession seven logs of Hoffa's conversations obtained by eavesdropping.

None of the contents of the logs were disclosed in court, but the copies were handed about between defense, prosecution and the judge.

# FBI Has 7 'Bug' Logs On Hoffa, Official Says

CHICAGO (UPI) — Charles Bolz, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's accounting and raud section, testified in federal court yesterday that the FBI has seven logs of electronic eavesdropping of Teamster Union president James R. Hoffa and five others.

The (hearing) before U.S. District Court Judge Richard B. Austin, is the second granted Hoffa as a result of U.S. Supreme Court rulings in the last two years. Their purpose is to determine whether illegal electronic surveillance played a role in Hoffa's conviction on fraud charges in 1964.

Hoffa was transferred from the federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa., to the Du Page county jail in suburban Chicago for the hearing. He frequently conferred with his lawyer and nodded and smiled to friends and Teamsters officials. His wife, Josephine, and a daughter, Mrs. Barbara Crancer, attended the hearing.

## Sentences Consecutive

Hoffa's five-year sentence on the fraud charge is to be served after he completes an eight-year sentence he is presently serving for jury tampering, unless he is granted a new trial after the hearings and found not

guilty. Hoffa was found guilty in 1964, along with five other co-defendants, of conspiring to divert more than \$1 million in Teamster pension funds. The codefendants would also receive a new trial if Hoffa does.

Hoffa won a first round skirmish in his battle when the judge refused a government request at the opening of the hearing to quash a series of subpoenas Hoffa's attorneys want issued for government agents and records used in the conviction.

## Tapes Erased

Austin denied each motion for verbatim transcripts of the overheard conversations, however, pointing to testimony that the tapes have been erased and no verbatim transcripts exist.

J. Roger Dunfee and Allen K. Chamberlain, who monitored telephone conversations pertaining to Hoffa while they were employed as FBI clerks in Las Vegas, Nev., both testified the logs of these conversations were their summaries of what they overheard, and that their original notes had been destroyed.

Both men said they never heard Hoffa's voice, and the logs refer to telephone conversations with Hoffa by persons in Las Vegas whose offices they were monitoring.

1967

# Gray Throws FBI Into a Tizzy

By Jack Anderson

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, molded in the image of the late J. Edgar Hoover, has been thrown into a tizzy by his successor, Louis Patrick Gray III.

Hoover surrounded himself with staid, veteran assistants who kept the FBI on a steady course. Gray has brought in three sharp but inexperienced, modish, young aides who are known inside the FBI as the "Mod Squad."

Hoover personally directed the FBI from his Washington sanctum sanctorum. Gray is away so much that he has been nicknamed "Two-Day Gray" around FBI headquarters.

Like most non-Cabinet officials, Hoover almost always flew in commercial planes. Gray uses the Air Force as if it were his personal airline. He and his wife have flown all over the country to inspect field offices and keep speaking engagements. Since his appointment last May, he has traveled an estimated 80,000 miles at an estimated cost to the taxpayers of well over \$100,000.

Hoover scrupulously kept out of partisan politics, although he was not above slipping political tidbits to the incumbent President. Gray made no bones about his support for President Nixon during his

travels around the country during the election campaign.

## Relaxed Role

Hoover kept the FBI under an iron discipline, dictating how his agents dressed and how long they wore their sideburns. Gray now permits colored shirts, modish clothes and lengthened sideburns. Gray is also recruiting women for the first time and more blacks as agents. His rule is more relaxed but less certain.

Many of the old-timers, unable to adjust to Gray's management, have quietly resigned from the FBI. Some won't be missed. But in recent weeks, four of the most vital and vigorous, middle-aged FBI officials have given notice.

The top fraud sleuth, Charles Bolz, is taking a job at the Housing and Urban Development Department. The irreplaceable head of the FBI's crime information center, Don Roderick, is retiring. The FBI's ace cryptanalyst, I. W. Newpher, and its budget expert, Daniel Brennan, are also going.

All four insisted to my associate Les Whitten that Gray's tenure had nothing to do with their departure. But they could have stayed if they wished.

At the White House, President Nixon is deliberating whether to retain Gray or select someone else to head the

FBI. The President promised Gray only that his name would be "considered" as the permanent FBI director.

Our sources inside the FBI say they would prefer some one of national stature, like Supreme Court Justice Byron White or the former crack No. 3 man at the FBI, William Sullivan.

But Pat Gray, who is a more compassionate man than his pugnacious features might indicate, is eager to stay on. And he has an inside track with Richard Nixon.

Footnote: a spokesman, explaining Gray's frequent use of Air Force planes, said the decision was made to avoid the embarrassment of the FBI director possibly turning up one day on a hijacked airliner. "And if he'd gone scheduled airlines, he wouldn't even have been around enough to call him 'Two-Day Gray,'" added the aide. The FBI reimburses the Air Force for the cost of using the planes.

## Washington Whirl

VIETNAM OUTLOOK — President Nixon is making secret preparations to continue playing an active role in Vietnam after a cease-fire is declared. Under the anticipated agreement, the United States will be obliged to withdraw all military advisers, but defense suppliers can remain in Vietnam to replace equipment.

The Pentagon is quietly arranging with the suppliers to substitute civilian representatives for the military advisers.

The State Department is also preparing to increase its diplomatic contingent in Saigon. As for Vietnam spending, the reduced military aid will be made up largely in economic aid. Reconstruction costs shouldn't run high, because the United States has kept installations and highways rebuilt as the war has progressed. But huge sums will be made available to strengthen the South Vietnamese economy.

FORBIDDEN READING — The Washington Post, as a reward for its prize-winning reporting of the Watergate scandal, has become a dirty name around the White House. The Post's capable, inoffensive society reporter, Dorothy McCordle, has been banned from covering White House social functions. And it would be worth an aide's job if he were caught reading Herblock's latest book, "State of the Union." With scathing wit, the book lampoons the Nixon administration in word and drawing. A White House source confessed to us, however, that some presidential aides are sneak-reading Block's book at home.

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# HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING  
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 72-685  
Phone (202) 755-5284  
(Beckerman)

FOR RELEASE:  
Wednesday  
December 27, 1972

## FORMER FBI OFFICIAL NAMED TO HUD POST

The Department of Housing and Urban Development today announced the appointment of Charles Bolz to the post of Assistant Inspector General for Investigation.

Mr. Bolz will report to Charles G. Haynes, HUD Inspector General.

Mr. Bolz, 49, comes to HUD from the Federal Bureau of Investigation where he served as Chief, Accounting and Fraud Section.

In his new post he will be responsible for application of a nationwide program directed at violations of Federal law and regulations affecting HUD programs, and for the coordination of HUD efforts with the Department of Justice, the FBI and other law enforcement agencies.

A native of New York City, Mr. Bolz was graduated from Commerce High School and Manhattan College, where he received his BBA degree in 1948 after serving for three years in the Army Air Corps during World War II. *APD T2*

In 1948 Mr. Bolz became a Special Agent with the FBI. There he was responsible for field-wide coordination, direction and investigation of a variety of Federal criminal statutes. From September 1963 to April 1967 he

-more-

was detailed from the FBI to serve as an Assistant Director and later Director of the Surveys and Investigations Staff of the House Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Bolz returned to the FBI in May 1967 as Chief of the Accounting and Fraud Section, a position he held until moving to HUD.

Mr. Bolz and his wife, the former Jean Marie Hester of Whiteville, N. C., live in Bowie, Md. They have two daughters, Mrs. Charlene E. Mann of Charlotte, N.C., and Charlotte L., at home.

# # #