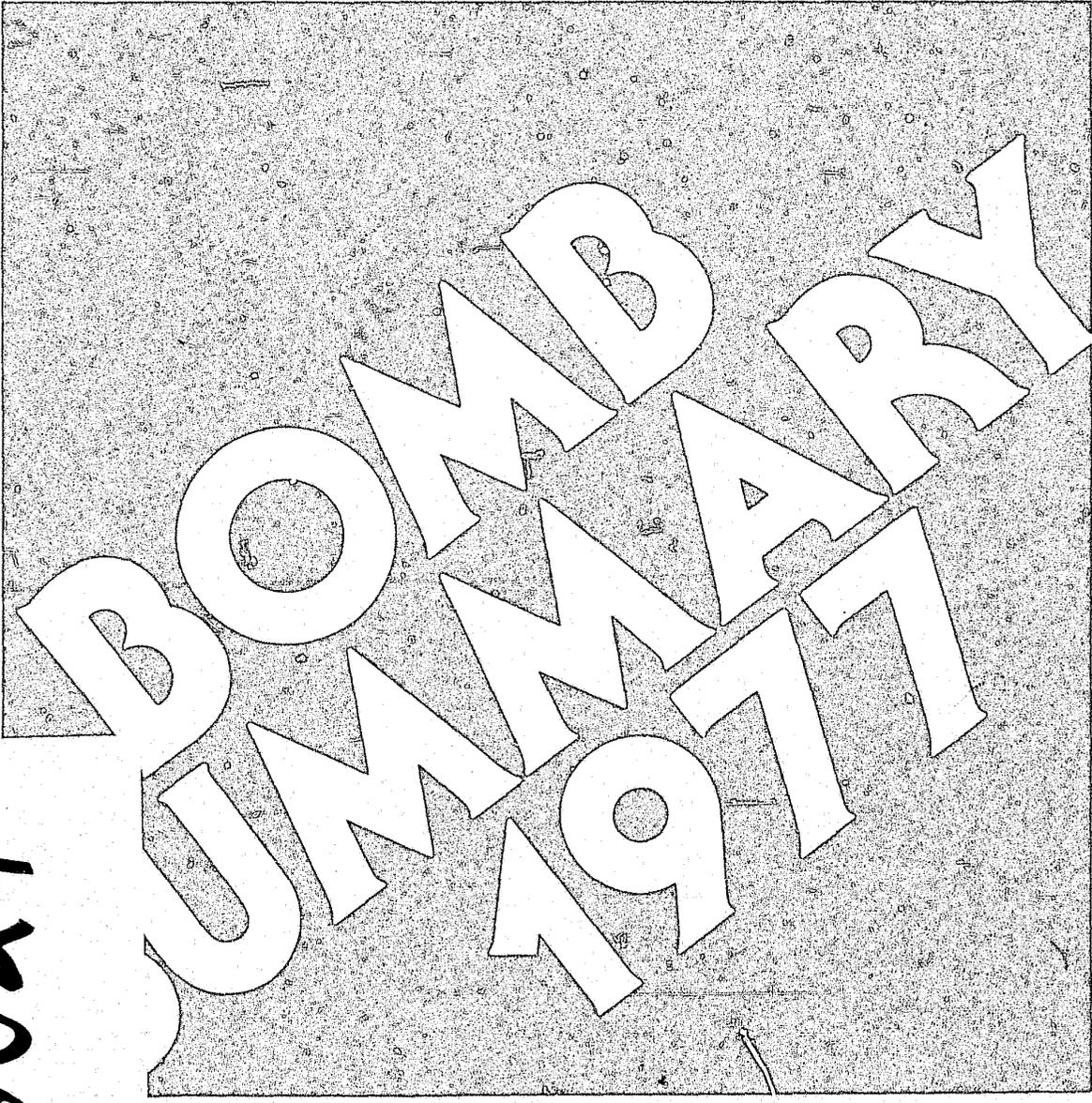


United States  
Department  
of Justice

FBI  
Uniform  
Crime  
Reports



58024

OTHER UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PUBLICATIONS:

Crime in the United States (published annually)

Assaults on Federal Officers (published annually)

Law Enforcement Officers Killed Summary (published annually)

## FOREWORD

Among the most frightening crimes perpetrated against our society today are bombings. They are vicious and indiscriminate attacks which frequently result not only in the wholesale destruction of property, but in serious injuries or even deaths to unsuspecting innocent persons. While terrorists have historically earmarked explosive and incendiary devices as a most effective means of publicizing their radical views, bombs are most often the weapons of disgruntled individual citizens seeking to demonstrate their vengeance against personal enemies.

This publication is an effort by the FBI to provide meaningful information on these crimes, which are a continuing threat to our Nation's citizenry. As the base of knowledge concerning these attacks is broadened, it is hoped that, correspondingly, the volume of these incidents can be reduced.

In 1977, the number of bombings reported to the FBI de-escalated sharply from the experiences of prior years. Although this fact is encouraging, the determination to eliminate such lawless acts must not waver.

NCJRS

MAY 30 1979

ACQUISITIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
FOREWORD . . . . .	i
METHODOLOGY. . . . .	1
COMMENTS . . . . .	1
CHARTS:	
1. Targets, 1977 . . . . .	5
2. Region, 1976 vs 1977. . . . .	8
3. Population groups, 1977 . . . . .	10
4. Day of week, 1977 . . . . .	12
5. Month, variation from annual average, 1976 and 1977	14
6. Personal injuries due to bombings, 1977 . . . . .	15
TABLES:	
1. 1972 through 1977 . . . . .	3
2. 1976 vs 1977, selected prominent targets. . . . .	3
3. Targets, 1977 . . . . .	4
4. 1977, region, geographic division, state. . . . .	6
5. Population groups, 1977 . . . . .	9
6. Target and time, 1977 . . . . .	11
7. Month, 1977 . . . . .	13
8. Casualties and apparent motives, 1977 . . . . .	13
9. Targets and apparent motives, 1977. . . . .	16
 SUMMARIES OF SELECTED INCIDENTS. . . . .	 17

## METHODOLOGY

Contained in this publication are various tabular and graphical presentations on data relating to actual and attempted bombings. Any illegal detonation of an explosive or incendiary device which constitutes a violation of a state, local, or Federal law is included in the tabulations, provided it is brought to the attention of the FBI. Excluded from this publication are threats to bomb, hoax bomb devices, accidental explosions or fires, and such misdemeanor offenses as the illegal use of fireworks.

FBI field offices have the responsibility of submitting information on any bombing occurring within their jurisdictions, which cover the United States, the territory of the Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. For reports of incidents in which the absence of a Federal violation precludes FBI investigation, great dependence is placed on the assistance of public safety agencies which advise the FBI when such attacks occur. All reports from the field offices are forwarded to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program where data processing resources are utilized to tabulate pertinent information on each bombing incident.

Although every effort is made to obtain data concerning each bombing attack, it must be recognized that not all are reported to law enforcement agencies, or in rare instances, those agencies may be aware of such occurrences but fail to notify the FBI.

## COMMENTS

Continuing a downward trend, 16 percent fewer actual and attempted bombing incidents were reported during 1977 than in 1976. Additionally, the number reported in 1977--1,318-- was lower than any other year since this data collection began in 1972. When examining the five-year trend from 1973 to 1977, the volume of bombing attacks has decreased by one-third.

While the incidence of explosive and incendiary bombings declined in 1977 from 1976, the number of actual and attempted firebombings showed a marked decrease of 39 percent. Total explosive incidents were down five percent, but attempts to detonate explosive devices accounted for the decrease from 188 in 1976 to 118 in 1977. Actual explosive incidents increased two percent.

Twenty-two percent of the bombing attacks occurring during 1977 were directed at residences, and as in past years, they were the most common targets. However, the number of residences bombed declined appreciably from 1976, down 33 percent. Of the more prominent targets (as shown in Table 2 of this publication) only attacks against government property increased, from 38 incidents in 1976 to 66 in 1977--an increase of 74 percent.

