

# EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS



*1977 Annual Report*



Department of the Treasury • Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms  
Intelligence Branch

# NCJRS

JUN 2 1978

## FOREWORD

### ACQUISITIONS

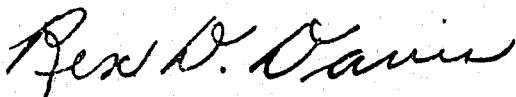
Criminal bombings and other explosive incidents reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms rose to record heights during 1977. For the first time the number of criminal bombings surpassed the one thousand mark. The total disregard for the effect on the possessions and lives of members of our society by persons who use explosive and incendiary materials in their criminal activity is appalling.

ATF is deeply concerned about the destruction and devastation that has been caused by these activities. Accordingly, we have placed the investigations of explosive incidents as the number one priority of ATF criminal enforcement activities. We have increased our total investigative effort by seventeen percent in the number of investigations conducted during Fiscal Year 1977.

To assist in combating the misuse of explosive materials, ATF maintains an Explosives Reporting Center at Headquarters. All thefts or losses of explosives material should be reported to the center by telephoning 800-424-9555. A public awareness campaign was conducted by ATF in 1977 by the use of radio and television Public Service Announcements featuring film star, Chuck Connors.

The incidents contained in this report are only those which have been reported to ATF and do not necessarily include all bombings or explosive incidents which may have occurred.

This 1977 Annual Report has been prepared by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, primarily for law enforcement agencies, with the hope that it will provide meaningful information to assist all of us in our endeavors in the attempt to curb the misuse of explosives and incendiary materials.



Rex D. Davis  
Director

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
List of Tables	ii
I. HIGHLIGHTS - 1977	1
II. BOMBING ANALYSIS	2
A. Explosives Incidents Defined	4
B. Bombings Defined	5
C. Targets	6
D. Geographic Location	10
E. Victims	17
F. Motive and Property Damage	19
G. Devices	21
H. Month of Occurrence	23
I. Time of Day	28
III. EXPLOSIVES THEFTS AND RECOVERIES	31
A. Stolen Explosives	32
Amount - General Type	32
Amount - Specific Type	32
Method of Entry	33
By State	34
Geographic Map	38
Month of Occurrence	39
B. Recovered Explosives	41
Amount - General Type	41
Amount - Specific Type	41
By State	42
Geographic Map	46
Month of Occurrence	47
IV. EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS SUMMARIES - 1977	49

LIST OF TABLES

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
1.	Type of Explosives Incidents by Number and Percentage
2.	Total Bombing Incidents Defined As Either Explosive or Incendiary
3.	1976 Bombing Incidents by Target
4.	1977 Bombing Incidents by Target
5.	Explosives Incidents by State
6.	Bombing Incidents Ranked by State
7.	Incendiary Bombing Incidents Ranked by State
8.	Accidental Explosions by Specific Facility/Vehicles
9.	Criminal Bombings by Specific Facility/Vehicles
10.	Bombing Incidents by Motive and Property Damage for 1976 - 1977
11.	Incendiary Bombing Incidents by Motive and Property Damage for 1976 - 1977
12.	The Types of Containers Used as Destructive Devices for Reported Incidents for 1976 - 1977
13.	The Types of Explosives Filler Used Within the Destructive Device
14.	Number of Bombing Incidents by Month and Type of Device
15.	Number and Percent of Total Bombing Incidents by Month for 1976 - 1977
16.	Bombing Incidents by Time of Day for 1976 - 1977
17.	The Amount of Explosives Stolen by General and Specific Types for 1976 - 1977
18.	Explosives Thefts by Method of Entry-Number of Incidents and Percentages for 1976 - 1977

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
19.	Stolen Explosives by State Showing Number of Incidents, Explosives Stolen in Pounds and Blasting Caps by Number for 1976 - 1977
20.	Stolen Explosives Incidents Ranked by State for 1976 - 1977
21.	Number and Percent of Total Stolen Explosives Incidents by Month for 1976 - 1977
22.	The Amount of Explosives Recovered and Seized by General and Specific Types for 1976 - 1977
23.	Recovered and Seized Explosives by State Showing Number of Incidents, Explosives Recovered in Pounds and Blasting Caps by Number for 1976 - 1977
24.	Recovered and Seized Explosives Ranked by State for 1976 - 1977
25.	Number of Recovered and Seized Explosive Incidents by Month for 1976 - 1977



## I. HIGHLIGHTS

Total Explosives incidents increase 17.4 percent from 1976 to 1977. Deaths increased 73.9 percent and injuries increased 37.5 percent in overall explosives incidents from 1976 to 1977.

\* \* \* \* \*

Property damage estimated at \$12.1 million in 1976 and \$61.3 million in 1977 of which approximately \$50 million was the result of accidental grain elevator explosions.

\* \* \* \* \*

Criminal bombings increased 9.4 percent from 1976 to 1977. Criminal bombings include explosive bombings, nondetonations, incendiary bombings and nonignited incendiary devices.

\* \* \* \* \*

Deaths from overall explosive incidents showed an increase of 54 during the year 1977 (Table 1). Statistics show a decrease in deaths from criminal bombings from 46 to 38 in the years 1976 and 1977 respectively (Table 9). Injuries from all explosive incidents increased by 102 in 1977 (Table 1), wherein injuries from criminal bombings increased from 167 to 180 in 1977 (Table 9).

\* \* \* \* \*

California had the highest number of criminal bombing incidents for both 1976 and 1977 followed by Ohio and Illinois in 1976 and Illinois and Ohio in 1977.

\* \* \* \* \*

Stolen explosive incidents remain the same for 1976 and 1977. Quantity of explosives stolen decreases from 212,157 in 1976 to 61,003 for 1977. July is the peak month for thefts of explosives for both 1976 and 1977. Kentucky ranked number one in explosives thefts for both 1976 and 1977.

\* \* \* \* \*

Recovered explosive incidents increased 47.3 percent from 1976 to 1977. Kentucky was number one in recovered explosives incidents for 1976 and in 1977 Texas was first, followed by Kentucky. Recovered explosive incidents include recoveries, abandonments or found explosives, seizures pursuant to a search warrant or undercover purchases from violators.

## II. BOMBING ANALYSIS

INCIDENTS: During the calendar year 1976, there were 1642 bombing incidents reported to ATF and 1797 bombing incidents reported in 1977. This includes explosive devices (detonations and nondetonations) and incendiary devices (ignited and nonignited). This indicates a 9.4 percent increase in bombing incidents from 1976 to 1977. However, explosive bombing incidents alone increased 15.8 percent where incendiary bombing incidents decreased 7.9 percent (Table 2). Highest percentage of bombing incidents occur between 8 p.m., and 3 a.m. (Table 16).

TARGETS: Residential dwellings ranked as the number one target for bombings in both 1976 and 1977. Of the bombings where the target was known, residential dwellings accounted for approximately 28 percent in 1976 and 27 percent in 1977. Commercial establishments ranked second with 26 percent of the bombings for both 1976 and 1977 followed by vehicles which accounted for 20 percent in 1976 and 16 percent for 1977. (Tables 3 and 4).

Commercial establishments accounted for the highest number of deaths and injuries by accidental explosions for 1976 and 1977. Fifty-two percent of the deaths and 56 percent of the injuries occurred in commercial establishments during 1976, and 80 percent of the deaths and 52 percent of the injuries occurred in this type of establishment in 1977 (Table 8).

Residential dwellings accounted for the largest number of deaths by criminal bombings with 28 percent in 1976 and 45 percent in 1977. Residential dwellings was number one in injuries for 1977 with 37 percent (Table 9). Government (local establishments) accounted for the highest number of injuries in 1976 with 19 percent followed by residential dwellings and vehicles.

MOTIVES: Vandalism was the number one motive for 33 percent of the explosives bombings where a motive was known for 1976. The number one motive for 31 percent of explosives bombing that occurred in 1977 was found to be labor-related. Where incendiary bombings occurred and the motive was known, revenge was the number one motive with 43 percent in 1976 and 45 percent in 1977 (Tables 10 and 11).