During the period 1973 through 1976, the highest number of bombings consistently occurred in July. Contrary to this established pattern, the greatest volume of attacks during 1977 were recorded in May. Even though May followed the year's downward trend, it accounted for 11 percent of all bombing incidents, a higher percentage than the month had represented in previous years.

Total casualties, or deaths and injuries, resulting from bombings were lower in 1977 than in any year this publication has been produced, a most encouraging sign. During the current year, 162 persons were injured and 22 died in connection with such attacks. Of even more interest is that the number of innocent bystanders killed and injured was considerably reduced. Not since 1973, when the number of intended victims was slightly higher, have innocent bystanders failed to be the most common victims of these acts.

Since the beginning of 1972, 212 individuals have lost their lives and 1,270 have suffered injuries in bombing incidents. Additionally, the monetary value of property damage as a result of these crimes was in excess of \$72,350,000. Although the 1977 figures indicate that the number of actual and attempted bombings is waning, it is evident that our society continues to be victimized by these violent acts.

Table 1: BOMBING INCIDENTS, 1972 through 1977

Year	Total Actual and Attempted Bombings	Actual		Attempt		Property Damage (Dollar Value)	Personal Injury	Death
		Explo.	Incend.	Explo.	Incend.			
1972	1,962	714	793	237	218	7,991,815	176	25
1973	1,955	742	787	253	173	7,261,832	187	22
1974	2,044	893	758	236	157	9,886,563	207	24
1975	2,074	1,088	613	238	135	27,003,981*	326*	69*
1976	1,570	852	405	188	125	11,265,426	212	50
1977	1,318	867	248	118	85	8,943,300	162	22

\*Includes three major bombing incidents resulting in unusually high personal injuries and deaths and substantial damage to property.

Table 2: BOMBING INCIDENTS, 1976 vs 1977  
SELECTED PROMINENT TARGETS

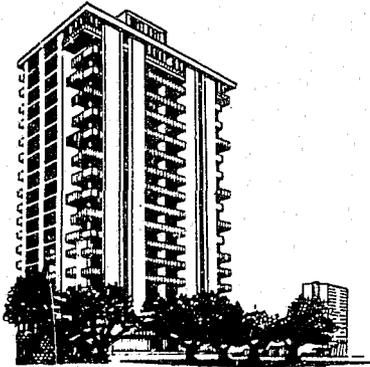
Target	Total		Actual				Attempt			
			Explo.		Incend.		Explo.		Incend.	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Residences . . . . .	433	292	189	164	162	89	40	17	42	22
Commercial Operations . . . . .	335	282	168	173	105	56	36	38	26	15
Vehicles . . . . .	192	175	102	112	47	38	26	14	17	11
School Facilities . . . . .	126	100	75	70	31	15	14	12	6	3
Law Enforcement . . . . .	47	36	16	18	16	7	7	--	8	11
Government Property . . . . .	38	66	23	55	6	5	6	4	3	2
Persons. . . . .	82	78	37	49	4	7	32	13	9	9
Public Utilities . . . . .	28	28	20	20	5	1	3	6	--	1

Table 3: BOMBING INCIDENTS TARGETS, 1977

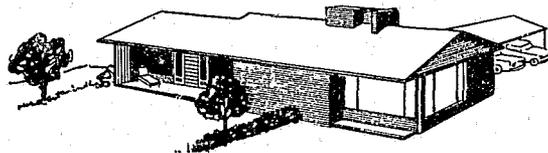
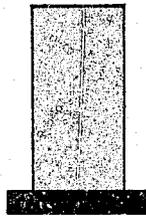
Target	Total Actual and Attempted Bombings	Actual		Attempt		Property Damage (Dollar Value)	Personal Injury	Death
		Explo.	Incend.	Explo.	Incend.			
TOTAL	1,318	867	248	118	85	8,943,300	162	22
Residences . . . . .	292							
Private Residence	193	86	76	13	18	466,719	9	1
Apartment House	21	9	9	1	2	3,655	1	....
Other Private Property	78	69	4	3	2	16,130	2	....
Commercial Operations . . . . .	282							
Commercial Building	186	111	44	23	8	1,960,145	20	2
Office Building	28	16	6	6	....	247,775	6	1
Industrial Building	25	18	2	4	1	572,648	1	....
Bank	26	16	3	2	5	408,426	....	....
Theater	11	7	1	2	1	209,810	....	....
Motel and Hotel	6	5	....	1	....	651,200	....	....
Vehicles . . . . .	175							
Automobile	119	87	17	9	6	221,564	3	....
Other Vehicle	47	23	16	5	3	191,887	....	....
Aircraft	9	2	5	....	2	100	....	....
School Facilities . . . . .	100	70	15	12	3	546,368	5	....
Law Enforcement . . . . .	36							
Building	13	7	2	....	4	8,385	2	....
Vehicle	5	2	2	....	1	12,200	....	....
Other	18	9	3	....	6	9,500	2	....
Government Property . . . . .	66							
Federal	15	12	....	1	2	59,425	....	....
State	11	10	....	1	....	18,250	....	....
Local	40	33	5	2	....	179,140	....	....
Persons . . . . .	78	49	7	13	9	278,996	62	14
Public Utilities . . . . .	28	20	1	6	1	1,534,128	....	....
Recreation Facilities . . . . .	17	14	2	....	1	14,725	4	....
Telephone Facilities . . . . .	13	13	....	....	....	12,200	....	....
Other Communication Facilities . . . . .	1	....	1	....	....	300	....	....
Transportation Facilities . . . . .	23	18	2	2	1	542,800	1	1
Construction Sites and Equipment . . . . .	32	27	5	....	....	356,475	....	1
Postal Facilities and Equipment . . . . .	15	11	1	3	....	3,037	....	....
Churches . . . . .	6	4	1	....	1	79,560	....	....
Military Facilities . . . . .	9	4	1	4	....	400	....	....
International Establishments . . . . .	3	2	....	....	1	25,800	....	....
Medical Facilities . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Courthouse . . . . .	4	4	....	....	....	110,450	1	....
Newspaper Facilities . . . . .	2	1	1	....	....	3,200	....	....
Open Area . . . . .	78	58	13	5	2	1,050	7	....
Unknown (Premature Detonation) . . . . .	29	29	....	....	....	7,750	34	2
Other . . . . .	29	21	3	....	5	169,102	2	....

CHART 1

**BOMBING TARGETS**  
**1977**



292



**RESIDENCES**



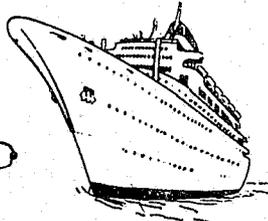
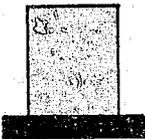
282



**COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS**

**VEHICLES**

175



**SCHOOL FACILITIES**

100



Table 4: BOMBING INCIDENTS, 1977  
 REGION, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION, STATE

Area	Total Actual and Attempted Bombings	Actual		Attempt		Property Damage (Dollar Value)	Personal Injury	Death
		Explo.	Incend.	Explo.	Incend.			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>8,943,300</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Northeast</b>								
<b>New England</b>								
Connecticut	14	7	4	3	....	10,950	1	....
Maine	3	2	....	....	1	2,990	....	....
Massachusetts	23	16	4	2	1	80,525	7	1
New Hampshire	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Rhode Island	1	1	....	....	....	4,000	....	....
Vermont	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>								
New Jersey	23	14	4	3	2	357,249	3	....
New York	130	66	30	10	24	729,805	27	1
Pennsylvania	26	22	4	....	....	124,475	4	1
<b>North Central</b>								
<b>East North Central</b>								
Illinois	121	105	7	6	3	1,504,350	19	....
Indiana	18	12	5	....	1	57,570	1	....
Michigan	36	25	3	5	3	398,300	3	....
Ohio	74	59	10	3	2	416,815	6	3
Wisconsin	9	5	2	1	1	7,850	2	1
<b>West North Central</b>								
Iowa	6	5	1	....	....	1,250	....	....
Kansas	6	6	....	....	....	13,800	....	....
Minnesota	6	3	2	1	....	14,750	1	....
Missouri	57	41	9	2	5	423,532	9	3
Nebraska	2	2	....	....	....	150	1	....
North Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Dakota	4	4	....	....	....	1,500	1	....
<b>South</b>								
<b>South Atlantic</b>								
Delaware	2	2	....	....	....	200	....	....
Florida	32	20	10	2	....	61,820	5	....
Georgia	15	14	....	1	....	323,900	3	....
Maryland	52	29	16	3	4	105,091	5	....
North Carolina	7	6	1	....	....	32,300	4	1
South Carolina	2	....	2	....	....	110	....	....
Virginia	39	36	1	1	1	294,820	6	2
West Virginia	11	7	2	....	2	5,810	3	....
District of Columbia	8	2	3	1	2	27,800	....	....
<b>East South Central</b>								
Alabama	19	12	5	1	1	45,700	1	1
Kentucky	55	45	6	3	1	894,890	4	....
Mississippi	6	3	1	1	1	56,000	....	1
Tennessee	26	21	2	1	2	235,410	1	....

Table 4: BOMBING INCIDENTS, 1977  
 REGION, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION, STATE - CONTINUED

Area	Total Actual and Attempted Bombings	Actual		Attempt		Personal Damage (Dollar Value)	Personal Injury	Death
		Explo.	Incend.	Explo.	Incend.			
West South Central								
Arkansas	6	5	....	1	....	3,150	....	....
Louisiana	9	6	1	2	....	120	1	1
Oklahoma	9	5	1	3	....	82,650	....	....
Texas	29	21	4	2	2	16,055	3	....
West. ....								
Mountain								
Arizona	30	12	14	3	1	521,385	4	....
Colorado	52	19	24	4	5	15,343	5	1
Idaho	1	1	....	....	....	1,000	....	....
Montana	6	6	....	....	....	11,300	....	....
Nevada	6	2	1	3	....	1,700	1	....
New Mexico	12	9	1	1	1	4,850	1	....
Utah	9	8	....	1	....	20,485	....	....
Wyoming	3	3	....	....	....	40,052	2	3
Pacific								
Alaska	7	5	....	1	1	38,450	....	....
California	221	123	57	27	14	1,239,455	25	2
Hawaii	3	....	2	....	1	50	....	....
Oregon	29	15	7	6	1	14,275	2	....
Washington	29	21	2	5	1	29,890	1	....
Puerto Rico. ....	23	14	....	8	1	669,578	....	....
Virgin Islands. ....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....

CHART 2

# BOMBING INCIDENTS REGION

1976 vs 1977

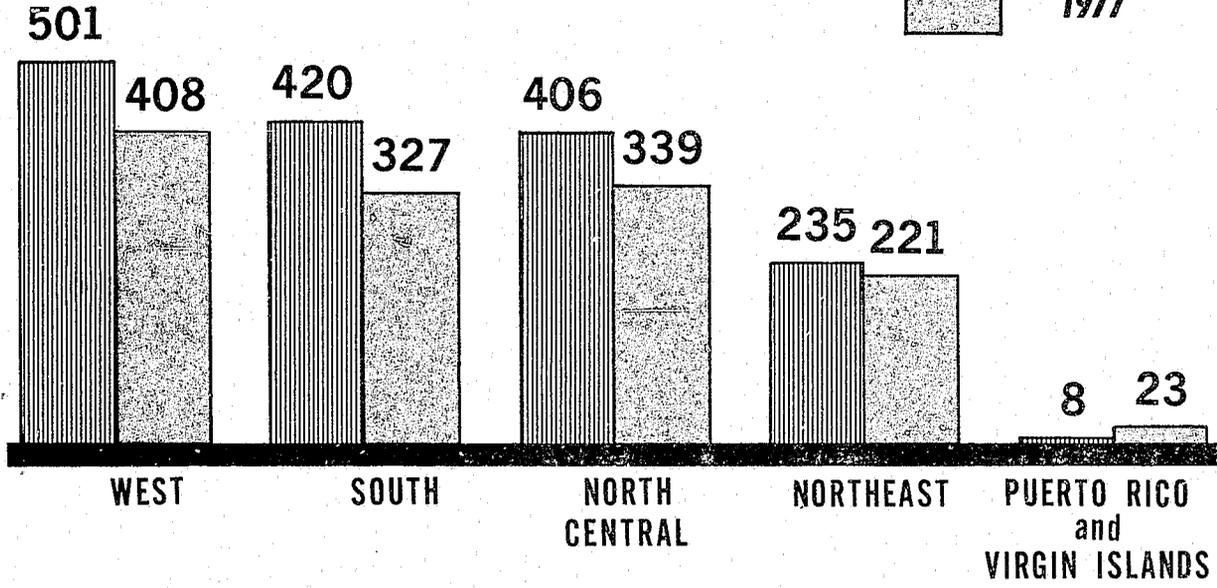
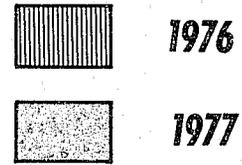


Table 5: BOMBING INCIDENTS POPULATION GROUPS, 1977

Population Groups	Total Actual and Attempted Bombings	Actual		Attempt		Property Damage (Dollar Value)	Personal Injury	Death
		Explo.	Incend.	Explo.	Incend.			
TOTAL	1,318	867	248	118	85	8,943,300	162	22
GROUP I Cities over 250,000 population	418	212	121	34	51	2,147,177	72	7
GROUP II Cities 100,000 to 250,000 population	104	78	13	10	3	348,824	15	4
GROUP III Cities 50,000 to 100,000 population	135	82	26	21	6	1,471,770	13	1
GROUP IV Cities 25,000 to 50,000 population	144	102	23	14	5	1,059,962	11	1
GROUP V Cities 10,000 to 25,000 population	176	124	33	11	8	398,701	21	1
GROUP VI Cities under 10,000 population	270	214	23	23	10	3,060,283	25	6
RURAL AREA	71	55	9	5	2	456,583	5	2