TYPE OF DEVICES: Pipe bombs were favored as destructive devices in both 1976 and 1977. This type of container (pipe) accounted for 37 percent and 39 percent in the respective years 1976 and 1977. Pipe bombs are usually filled with black powder or smokeless powder (Table 12).



Incendiary devices (molotov cocktails) ranked second. Bottles accounted for 23 percent of the containers that were identifiable in 1977 (Table 12).

PEAK

OCCURRENCES:

July and October were the two highest months for bombing incidents in 1976. July was the peak month for the explosive bombings followed by October. October was the peak month for incendiary bombings followed by July. In 1977, November had the highest number of bombing incidents for both explosive and incendiary incidents (Table 14).

For detailed analysis and discussion of bombing incidents, refer to tables and graphs afforded.

TABLE 1

Types of Explosives Incidents  
By Number and Percentage

TYPE OF INCIDENT	1976		1977	
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Accidental-Noncriminal	47	1.7%	62	2.0%
Accident-Criminal	30	1.1%	21	.7%
Bombing (Detonation)	840	31.0%	1037	32.6%
Bombing (Nondetonation)	319	11.8%	319	10.0%
Incendiary (Ignited)	352	13.0%	339	10.7%
Incendiary (Nonignited)	101	3.7%	81	2.5%
Stolen Explosives	327	12.1%	327	10.3%
Recovered Explosives	510	18.9%	751	23.7%
Seized Explosives	69	2.6%	102	3.2%
Threats (Treasury Facilities)	44	1.6%	33	1.0%
Hoax Devices	67	2.5%	105	3.3%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,706</b>	<b>3,177</b>	<b>100%</b>

<u>TOTAL KILLED</u>		<u>TOTAL INJURED</u>	<u>TOTAL DAMAGE AMOUNT</u>
1976	73	272	\$12,100,000
1977	127	374	\$11,300,000 <sup>1</sup>

1. This does not include approximately \$50,000,000 in accidental grain elevator explosions.

TABLE 2

Total Bombing Incidents Defined  
As Either Explosive or Incendiary 1

EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS	1976		1977	
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Detonation	870	73%	1058	77%
Nondetonation <sup>2</sup>	319	27%	319	23%
TOTAL	1189	100%	1377	100%

INCENDIARY INCIDENTS	1976		1977	
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Incendiary Bombing	352	78%	339	81%
Nonincendiary (Failed to Ignite)	101	22%	81	19%
TOTAL	453	100%	420	100%

TOTAL BOMBING INCIDENTS:	1,642	1,797
--------------------------	-------	-------

1. Explosive devices consisted of an explosive filler and firing/fuse mechanism. Incendiary devices contained flammable liquid or chemical which would cause the device to ignite when thrown, ignited, or through chemical/combustible reaction.
2. Nondetonations include those devices that did not detonate or those devices that were purchased undercover from a violator.

TABLE 3  
1976 Bombing Incidents By Target

RANK	TARGET	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
1	Residential	360	27.9%
2	Commerical	339	26.3%
3	Vehicles	259	20.1%
4	Educational	84	6.5%
5	Mail Box	46	3.6%
6	Government (State-Local)	32	2.5%
7	Utilities	31	2.4%
8	Government (Federal)	29	2.3%
9	Banks	22	1.7%
10	Police Facilities/Vehicles	13	1.0%
11	Airports/Aircraft	10	.8%
	1 Open Areas	—	—
	2 Other	63	4.9%
	3 Unknown	354	—
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>1,642</b>	<b>100%</b> <sup>4</sup>

The first three targets in terms of ranking, residential, commercial, vehicles, accounted for 74 percent of all bombing incidents reported to LTF where the target was identified.

Bombing incidents include actual and attempted bombings by means of explosives devices and incendiary devices.

1. Information not available for 1976 for this category.

TABLE 3 (Continued)

2. The other category included those incidents which could not be placed in one of the above categories provided
3. These are the number of incidents where the report received does not reflect the type of facility attached.
4. The percentage totals do not include the 354 incidents where the targets were not reported.

TABLE 4

## 1977 Bombing Incidents By Target

RANK	TARGET	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
1	Residential	465	26.8%
2	Commercial	453	26.1%
3.	Vehicles	281	16.2%
4.	Educational	132	7.6%
5.	Mail Box	60	3.5%
6.	Utilities	58	3.3%
7.	Open Areas	56	3.2%
8.	Government (Federal)	35	2.0%
9.	Government (State-Local)	27	1.5%
10.	Banks	24	1.4%
11.	Police Facilities/Vehicles	20	1.2%
12.	Airports/Aircraft	10	.6%
	<sup>1</sup> Other	115	6.6%
	<sup>2</sup> Unknown	61	—
<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>		1797	<sup>3</sup> 100%

The first three targets in terms of ranking, residential, commercial, vehicles, accounted for 69 percent of all bombing incidents reported to ATF in 1977 where incidents reported to ATF in 1977 where the target was identified.

Bombing incidents include actual and attempted bombings by means of explosive devices and incendiary devices.

1. The other category included those incidents which could not be placed in

TABLE 4 (Continued)

one of the above categories provided.

2. These are the number of incidents where the report received does not reflect the type of facility attacked.
3. The percentage totals do not include the 61 incidents where the targets were not reported.

TABLE 5  
EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS  
BY STATE

STATE	BOMBINGS		INCENDIARIES		OTHER		TOTAL INCIDENTS	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
ALABAMA	7	20	15	12	27	48	49	80
ALASKA	8	7	3	1	8	9	19	17
ARIZONA	11	16	4	13	14	20	29	49
ARKANSAS	7	12	2	1	12	31	21	44
CALIFORNIA	140	166	105	66	62	79	307	311
COLORADO	25	24	24	28	35	38	84	90
CONNECTICUT	5	16	9	8	16	11	30	35
DELAWARE	4	3	0	0	2	2	6	5
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	6	4	1	0	5	3	12	7
FLORIDA	25	25	17	12	24	13	66	50
GEORGIA	21	21	6	1	26	27	53	49
HAWAII	7	1	1	5	3	5	11	11
IDAHO	11	2	2	1	11	13	24	16
ILLINOIS	107	151	17	16	25	64	149	231
INDIANA	18	18	9	10	11	9	38	37
IOWA	1	8	0	1	15	12	16	21
KANSAS	5	14	1	0	6	22	12	36
KENTUCKY	61	65	19	9	87	99	167	173

Bombings include: Detonations and Nondetonations.

Incendiaries include: Ignited and Nonignited.

Other includes: Accidental, Hoax, Threat, Recovered, Seized and Stolen Explosives.



TABLE 5 (Continued)

EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS  
BY STATE

STATE	BOMBINGS		INCENDIARIES		OTHER		TOTAL INCIDENTS	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
LOUISIANA	10	7	3	1	11	25	24	33
MAINE	6	2	1	1	5	4	12	7
MARYLAND	21	46	12	20	12	26	45	92
MASSACHUSETTS	34	25	4	10	12	16	50	51
MICHIGAN	24	43	5	10	15	36	44	89
MINNESOTA	13	6	1	1	2	8	16	15
MISSISSIPPI	9	4	2	3	8	11	19	18
MISSOURI	39	58	18	17	31	54	88	129
MONTANA	6	6	0	1	3	3	9	10
NEBRASKA	2	7	0	1	1	2	3	10
NEVADA	6	6	3	4	15	5	24	15
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2	4	2	0	9	6	13	10
NEW JERSEY	47	44	14	16	18	18	79	78
NEW MEXICO	7	6	5	2	13	13	25	21
NEW YORK	76	100	31	32	36	53	143	185
NORTH CAROLINA	20	9	9	1	42	62	71	72
NORTH DAKOTA	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
OHIO	136	107	33	24	88	80	257	211
OKLAHOMA	12	21	6	3	31	37	49	61
OREGON	31	24	10	4	33	11	74	39