CHART 3

**BOMBING INCIDENTS  
POPULATION GROUPS  
1977**

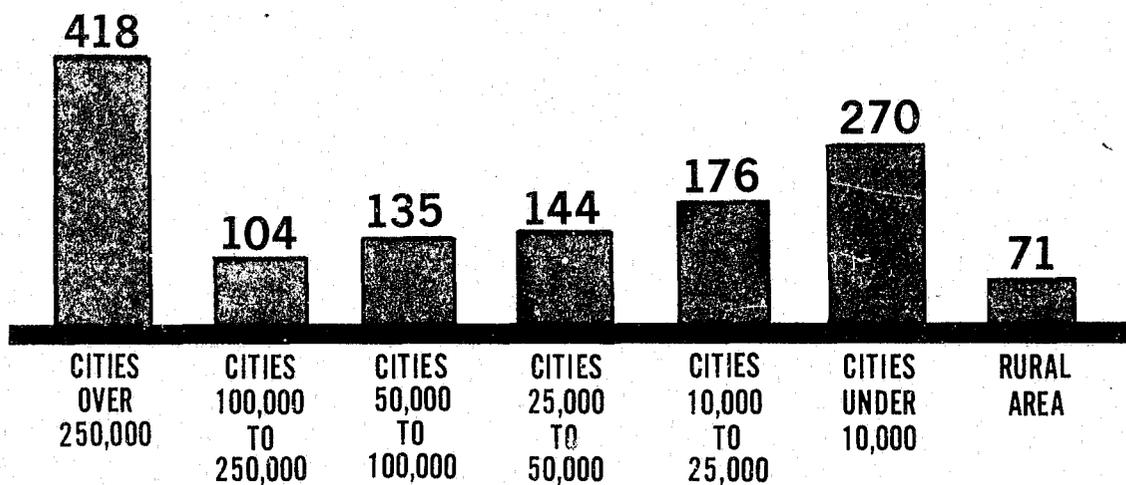


Table 6: BOMBING INCIDENTS TARGET AND TIME, 1977

Target	Total	12:01 a. m. to 6:00 a. m.	6:01 a. m. to Noon	12:01 p. m. to 6:00 p. m.	6:01 p. m. to Midnight
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>516</b>
Residences . . . . .	292	120	11	25	136
Private Residence	193	91	8	16	78
Apartment House	21	9	2	1	9
Other Private Property	78	20	1	8	49
Commercial Operations . . . . .	282	142	19	24	97
Commercial Building	186	95	8	14	69
Office Building	28	13	3	4	8
Industrial Building	25	12	3	1	9
Bank	26	11	5	4	6
Theater	11	6	...	1	4
Motel and Hotel	6	5	...	...	1
Vehicles . . . . .	175	94	12	10	59
Automobile	119	66	6	8	39
Other Vehicle	47	21	5	2	19
Aircraft	9	7	1	...	1
School Facilities . . . . .	100	22	27	18	33
Law Enforcement . . . . .	36	14	2	5	15
Building	13	5	...	...	8
Vehicle	5	4	...	...	1
Other	18	5	2	5	6
Government Property . . . . .	66	21	7	13	25
Federal	15	3	3	5	4
State	11	1	1	4	5
Local	40	17	3	4	16
Persons . . . . .	78	15	25	22	16
Public Utilities . . . . .	28	13	1	5	9
Recreation Facilities . . . . .	17	7	...	2	8
Telephone Facilities . . . . .	13	6	1	...	6
Other Communication Facilities . . . . .	1	...	...	...	1
Transportation Facilities . . . . .	23	7	5	1	10
Construction Sites and Equipment . . . . .	32	6	1	3	22
Postal Facilities and Equipment . . . . .	15	4	2	1	8
Churches . . . . .	6	2	1	...	3
Military Facilities . . . . .	9	2	1	1	5
International Establishments . . . . .	3	3	...	...	...
Medical Facilities . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Courthouses . . . . .	4	1	...	2	1
Newspaper Facilities . . . . .	2	1	...	1	...
Open Area . . . . .	78	22	8	8	40
Unknown (Premature Detonation) . . . . .	29	3	4	12	10
Other . . . . .	29	12	1	4	12

CHART 4

**BOMBING INCIDENTS**  
**Day of Week**  
**1977**

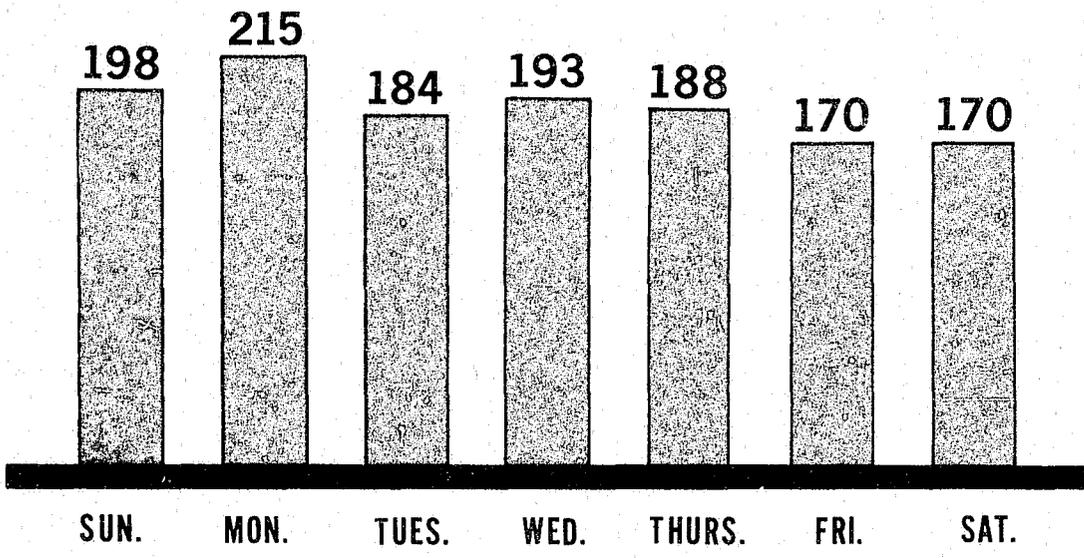


Table 7: BOMBING INCIDENTS BY MONTH, 1977

Month	Total Actual and Attempted Bombings	Actual		Attempt		Property Damage (Dollar Value)	Personal Injury	Death
		Explo.	Incend.	Explo.	Incend.			
TOTAL	1,318	867	248	118	85	8,943,300	162	22
January . . . . .	95	63	15	11	6	1,040,783	13	2
February . . . . .	118	67	25	12	14	440,643	9	1
March . . . . .	113	70	17	9	17	952,095	17	...
April . . . . .	108	75	19	5	9	2,002,419	10	2
May . . . . .	142	87	34	11	10	243,490	10	1
June . . . . .	113	77	26	7	3	337,326	18	...
July . . . . .	106	78	17	9	2	849,855	16	2
August . . . . .	104	63	20	15	6	450,005	19	7
September . . . . .	96	60	24	7	5	392,200	11	2
October . . . . .	109	70	21	12	6	691,772	8	2
November . . . . .	102	75	16	6	5	468,971	12	2
December . . . . .	112	82	14	14	2	1,073,741	19	1

Table 8: BOMBING CASUALTIES AND APPARENT MOTIVES, 1977

Motive	Total		Law Enf. Officers		Firemen		Intended Victims		Innocent Bystanders		Subjects	
	Injury	Death	Injury	Death	Injury	Death	Injury	Death	Injury	Death	Injury	Death
TOTAL	162	22	7	...	4	...	73	16	32	2	46	4
Animosity	26	1	1	...	...	...	21	1	2	...	2	...
Extortion	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Fraud	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Intimidation	4	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	...
Mischief	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	13	...
Publicity	12	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	6	...	...	...
Reprisal	4	5	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	1	1
Revenge	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	1	...
Vandalism	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Unknown*	69	8	6	...	3	...	32	5	12	2	16	1
Other	18	4	...	...	...	...	6	3	3	...	9	1

\*Unless a feasible motive can be determined for each bombing incident, the motive is listed in the Unknown category.