TABLE 5 (Continued)

EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS  
BY STATE

STATE	BOMBINGS		INCENDIARIES		OTHER		TOTAL INCIDENTS	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
PENNSYLVANIA	35	35	9	21	41	52	85	108
RHODE ISLAND	3	4	0	0	5	1	8	5
SOUTH CAROLINA	7	8	0	3	7	27	14	38
SOUTH DAKOTA	2	4	0	0	4	3	6	7
TENNESSEE	37	29	2	9	33	51	72	89
TEXAS	47	41	27	30	50	90	124	161
UTAH	6	33	1	0	14	19	21	52
VERMONT	0	0	0	0	4	6	4	6
VIRGINIA	21	40	7	5	45	54	73	99
WASHINGTON	24	44	2	7	17	23	43	74
WEST VIRGINIA	12	12	5	8	46	55	63	75
WISCONSIN	11	5	2	1	14	8	27	14
WYOMING	2	3	0	0	6	10	8	13
GUAM	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
PUERTO RICO	10	21	2	0	3	6	15	27
VIRGIN ISLAND	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1189</b>	<b>1377</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>1064</b>	<b>1380</b>	<b>2706</b>	<b>3177</b>

TABLE 6

BOMBING INCIDENTS RANKED  
BY STATE 1976 - 1977  
(Detonations and Nondetonations)

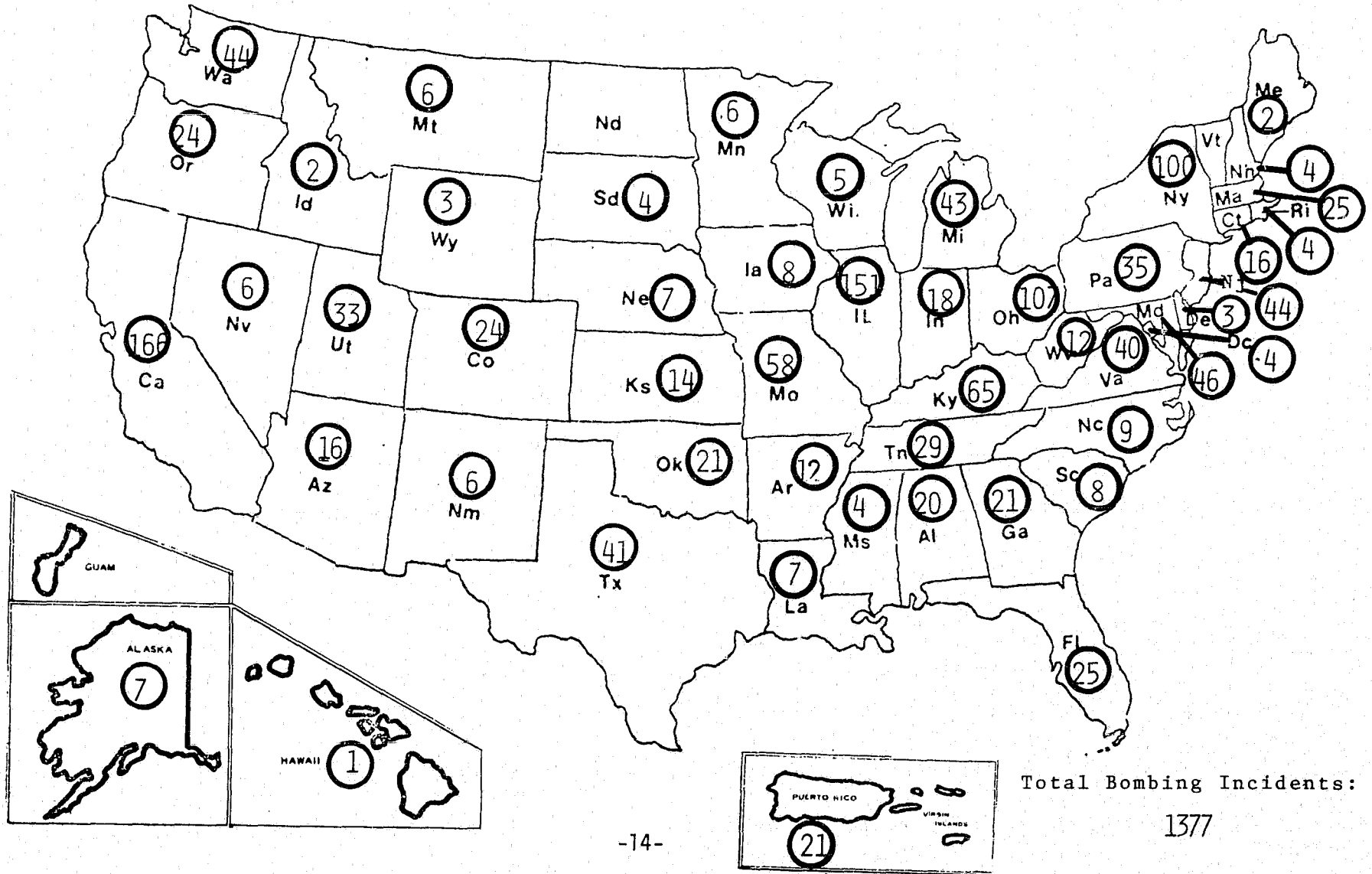
1976			1977		
RANK	STATE	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS	RANK	STATE	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS
1.	California	140	1.	California	166
2.	Ohio	136	2.	Illinois	151
3.	Illinois	107	3.	Ohio	107
4.	New York	76	4.	New York	100
5.	Kentucky	61	5.	Kentucky	65
6.	New Jersey	47	6.	Missouri	58
	Texas	47	7.	Maryland	46
7.	Missouri	39	8.	New Jersey	44
8.	Tennessee	37		Washington	44
9.	Pennsylvania	35	9.	Michigan	43
10.	Massachusetts	34	10.	Texas	41

California ranked number one in explosive bombing incidents for both 1976 and 1977. Eight of the top ten ranked states for 1977 were also in the top ten for 1976. California, Illinois, Ohio, New York, Missouri, New Jersey and Texas ranked in the top ten for both explosive bombing and incendiary bombing incidents for 1976 and 1977.

FIGURE 1

GEOGRAPHIC AREA

EXPLOSIVES BOMBING INCIDENTS  
1977



Total Bombing Incidents:

1377



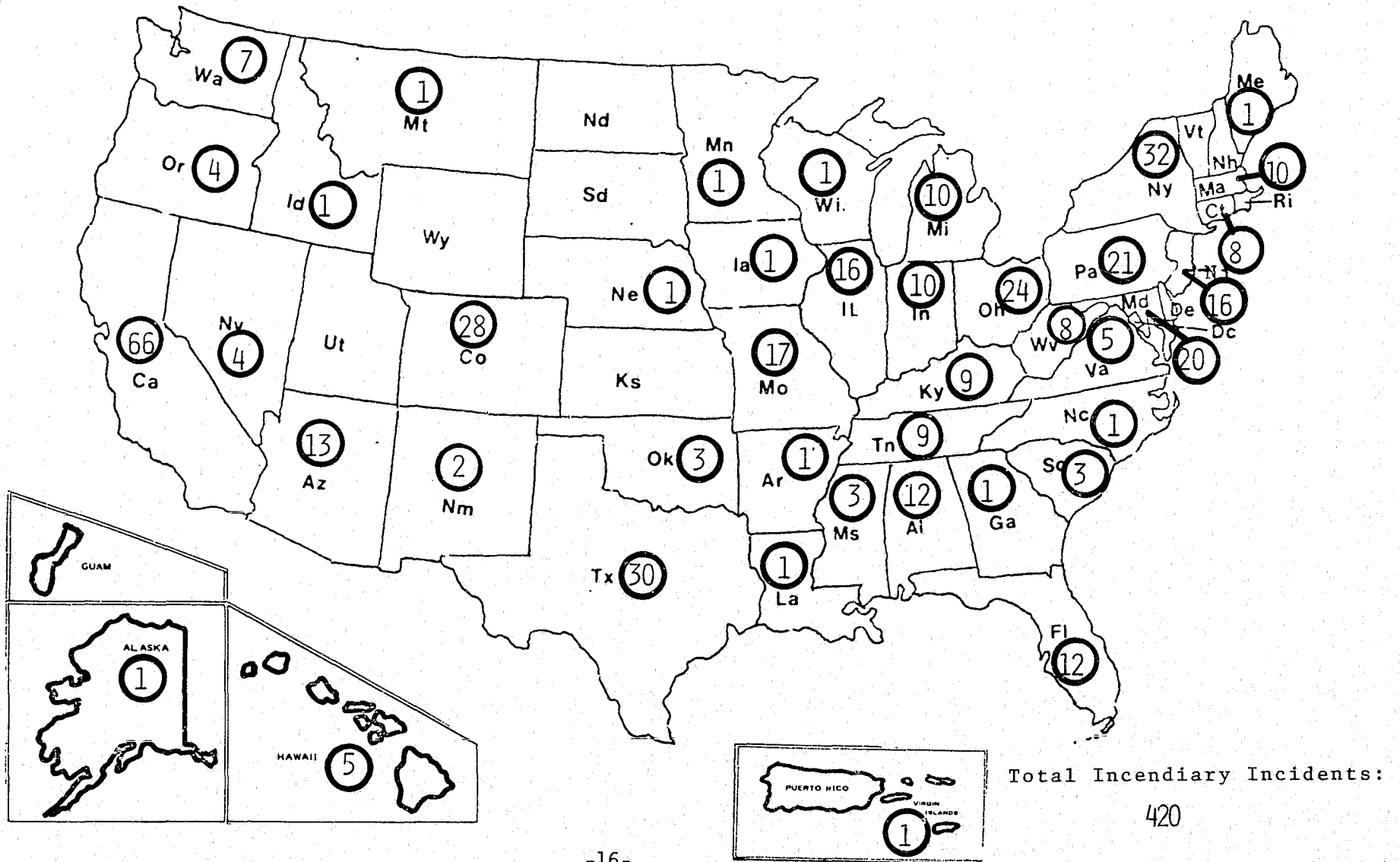
TABLE 7

INCENDIARY BOMBING INCIDENTS  
 RANKED BY STATE 1976 - 1977  
 (Ignited and Nonignited)

1976			1977		
RANK	STATE	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS	RANK	STATE	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS
1.	California	105	1.	California	66
2.	Ohio	33	2.	New York	32
3.	New York	31	3.	Texas	30
4.	Texas	27	4.	Colorado	28
5.	Colorado	24	5.	Ohio	24
6.	Kentucky	19	6.	Pennsylvania	21
7.	Missouri	18	7.	Maryland	20
8.	Illinois	17	8.	Missouri	17
	Florida	17	9.	Illinois	16
9.	Alabama	15		New Jersey	16
10.	New Jersey	14	10.	Arizona	13

California ranked number one in incendiary incidents for both 1976 and 1977. Eight of the top ten ranked states for 1977 were also in the top ten for 1976.

FIGURE 2  
 GEOGRAPHIC AREA  
 INCENDIARY BOMBING INCIDENTS  
 1977



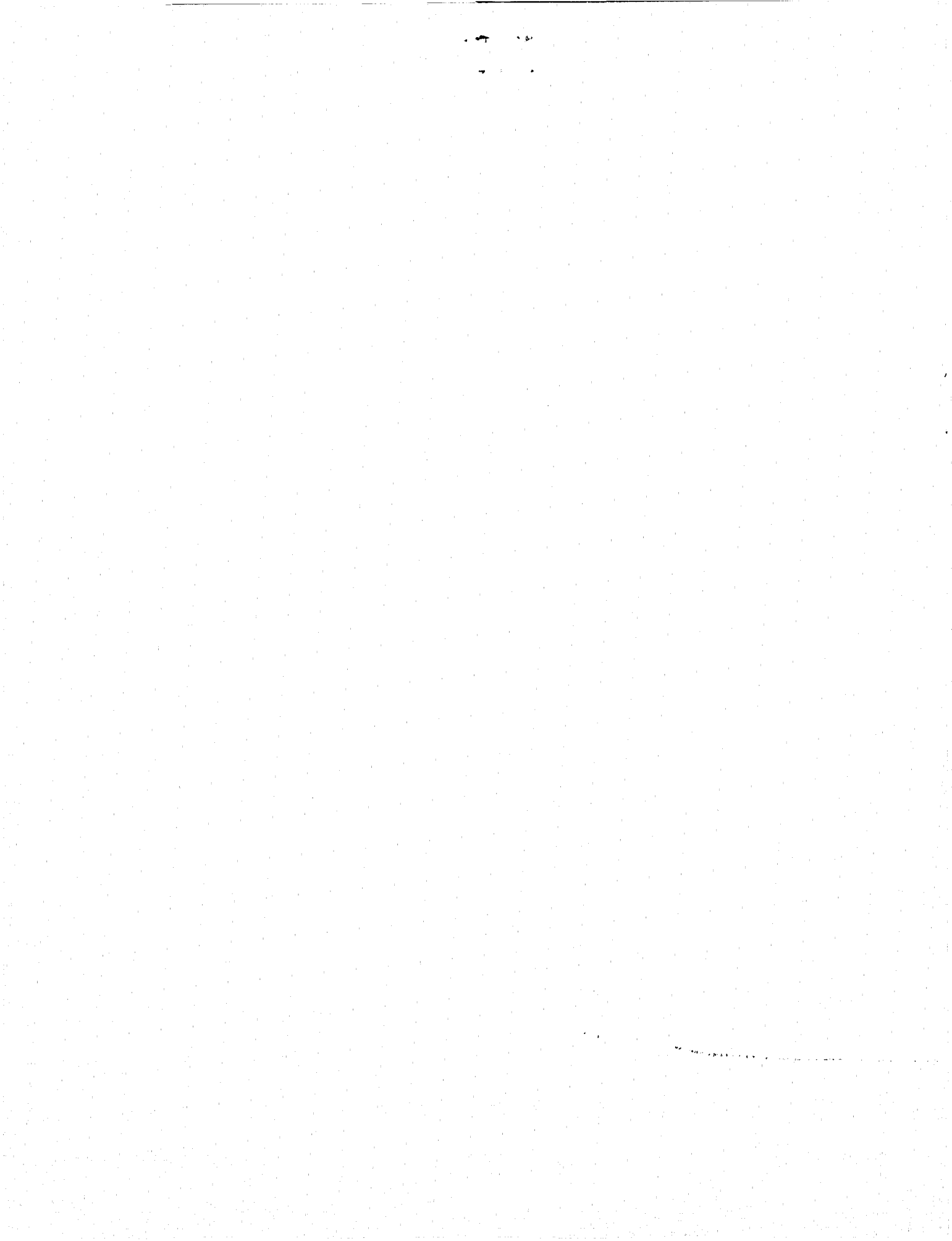




TABLE 8

ACCIDENTAL EXPLOSIONS BY SPECIFIC FACILITY/VEHICLES  
FOR 1976 - 1977

TYPE FACILITY	TOTAL INCIDENTS		NO. KILLED		NO. INJURED		PROPERTY DAMAGE	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Residential	14	21	4	2	17	22	15.2	85.1
Commercial	15	19	14	71	59	100	3150.5	953.0
Aircraft/Airports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police Facilities/ Vehicles	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational	1	3	—	3	2	49	—	—
Government (Local)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Government (Federal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military Installations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utilities	—	2	—	—	—	9	—	—
Banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vehicles	3	3	1	—	—	2	1.0	—
Open Area	—	5	—	2	—	4	—	—
Mail Boxes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	1	8	6	11	14	8	.5	.2
Unknown 2	13	—	2	—	13	—	351.5	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>3518.7</b>	<b>1038.3</b>

Accidental explosions increased by 32 percent from 1976 to 1977. Deaths increased by 230 percent from 1976 to 1977 and injuries increased 8 percent.