CHART 5

### BOMBING INCIDENTS BY MONTH Variation from Annual Average

1976 and 1977

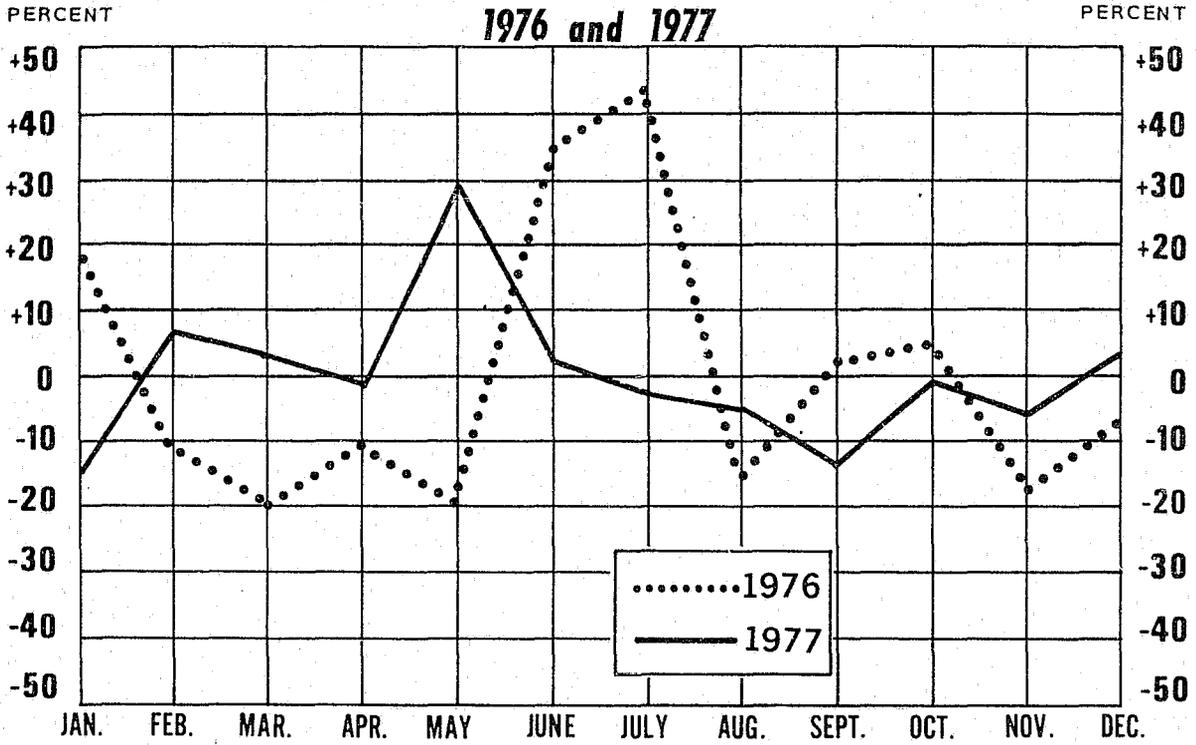


CHART 6

# PERSONAL INJURIES DUE TO BOMBINGS 1977

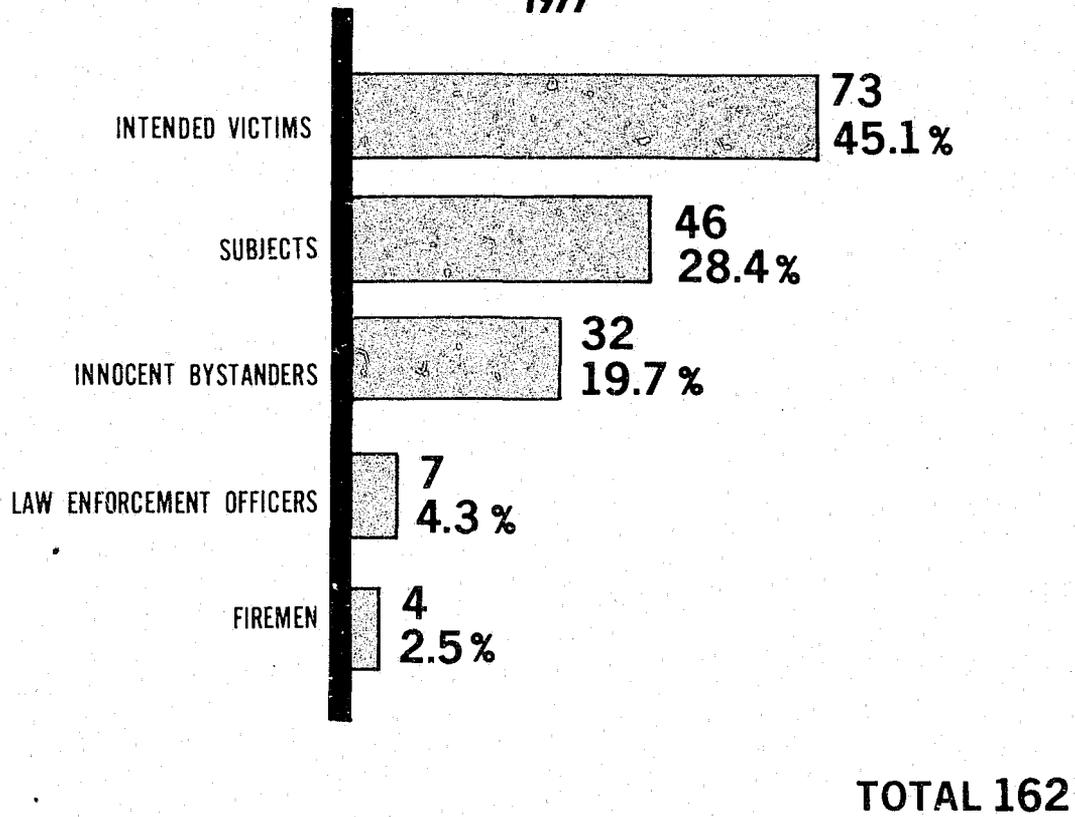


Table 9: BOMBING TARGETS AND APPARENT MOTIVES, 1977

Target	Total	Animosity	Diversion	Extortion	Fraud	Intimidation	Mischief	Protest	Publicity	Reprisal	Revenge	Sabotage	Subversion	Vandalism	Unknown*	Other
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>51</b>
Residences . . . . .	292															
Private Residence	193	41	2	16	9	2	9	10				4	96	4		
Apartment House	21	4		1	2								13	1		
Other Private Property	78	3		2	9							13	49	2		
Commercial Operations . . . . .	282															
Commercial Building	186	15	1	2	13	5	5	11	3	4	1		5	113	7	
Office Building	28	1				1	2	8	1	1	1			11	2	
Industrial Building	25	1	2	3		3	1	1		2				9	3	
Bank	26	1	1			2	2	5					1	12	2	
Theater	11	2		1			1							6	1	
Motel and Hotel	6			1		4	1									
Vehicles . . . . .	175															
Automobile	119	9			11	4	3	6	1			6	76	3		
Other Vehicle	47	6			7	1	2		2			3	23	2		
Aircraft	9				7						1		1			
School Facilities . . . . .	100	3			1	27				1			27	41		
Law Enforcement . . . . .	36															
Building	13	1	1			1				3				6	1	
Vehicle	5	1							1				1	2		
Other	18							5	1	2				9	1	
Government Property . . . . .	66															
Federal	15					2	3						1	9		
State	11					1							1	5	4	
Local	40	5				10	1					1	3	20		
Persons . . . . .	78	19	1	1	3			9	7	4				31	3	
Public Utilities . . . . .	28	1			4	1	3				1	3	1	14		
Recreation Facilities . . . . .	17					2	1						2	12		
Telephone Facilities . . . . .	13				1	1							2	9		
Other Communication Facilities . . . . .	1					1										
Transportation Facilities . . . . .	23	1			3		1	1					1	16		
Construction Sites and Equipment . . . . .	32	1			3	4	1			1	1		2	18	1	
Postal Facilities and Equipment . . . . .	15							1					1	13		
Churches . . . . .	6													6		
Military Facilities . . . . .	9					1	1	1					1	5		
International Establishments . . . . .	3							1			1			1		
Medical Facilities . . . . .																
Courthouses . . . . .	4					1								3		
Newspaper Facilities . . . . .	2													2		
Open Area . . . . .	78				1	23	1	1					2	44	6	
Unknown (Premature Detonation) . . . . .	29	1				7			1				2	11	7	
Other . . . . .	29				3	3	2	7		1			1	11	1	

\* Unless a feasible motive can be determined for each bombing incident, the motive is listed in the Unknown category.

## SELECTED BOMBING INCIDENTS - 1977

### JANUARY

#### California

A series of bombings occurred on January 19, 22, and 27, in Sausalito, Olema, and Monta Vista, respectively. The targets of the attacks were local electrical substations. Property damage in the three incidents has been estimated at a total of \$275,300. No injuries to persons were incurred; however, two of the bombings damaged transformers severely and resulted in power outages. The bombings were claimed by an extremist group via telephone calls to local news media representatives and written communiques from the group found subsequent to the incidents. The communiques contained a demand that the company owning the substations provide free electrical service to the elderly.

#### Colorado

One juvenile was killed and his brother injured when an explosive device detonated in Colorado Springs on January 23. The bomb had been placed on a trash container near a local business. While the deceased was examining the device, which consisted of a powerful explosive, nuts, bolts, and screws, it unexpectedly exploded. A second similar bomb was located near the scene. No property damage resulted from the explosion, and no motive or suspects have been developed.