1. Figures are in thousands and are estimated.
2. This category includes those incidents where the type of facility either was not known or not reported.
3. Does not include approximately \$50 million in grain elevator accidental explosions.

TABLE 9

CRIMINAL BOMBINGS BY SPECIFIC FACILITY/VEHICLES  
FOR 1976 - 1977  
(Actual Detonations or Ignitions)

TYPE FACILITY	TOTAL		NO. KILLED		NO. INJURED		PROPERTY DAMAGE <sup>1</sup>	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Residential	266	352	13	17	24	66	917.5	1022.3
Commercial	253	367	3	7	20	48	3595.1	6640.1
Airports/Aircraft	7	7	—	1	—	1	2.1	.2
Police Facilities/ Vehicles	10	14	—	—	1	—	8.5	5.8
Educational	66	106	1	—	8	13	260.2	43.1
Government (Local)	27	24	1	—	32	1	1233.0	145.6
Government (Federal)	23	26	2	—	—	4	15.3	2.4
Military Installations	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utilities	29	51	1	1	2	1	284.8	628.0
Banks	16	22	—	—	—	—	138.6	225.2
Vehicles	190	216	11	11	24	24	380.6	363.3
Open Areas	—	36	—	1	—	8	—	.5
Mail Boxes	37	48	—	—	1	1	.1	25.8
Other	48	90	—	—	4	8	567.3	1206.8
<sup>2</sup> Unknown	248	34	14	—	51	5	1176.0	22.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>1397</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>8579.1</b>	<b>10331.7</b>

Deaths by criminal bombings decreased from 46 in 1976 to 38 in 1977. Injuries; however, increased approximately 8 percent from 1976 to 1977. Residential dwellings ranked number one in deaths for 1976 and 1977, where Government (local) establishments ranked number one in injuries for 1976 and residential dwellings was number one for injuries in 1977.

1. Figures are in thousands and are estimated.
2. This category includes those incidents where the type facility was either not known or reported.

TABLE 10

Bombing Incidents By Motive  
and Property Damage for  
1976 - 1977 1

MOTIVE	PROPERTY DAMAGE		NO. INCIDENTS		PERCENTAGE	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Vandalism	31.8	245.2	41	52	32.8%	21.1%
Revenge	531.1	89.8	32	56	25.6%	22.8%
Labor Related	89.6	1,002.0	29	78	23.2%	31.8%
Extortion	1.0	100.0	9	4	7.2%	1.6%
Insurance Fraud	641.0	606.0	8	6	6.4%	2.4%
Protest	30.0	171.8	5	45	4.0%	18.3%
Suicide	—	—	1	1	.8%	.4%
Homocide	—	.5	—	4	—	1.6%
<sup>3</sup> Unknown	5,365.0	6,045.3	745	812	—	—
<sup>4</sup> TOTAL	6,689.5	8,260.6	870	1058	100%	100%

Vandalism was the number one motive for explosive bombings for 1976 where the motive was known. However, of the incidents where the motive was known Insurance Fraud was the motive with the highest amount of reported property damage. In 1977, labor related incidents were number one in incidents and property damage.

1. The above includes those incidents where an actual bombing occurred and an opinion of property damage amount was reported.
2. These percentages do not reflect 745 incidents in which the motive was not available for 1976 and 812 for 1977.
3. This category reflects those incidents where the motive was not available.
4. Figures are in thousands and are estimated.

TABLE 11

Incendiary Bombing Incidents By  
Motive and Property Damage  
for 1976-1977 1

MOTIVE	2		NUMBER OF		3	
	PROPERTY DAMAGE		INCIDENTS		PERCENTAGE	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Revenge	11.6	41.2	27	37	43.6%	45.1%
Vandalism	3.5	10.0	12	16	19.4%	19.6%
Labor Related	84.1	8.4	11	14	17.7%	17.1%
Protest	—	0.05	9	3	14.5%	3.6%
Insurance Fraud	1,026.2	865.0	3	11	4.8%	13.4%
Extortion	—	.2	—	1	—	1.2%
Homicide	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown <sup>4</sup>	764.2	1,146.3	290	257	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,889.6</b>	<b>2,071.15</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Revenge was the motive for the highest number of incendiary bombing incidents for both 1976 and 1977. In 1976, 43.6 percent and in 1977, 45.1 percent of the incendiary bombings where the motive was known had revenge as the motive. Insurance Fraud was the motive for the largest amount of property damage for 1976 and 1977.

1. The above includes those incidents where an actual incendiary bombing occurred and an opinion of property damage amount was reported.
2. Figures are in thousands and are estimated.
3. These percentages do not reflect 290 incidents in which the motive was not available for 1976 and 257 for 1977.
4. The unknown category reflects those incidents where the motive was not available.

TABLE 12

The Types of Containers Used As Destructive  
Devices for Reported Incidents for  
1976 - 1977

TYPE OF CONTAINER	NUMBER		PERCENTAGE	
	1976	1977	1976	1977
Pipe	410	492	37.4%	39.3%
Bottle	319	285	29.1%	22.8%
Dynamite Sticks	212	223	19.4%	17.8%
Can	37	55	3.4%	4.4%
Cardboard Box	23	27	2.1%	2.2%
Metal Box	1	11	.1%	.9%
Other <sup>2</sup>	93	158	8.5%	12.6%
Unknown	547	546	—	—
<b>TOTAL CONTAINERS</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>1797</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Pipe bombs continued to be the favored container for destructive devices from 1976 to 1977. In 1976, 37.4 percent and in 1977, 39.3 percent of the containers where the type was known were pipes. Pipes are easy to obtain and a homemade pipe bomb can be constructed without difficulty. Black powder and smokeless powder were the primary fillers for pipe bombs.

Bottles were the second highest container where the type of container was known for both 1976 and 1977. In 1976, 29.1 percent and in 1977, 22.8 percent of the incidents had bottles as the container. Bottles usually contained a flammable liquid comprising what is most frequently known as a molotov cocktail.

1. These percentages do not include 547 incidents for 1976 and 546 incidents for 1977 in which the type of container was unavailable.
2. This category includes those containers which could not be placed in the known categories provided.

TABLE 13

The Types of Explosives Filler Used  
Within the Destructive Device

1 TYPE OF FILLER	NUMBER		2 PERCENTAGE	
	1976	1977	1976	1977
Flammable Liquid	317	279	46.9%	36.4%
Black Powder	151	222	22.4%	29.0%
Smokeless Powder	128	133	18.9%	17.4%
Military Explosives	12	19	1.8%	2.4%
Dynamite	27	30	4.0%	4.0%
Blasting Agent	17	23	2.5%	3.0%
Chemical	11	10	1.6%	1.3%
3 Other	13	50	1.9%	6.5%
Unknown	966	1031	—	—
<b>TOTAL FILLER</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>1,797</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Flammable liquid was the number one filler for both 1976 and 1977 followed by black powder and smokeless powder. All three of these fillers are easily obtainable.

1. This category includes fillers that were placed in some specific type of container such as a pipe, metal box, or attache case.
2. These percentages do not include 966 incidents in 1976 and 1,031 incidents in 1977 in which the type of filler was not made available, or the laboratory results for recent incidents were not completed.
3. This category includes those fillers which could not be placed in the categories provided.

TABLE 14

Number of Bombing Incidents by  
Month and Type of Device  
(Actual Detonations)

MONTH	EXPLOSIVE BOMBINGS		INCENDIARY		TOTAL	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
January	72	79	12	18	84	97
February	51	77	17	28	68	105
March	56	91	17	26	73	117
April	47	89	7	26	54	115
May	64	101	20	35	84	136
June	89	79	41	30	130	109
July	117	101	47	21	164	122
August	53	74	37	28	90	102
September	90	73	35	37	125	110
October	95	96	57	31	152	127
November	60	106	34	38	94	144
December	76	92	28	21	104	113
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>1058</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>1222</b>	<b>1397</b>

Explosive bombings and incendiary bombings followed a similar pattern by month for the year 1976, see Figure 3. July had the most explosive bombings followed by October. Incendiary bombings peaked in October followed by July as the second highest month. Both explosive and incendiary bombings were at their lowest in April.