#### Georgia

On January 28, a bank in Cherokee County was the target of a bombing. Eleven sticks of dynamite were placed on the vault door and detonated, resulting in the destruction of the interior of the bank and severe structural damage to the building. The vault door, however, withstood the blast, thereby thwarting an apparent burglary attempt. No persons were injured, but property damage has been estimated at \$300,000.

#### New Jersey

When an employee of an industrial business in North Bergen was admitting a second worker to the building on the morning of January 3, he observed a cardboard box sitting outside the door. Thinking the package was a delivery, the employee pushed the box inside the door with his foot. A few minutes later, an explosion occurred causing extensive damage estimated at \$236,540. Although several employees were in the building at the time of the blast, none were injured.

## New Mexico

On January 22, three bombings occurred in Socorro. One explosion occurred at a telephone service building resulting in approximately \$1,000 damage to property. The second incident happened when a stick of dynamite detonated in the backyard of a residence. The third bomb detonated on a school campus completely destroying a mailbox valued at \$200. None of the explosions, which took place within a two-hour period, caused any personal injuries.

## FEBRUARY

### Illinois

Within minutes, two explosions occurred in Chicago during the early morning hours of February 18. The first bomb detonated in public lockers located in the lobby of a large commercial building. The explosive force shattered the lockers, damaged the foyer walls, and ruptured a water pipe causing extensive property damage estimated at \$100,000. The second bomb exploded in a public plaza area near an office building. Property damage to the targeted building and the surrounding area has been estimated at \$11,000. No personal injuries were sustained as a result of either incident, and no motive or suspects have been ascertained.

### Ohio

A tavern in Maple Heights was the target of a bombing at approximately 10:12 p.m. on February 6. Investigation indicated an explosive device, believed to be a time bomb as parts of a clock were recovered, was placed in an outside alcove leading to the front door of the tavern. The blast caused an estimated \$12,000 property damage to the tavern and an adjoining store. No personal injuries occurred, and no motive or suspects have been developed.

### Virginia

During the evening hours of February 13, three bombing incidents occurred in Wise County. The first bomb was placed or thrown onto the roof of a general merchandise store in Appalachia resulting in approximately \$1,000 property damage. The remaining two explosions occurred in trash containers located on state highways. The blasts destroyed both containers causing an estimated total of \$850 property damage. All three explosive devices are believed to have been constructed of dynamite. The motive is unknown, and no suspects have been developed.

## MARCH

### Connecticut

On March 3, an attempt to destroy a grocery store in New Haven was thwarted when a neighbor interrupted several individuals in the process of scaling the building wall. One Molotov cocktail had been thrown through the front window of the store, but the resultant blaze was easily extinguished and only caused \$300 property damage. Several other devices, which consisted of glass bottles filled with kerosene and utilizing a cloth wick, were recovered at the scene by the police. No persons were injured, and the motive for the attack is unknown.

### Missouri

A building housing two Kansas City nightclubs was the target of a bombing on March 27. The explosion completely destroyed the building and shattered windows in others for several square blocks. Property damage has been estimated at \$300,000, and three innocent bystanders were injured by flying glass.

### New York

On March 20, two bombings occurred almost simultaneously in New York City. First, an explosive device was detonated at an industrial building in the Bronx. The device was placed in an alleyway outside the building, and the force of the blast shattered approximately 200 windows. Property damage has been estimated at \$4,000, but no personal injuries resulted. Approximately one minute later, an explosion occurred inside a drugstore in the building housing the New York FBI Field Office in Manhattan. The blast caused extensive damage to the store and its contents and blew out several large plate-glass windows. A passer-by was slightly injured by the flying glass, and property damage has been estimated at \$25,000. Approximately 30 minutes after the incidents, a communique from a terrorist group, which demands independence for Puerto Rico, was discovered in a nearby telephone booth. The communique identified the FBI and the industrial building as the targets of the attacks perpetrated by the group and stated the group considered the two to be symbols of exploitation and repression.

### Ohio

At approximately 3:45 a.m. on March 9, an explosion occurred at a stone company's dynamite magazine in Carey. An explosive device set off approximately 47,480 pounds of explosives in the magazine creating a crater 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 35 feet deep. Property damage has been estimated at \$60,000.

Prior to this attack, a bridge leading to the residential property of the company's manager was blown up on March 3 causing approximately \$300 in property damage. The motives appear to have been sabotage and intimidation, respectively, inasmuch as labor negotiations were being conducted at the time of the incidents.

#### Puerto Rico

The San Juan office of an airline was the target of a bombing on March 28. An explosive device was apparently placed at the front corner of the building, and exploded at approximately 12:10 a.m. causing damage estimated at \$23,600, which included window breakage and a large hole in the concrete floor and wall of the building. Approximately 24 hours after the bombing, a telephone call was received at Miami, Florida, from a representative of an extremist group claiming credit for the incident.

### APRIL

#### California

An extremist group claimed responsibility via a telephone call to the news media for a bombing that occurred on April 17 at Sonoma. Four pipe bombs were placed beneath oil reservoirs in a substation belonging to a public utility company. After detonation, the resulting fire destroyed part of the substation and disrupted electrical service to approximately 8,000 customers. Property damage has been estimated at \$350,000. The anonymous female caller stated that, should the utility increase its rates, the group would escalate their actions against the company.

#### Indiana

In the early morning hours of April 8, a firebombing occurred at a private residence in Indianapolis. Two Molotov cocktails were hurled through the front window causing approximately \$6,000 in damage to the dwelling. An additional unexploded device was discovered at the scene. No one was injured in the attack, and no suspects have been developed. The motive for the bombing appears to have been animosity.

#### New York

A communique from a terrorist group, which claimed credit for the April 9 bombings of three department stores, was located in a telephone booth in New York City. The first incident occurred at approximately 8:45 p.m. when two incendiary devices

ignited on two separate floors of one department store. At about 8:52 p.m., two devices, identical in number, type, and placement with those used in the first incident, ignited at another department store. The third attack took place at approximately 10:20 p.m. when four devices of the same type ignited on three floors of yet another store. In all of the bombings, the property damage was minimal, and no personal injuries were sustained. The motive for the attacks appears to have been publicity for a group demanding independence for Puerto Rico. Two of the department stores were targets of bombings in 1976.

#### Tennessee

At approximately 10:37 p.m. on April 14, an explosion took place in an automobile in Newport. The owner of the vehicle returned to her car which was parked at a local shopping center, turned on the ignition, and the car exploded. A nearby witness pulled the victim from the burning wreckage to safety, but she was critically injured. The damage to her vehicle has been estimated at \$3,000. No motive or suspects have been ascertained.

#### MAY

#### Michigan

An explosive device was placed beneath an automobile belonging to an oil company in Birmingham on May 2. The car was parked in the company's parking lot when the device detonated at approximately 9:15 a.m. causing an estimated \$100,000 property damage to the targeted automobile and to other vehicles parked nearby. No one was injured in the blast, and no suspects have been developed. The motive for the attack may have been a reported dispute between the owner of the company and a former employee.

#### New Jersey

On May 29 at approximately 11:30 p.m., a Glen Rock Police Department patrolman heard an explosion in the vicinity of an elementary school. Upon investigation, it was determined that the rear door and surrounding area of the school had been damaged by an incendiary device. The blast caused an estimated \$3,500 property damage. No motive has been developed; however, it is believed juveniles were involved in the attack.

## Ohio

The bombing of an automobile on May 17 in Cleveland resulted in the death of one man. As the victim was entering his vehicle, the car parked beside his exploded. Investigation indicates that the parked car was a stolen vehicle which contained high explosives. The bomb was apparently detonated by remote control and caused an estimated \$6,000 property damage. No suspects have been identified, and the motive appears to have been reprisal.

## Washington

At approximately 3:10 a.m. on May 12, a fire awakened a family at their residence in Southgate. A neighbor assisted the family in extinguishing the blaze which caused an estimated \$4,000 property damage. Investigation determined that the fire was initiated by a Molotov cocktail thrown into the residence. A few days before the firebombing, the owner of the residence, an employee of the state liquor board, had issued a citation to a tavern owner, and it is believed the attack was an act of reprisal.