During 1977, explosive bombings and incendiary bombings were highest in November. The most active months following November in explosive bombings were July and May and September and May for incendiary bombings.

Figure 3

Number of 1976 Bombing Incidents  
by Month and Device

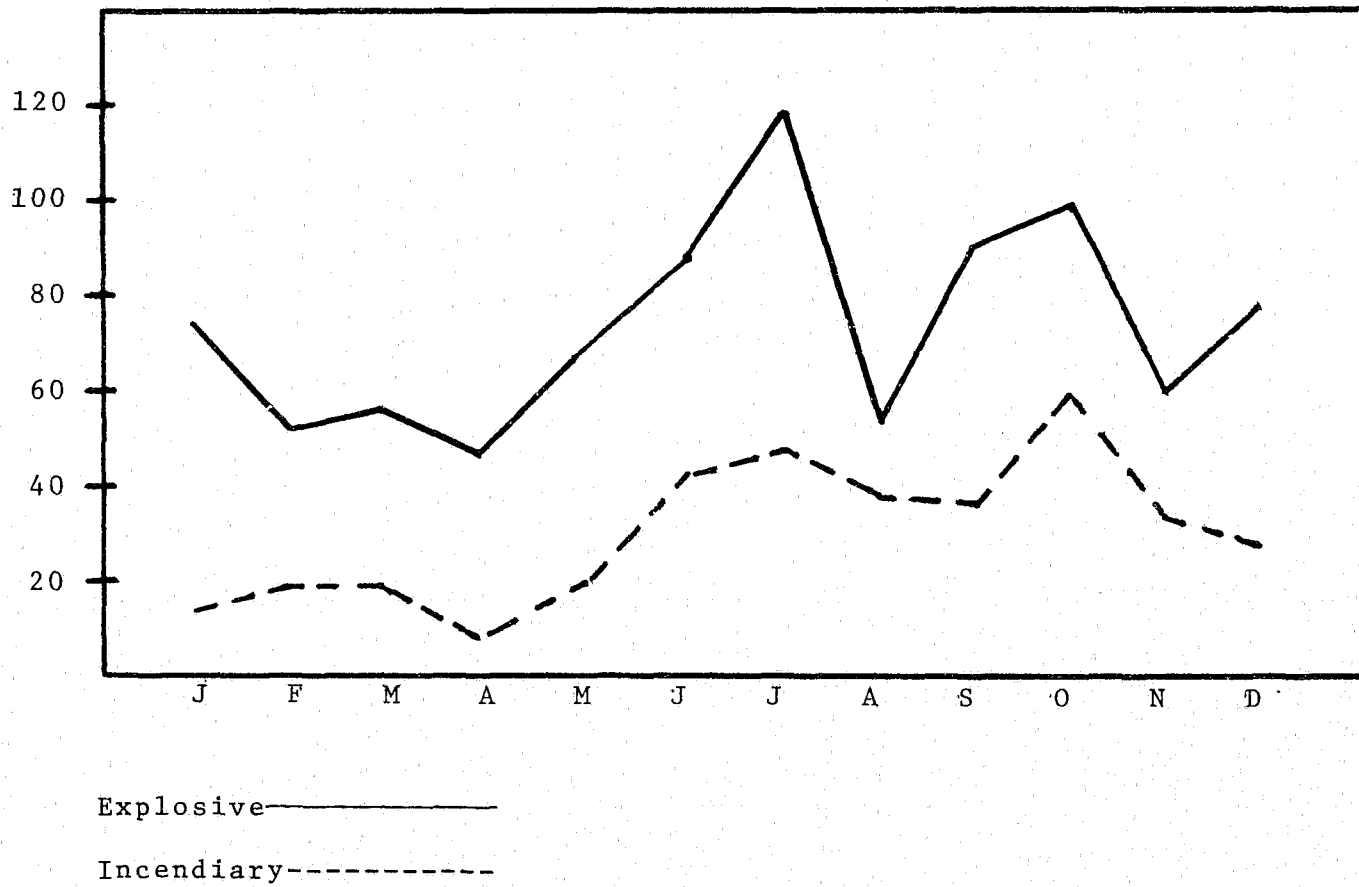
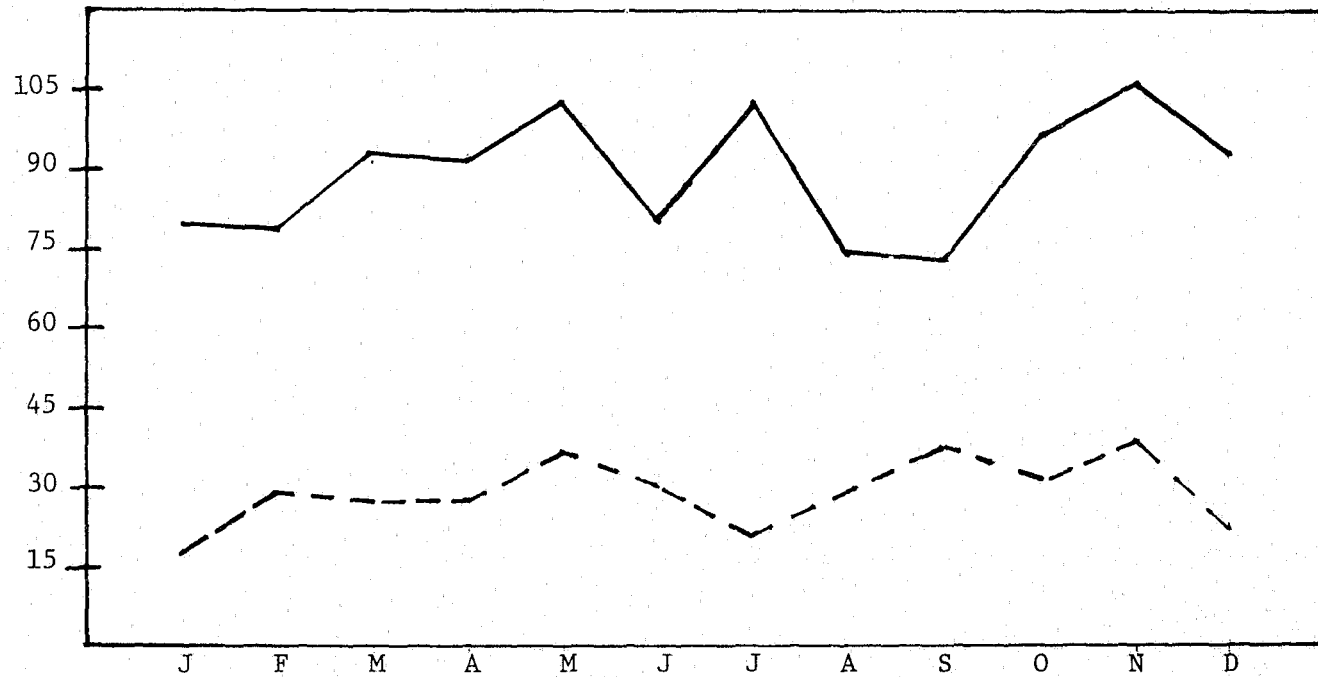




Figure 4

Number of 1977 Bombing Incidents  
By Month and Device



Explosive \_\_\_\_\_

Incendiary - - - - -

TABLE 15

Number and Percent of Total Bombing  
Incidents by Month for 1976 - 1977  
(Actual Detonations)

MONTH	1976		1977	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
January	84	6.9%	97	6.9%
February	68	5.6%	105	7.5%
March	73	5.9%	117	8.4%
April	54	4.4%	115	8.2%
May	84	6.9%	136	9.8%
June	130	10.6%	109	7.8%
July	164	13.4%	122	8.7%
August	90	7.4%	102	7.3%
September	125	10.2%	110	7.9%
October	152	12.4%	127	9.0%
November	94	7.6%	144	10.3%
December	104	8.5%	113	8.0%
TOTAL	1,222	99.8% <sup>1</sup>	1,397	99.8%

1. Percentages do not total 100% due to rounding.



Figure 5

Percents of Total Bombing Incidents  
for 1976 - 1977 by Month

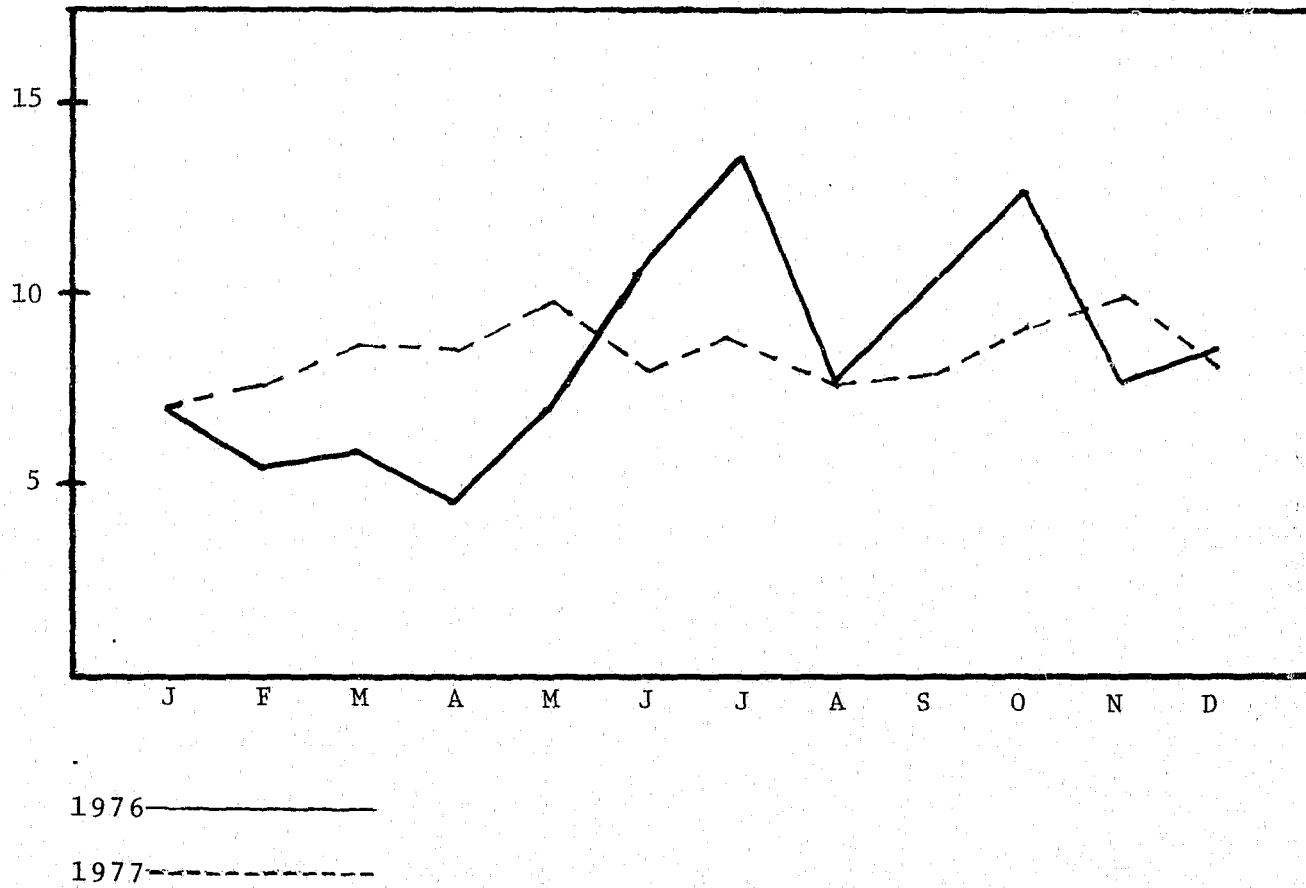


TABLE 16

BOMBING INCIDENTS BY TIME OF DAY  
FOR 1976 - 1977  
(Actual Detonation or Ignition)

TIME OF DAY	BOMBINGS		INCENDIARIES		TOTAL	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
12 A (Midnight)	34	52	13	18	47	70
1	63	80	20	30	83	110
2	37	73	17	24	54	97
3	39	68	17	11	56	79
4	40	47	8	16	48	63
5	18	18	6	13	24	31
6	10	8	7	10	17	18
7	7	8	0	6	7	14
8	7	10	2	1	9	11
9	10	12	4	1	14	13
10	11	12	2	2	13	14
11	11	19	3	4	14	23
12 P (Noon)	20	23	4	4	24	27
1	10	19	4	1	14	20
2	10	11	2	4	12	15
3	8	20	3	3	11	23
4	4	14	2	3	6	17
5	6	10	3	6	9	16
6	13	18	3	3	16	21
7	17	28	6	3	23	31
8	21	35	11	7	32	42
9	37	67	10	20	47	87
10	52	76	19	19	71	95
11	61	97	24	22	85	119
1 Unknown	324	233	162	108	486	341
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>1,397</b>

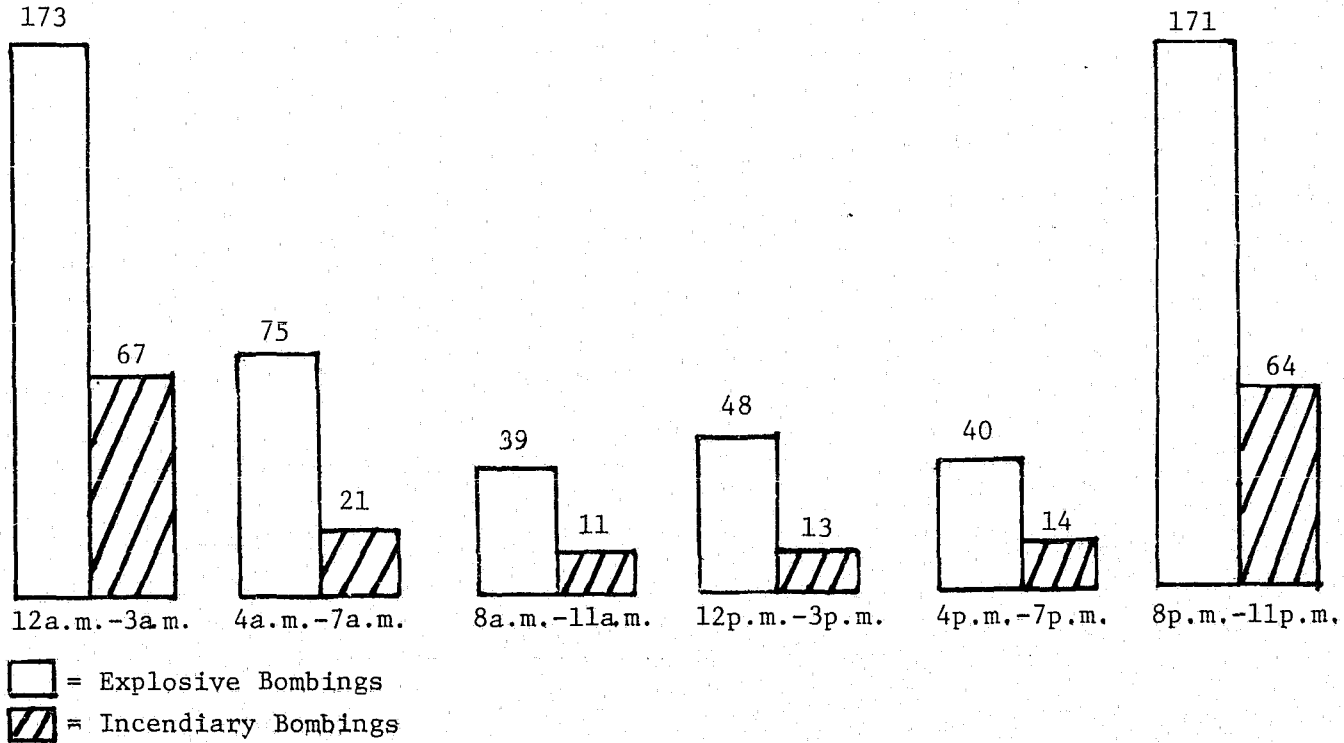
Bombing incidents by time of day follow the same pattern in 1976 as in 1977, see Figures 6 and 7. The highest number of explosive bombings and incendiary bombings occur between the hours of 8 p.m., and 3 a.m.