## JUNE

## Illinois

An adult bookstore in Chicago was the target of two bombings within a five-day period. The first explosion occurred at approximately 11:20 p.m. on June 25. A bomb was placed in the doorway of the establishment, and the resulting explosion caused an estimated \$200 property damage. The second incident took place at about 2:20 p.m. on June 30. Again, an explosive device was placed outside the front doorway of the building. However, the second explosion resulted in a fire which completely gutted the three-story building and destroyed all of the contents. Three firemen were injured fighting the blaze, and damage to property has been estimated at \$80,000. The motive for the attacks is unknown, and no suspects have been developed.

## New York

While he was in the process of placing a military explosive device beneath an automobile on June 28, a man was injured when the device prematurely detonated. The automobile was parked in the driveway of a private residence in Port Washington. Damage to the automobile and the surrounding area has been estimated at \$3,300. The injured man and another suspect were arrested in connection with the incident. The motive appears to have been intimidation.

## Texas

At approximately 9:30 a.m. on June 14, an explosive device detonated in an automobile in Irving. The owner of the car engaged the starter of the vehicle which set off the bomb. The explosion caused about \$250 damage to the vehicle, but the occupant escaped injury. A second device was found wedged between the tail pipe and the gas tank with wires leading to the first device. When the first device exploded, it apparently severed the wires to the second causing it to malfunction. A Dallas County Sheriff's Office deputy was slightly injured while disposing of the second device. The motive appears to be revenge, and no suspects have been identified.

## West Virginia

On June 23, a resident of Powellton was injured when she started her vehicle, and an explosive device detonated under the front seat. The blast blew a hole in the floor and ignited a bottle filled with flammable liquid that was in the truck. The woman escaped through a window and was hospitalized for burns and lacerations. The attack appears to have been the result of marital problems.

## JULY

## Alaska

During the early morning hours of July 20, three explosive devices were detonated at a section of the Alaskan oil pipeline near Fairbanks. The resulting explosion damaged vertical supports of the pipeline and insulation surrounding it, but failed to harm the pipe itself. The monetary value of the damage has been estimated at \$38,000. Three suspects have been arrested in connection with the incident for which the motive appears to have been publicity.

## Connecticut

An unoccupied building located on the property of a recreational association in Branford was the target of a firebombing on July 5 at approximately 3:30 a.m. Three Molotov cocktails were thrown at the building, two of which ignited destroying the rear portion of the unoccupied cottage. Property damage has been estimated at \$4,000. The motive is unknown, and no suspects have been identified.

## Florida

Four persons were injured at approximately 12:50 p.m. on July 20 when a bomb exploded in a private residence in Yulee. Earlier that day, a package had arrived in the mail and was addressed to the husband of one of the victims. She had taken the parcel to a friend's house where it exploded upon opening. The victim was seriously injured, and the friend and her two children, who were in the room at the time, were also hurt. Damage to property was estimated at \$1,500. No motive or suspects have been developed in connection with the incident.

## Maryland

A private residence in Rockville was the target of a bombing at approximately 3:15 a.m. on July 25. The owner, an executive director of a committee which lobbies on behalf of foreign interests, and his family were asleep on the second floor of the dwelling when the dynamite bomb exploded. All family members escaped injury. Not only was the target residence severely damaged, but other homes within a three-block area were reported to have been affected by the blast. Total loss as a result of the explosion has been estimated at \$57,000. No motive or suspects have been developed.

## Massachusetts

On July 2 at approximately 3:20 a.m., a bomb exploded at a Charlestown restaurant. The owner, who resides above the establishment, was awakened by the blast. On examination, he found the front door of the restaurant blown in and the interior extensively damaged. No one was injured, but property damage was estimated at \$20,000. The motive for the attack is unknown, and no suspects have been identified.

## Tennessee

A synagogue in Chattanooga was completely destroyed by an explosion occurring at approximately 9:00 p.m. on July 29. The blast caused an estimated \$75,000 property damage to the synagogue and approximately \$4,000 damage to several parked vehicles and a building in the surrounding area. No one was injured in the attack, and no motive or suspects have been ascertained.

## AUGUST

### Alabama

At approximately 10:00 p.m. on August 8, a private residence in Chickasaw was firebombed. Preceding the incident, the owner had received numerous phone calls from her former husband threatening to burn the house. Allegedly, she received one such call approximately one hour before a Molotov cocktail was hurled through a window. Three adults and four children were inside the residence at the time of the attack, but no one was injured. The resulting fire destroyed 80 percent of the dwelling, with property damage estimated at \$20,400. The former husband was arrested and charged in connection with the incident.

### California

An automobile was destroyed by a bomb on August 18 in Long Beach. The night before the incident the owner advised the police that his vehicle had been stolen from a local parking lot. Early the next morning, the car was found engulfed in flames on a street corner. Apparently, a device inside the vehicle ignited a fire resulting in total destruction of the \$8,500 automobile. No motive or suspects have been developed.

On August 29 at approximately 1:50 a.m., three pipe bombs detonated at an electrical substation in Sausalito. Three transformers sustained heavy damage causing approximately 2,000 gallons of oil to spill into the street and sewer system. The oil, which ignited at the site, was extinguished, but continual leakage caused a second fire to erupt at approximately 3:00 a.m. Due to the bombing and the resultant fires, widespread power outages occurred. Property damage was estimated at \$35,000. Following the explosion, numerous citizens reported hearing cheering and clapping by individuals, who were approximately two blocks from the site. A representative of the news media received a telephone call from a female who stated that a terrorist group was claiming responsibility for the attack. In January, the substation was the target of a similar bombing for which the same terrorist group claimed credit.

### Illinois

During the early morning hours of August 26, an explosion occurred at a partially constructed theater in Westmont. The device, placed on the second floor of the building, blew a hole in the wall and ceiling of the structure, and the damage

has been estimated at \$4,000. The theater was approximately 70 percent completed, but construction had been halted for several months. The motive for the bombing is unknown, and no suspects have been developed.

### New York

Within an hour, bombs exploded in two New York City office buildings on August 3. At approximately 9:20 a.m., an employee in an office building housing an agency of the Federal Government noticed a suspicious appearing ladies handbag on a window sill in the corridor near his office. On examination, the bag was determined to contain a bomb, and as the area was being evacuated, it exploded. No injuries were incurred, but damage to property has been estimated at \$6,000. One hour later, one person was killed and six others injured when an explosive device detonated at a second office building, the headquarters of a major oil company. Damage caused by the second blast has been estimated at \$12,000. After the first explosion, a local newspaper received a telephone call from a representative of a terrorist group, who gave instructions for locating a written communique. It was found at the base of a statue in a park, and stated that the group, which demands independence for Puerto Rico, claimed responsibility for the bombing of the oil company's building.

## SEPTEMBER

### California

Two young men were killed and a third injured in an explosion at a Los Angeles motorcycle shop on September 24. At approximately 2:00 p.m., a customer entered the shop and left a motorcycle tire to be repaired. Within minutes, a telephone call was received at the shop, and the caller inquired concerning the status of the job. About 45 minutes later, while the victims were removing the tire from the wheel, a concealed explosive device detonated. Two victims were killed instantly, and the third was slightly injured by flying shrapnel. The blast resulted in approximately \$1,500 damage to the shop. An ongoing feud between rival motorcycle clubs appears to have predicated the attack.

### District of Columbia

During the early morning hours of September 7, two bombings occurred in Washington, D. C. The first bomb exploded in an alley adjacent to the offices of an airline based in the Soviet Union. Considerable window damage occurred at the nearby Soviet

Embassy and other neighboring buildings. Total property damage to the intended target and surrounding area has been estimated at \$25,000. The second device detonated approximately 20 minutes later in an open area near the White House grounds but caused no damage. Subsequent to the first attack, a news reporter received a telephone call from a terrorist group's representative who stated that the group had set the bomb in protest of human rights violations. No personal injuries were sustained in either bombing, and no suspects have been developed.

### Florida

Two hotels in Miami Beach and two in Miami were the targets of terrorist bombings on September 19. No personal injuries were sustained, and property damage has been estimated at \$300 in each incident. A few minutes before the explosions, a member of the news media in Miami received a telephone call from a representative of a terrorist group which advocates freedom for political prisoners in Cuba. The caller stated that bombs had been placed in Miami Beach hotels and threatened more action if their demands were not met. Less than two weeks before, the group had claimed credit for two bombings in Washington, D. C. Additionally, they have claimed responsibility for an August 13 bombing of a foreign airplane at a Miami airport and the bombing of an airline office in Fort Lauderdale on May 25. The latter attack caused an estimated \$10,000 damage to property. No injuries were sustained as a result of these prior incidents.

### Georgia

At approximately 3:35 a.m. on September 18, an explosive device detonated at a newspaper office in Ringgold. Investigation indicated the device, an apparent pipe bomb, was placed beside the only printing machine in the office. The force of the blast blew out several windows and caused an estimated \$3,000 damage to the interior of the building. No one was in the office at the time of the attack, and no motive or suspects have been developed.

## OCTOBER

### Illinois

At approximately 3:40 a.m. on October 8, a motel under construction in Moline was rocked by a series of blasts. Witnesses reported hearing two minor explosions followed by one large blast. Property damage to the near-completed motel was estimated at \$100,000. The motive appears to have been labor related, although no suspects have been identified to date.

## Puerto Rico

During the early morning hours of October 11, pipe bombs detonated at the local offices of two major oil companies in the San Juan area. No injuries occurred; but extensive damage was done to the entrances of both offices. Subsequent to the explosions, an anonymous telephone call to a local newspaper revealed the location of a letter from a terrorist group. In that communique, a political group claimed responsibility for the destruction.

## Utah

On the night of October 9, two tractors belonging to the Utah Highway Department were destroyed in a dynamite blast near the town of Delta. Three explosive devices were detonated at the site, resulting in damage estimated at \$7,000 to the two vehicles and a large trash container. Three suspects, two of which were juveniles, have been identified, although no motive has been determined.

## Washington

Seattle automobile dealers were besieged by a series of bombing incidents during the month of October. The first attack, which took place on the 6th, proved unsuccessful when the device failed to detonate. Subsequent blasts occurred at two different dealerships on the 13th and 15th of the month, resulting in total damage to cars in excess of \$3,000. Following the second occurrence, the victim dealer received an anonymous telephone call advising him of the location of a written communique which, when recovered, indicated that a known extremist group claimed credit for the bombings. Several days after the last explosion, a local television newscaster was telephonically advised by a representative of the group that the motive for the blasts was a show of support for striking automotive mechanics.

## NOVEMBER

## California

A Correctional Officer suffered a partial hearing loss when an explosive device detonated at a Federal correctional institution in Lompoc on November 21. The device, which apparently consisted of match heads placed in a make-shift container, was thrown through a second-floor window into an office occupied by the victim. A subsequent investigation has failed to identify any suspects, and it is not known if the attack was directed at the victim officer or at the prison.

## Kentucky

At approximately 2:30 a.m. on November 1, two explosions rocked rural Letcher County. In one incident, an explosive device believed to have consisted of dynamite was detonated on a bridge, causing an estimated \$200,000 damage to the structure. The second explosion, also believed to have been caused by dynamite, occurred approximately four miles from the destroyed bridge. In that incident, a bomb was detonated on a county highway, and although little harm was done to the intended target, a nearby residence sustained approximately \$2,000 damage. No injuries were incurred in either incident. The bombings are believed to have been Halloween pranks, but no suspects have been developed.

## Missouri

A St. Louis woman was killed as she was leaving for work on the morning of November 3. When the victim attempted to start the engine of her automobile, a dynamite bomb detonated, killing her and completely destroying her compact car. Additionally, \$2,000 damage was sustained by other vehicles in the apartment complex's parking lot.

This incident was one of a series which terrorized the St. Louis area for months. In all cases, bombs were placed in cars and wired to detonate upon ignition of the engine. In total, the series of bombings resulted in over \$14,000 damage to property and deaths to two victims. Investigation has developed neither suspects nor motives for the attacks.

## Texas

An automobile traveling on an interstate highway in Houston exploded in the early evening hours of November 30. Investigation revealed that shortly before the explosion the vehicle's driver had arrived at a Houston airport, proceeded to his automobile, which he had left in the airport parking lot several days earlier, and departed for his residence. Approximately ten miles from the airport, a bomb detonated, seriously injuring the driver and demolishing the \$3,500 automobile. There is no known motive for the offense, and no suspects have been identified.

## DECEMBER

## California

At approximately 12:20 a.m. on December 4, an explosive device detonated at an Oakland bus stop causing injury to six juveniles. The youths had just exited a movie theater when they

observed a large envelope that had been left on a bus stop bench. The envelope contained what appeared to be a book inside a clear plastic bag. When one youth attempted to remove the book from the envelope, the concealed bomb detonated. The explosion blew off the youth's left hand, blinded him, and caused third-degree burns on the left side of his body. His five companions were less seriously hurt, but fragmentation of the bomb resulted in injuries to their eyes and bodies. Resulting property damage was minimal, and no suspects or motive have been established.

### Illinois

Extensive damage was sustained at a Chicago realty company when a bomb exploded at approximately 1:40 a.m. on December 1. Authorities have determined the bomb was lowered from the roof through a ventilation shaft, placed on a false ceiling in the single story building, and detonated through the use of a timing device. Damage, which included five broken plate-glass windows and destruction of the false ceiling, was estimated at \$10,000. No injuries resulted, and no suspects have been identified.

### Kentucky

During the month of December there was a dramatic increase in the number of bombing incidents occurring in the coal-producing region of the eastern United States. This increase, in both volume and magnitude of such crimes, coincided with a major labor dispute throughout the area. The eastern part of Kentucky, which was hardest hit by the rash of explosions, reported 13 actual and attempted bombings during the month. Residences, railroads, businesses, bridges, privately owned vehicles, and individuals were targeted for destruction. Estimated damage exceeded \$58,000, but no personal injuries were reported.

### Maryland

A homemade incendiary device was thrown through the front window of the building housing a Bowie law firm at approximately 9:45 p.m. on December 14. Damage from the resulting fire was estimated at \$30,000, but no injuries were reported. Several witnesses had observed a suspicious vehicle in the vicinity of the building just prior to the attack, and investigation led to the arrest of one suspect, a disgruntled former customer of the target firm.

## Pennsylvania

On December 23 at approximately 2:30 p.m., a bomb exploded in a downtown Pittsburgh spa, resulting in one death and injuries to four other victims. Apparently, an unknown male paid a taxi driver to deliver a package to the spa shortly before the explosion occurred, and investigators speculate the package contained the bomb. In addition to the death and injuries, an estimated \$50,000 damage was done to the building housing the establishment. No suspects have been identified in the crime, but it is believed the bombing is connected with a local struggle over the control of area massage parlors.

## Virginia

Malicious mischief was the apparent motive for a series of bombings in the early morning hours of December 15. Two suspects, one a juvenile, have been arrested and charged in connection with the incidents. Allegedly, after stealing dynamite from a local business, the suspects drove through Tazewell and Buchanan Counties, fusing single sticks of the explosive and throwing them from their moving vehicle at randomly selected targets. Approximately eleven sticks of dynamite were detonated in the spree. In one incident, a single stick of dynamite was thrown at a grocery store, causing heavy damage. A vending machine area at a service station was virtually destroyed in a separate blast. Other targets included road signs, mail boxes, and a shelter at a school bus stop. At the time of their arrest by local authorities, the suspects had approximately 18 additional sticks of dynamite in their vehicle. No injuries to persons were incurred in any of the incidents, but property damage has been estimated at \$5,400.