I. Those incidents where the time of day was not available.



Figure 6

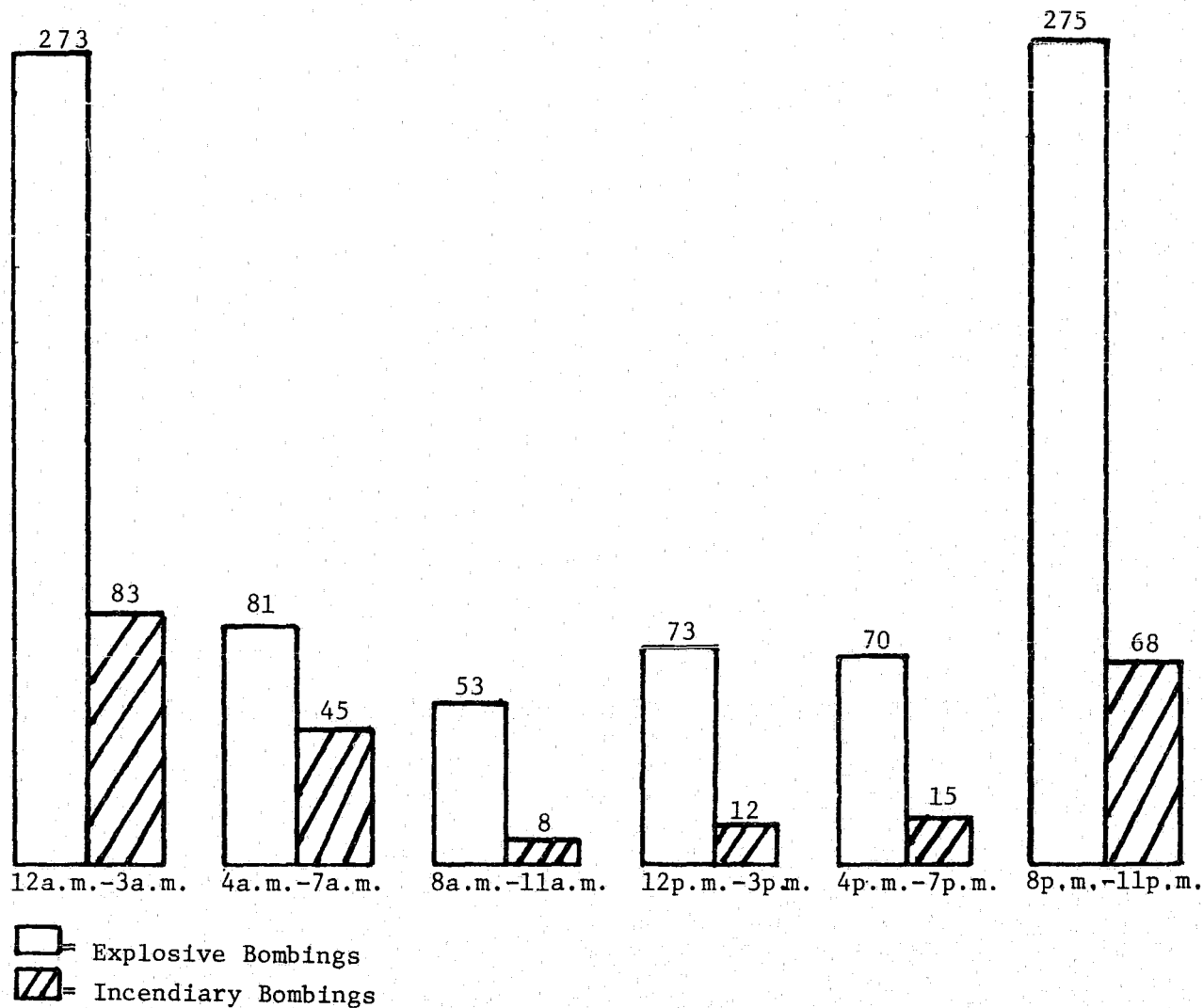
Total Criminal Bombing Incidents by Type of Device for 1976 by Four-Hour Increments



1. Does not include 324 explosive bombings and 162 incendiary bombings where the time of day was not available.

Figure 7

Total Criminal Bombing Incidents by Type of Device for 1977 by Four-Hour Increments



1. Does not include 233 explosive bombings and 108 incendiary bombings where the time of day was not available.





### III. EXPLOSIVES THEFTS AND RECOVERIES

There were 327 stolen explosive incidents for both 1976 and 1977. There was a 50 percent reduction in the poundage of high explosives stolen and an 84 percent reduction in the poundage of blasting agents stolen during 1977. There was an increase of 24,000 blasting caps and 15,000 feet of detonating cord/safety fuse stolen in 1977. July accounted for the highest number of stolen explosive incidents for both 1976 and 1977. The prying or cutting of locks constituted the major entry method into explosive storage facilities, 67 percent for 1976 and 63 percent for 1977.

The states of Kentucky and Ohio had the highest number of thefts for 1976 and 1977. Kentucky was number one in thefts of explosives for 1977, with West Virginia as the second highest. Eight states doubled their thefts in 1977, as compared to 1976, and 19 states experienced a decrease in the number of thefts in 1977, as compared to 1976. Ohio had the highest decrease in the number of incidents in 1977.

There were 579 recovered explosive incidents for 1976 and 853 for 1977, an increase of 47 percent. In each of the years 1976 and 1977, 50,000 pounds of high explosives were recovered. In 1977, blasting agents were up by 128 percent, blasting caps were up by 78 percent and detonating cord/safety fuse were down by 15 percent.

The month of June accounted for the highest number of recoveries for 1976 and 1977. In 1976, Kentucky had the highest number of recoveries and in 1977, Texas was the highest state.

In 1977, 33 states experienced increases in their recoveries while 14 states had a decrease in the number of recovered explosive incidents.

The recovered explosives category includes recovered explosives, reports of abandonment, undercover purchases and seized explosives pursuant to serving of a search warrant.

TABLE 17

The Amount of Explosives Stolen By  
General and Specific Types  
for 1976 - 1977

TYPE - GENERAL	AMOUNT STOLEN	
	1976	1977
High Explosives	81,125	40,024
Low Explosives	2,381	145
Blasting Agents	128,651	20,834
Blasting Caps	37,270	61,531
Det. Cord/Safety Fuse/Ig. Cord	168,369	183,224
TYPE - SPECIFIC	AMOUNT STOLEN	
	1976	1977
Blasting Agents	128,651	20,834
Black Powder	2,297	145
Smokeless Powder	84	0
Boosters	6,617	2,177
Military Explosives	103	44
TNT	140	5
Dynamite	47,226	36,498
Primer	27,039	1,300
Blasting Caps	37,270	61,531
Det. Cord/Safety Fuse/Ig. Cord	168,369	183,224
	1976	1977
TOTAL EXPLOSIVES STOLEN:	212,157 lbs.	61,003 lbs.
DET. CORD/SAFETY FUSE/IGNITOR CORD:	168,369 ft.	183,224 fts.
BLASTING CAPS:	37,270 ea.	61,531 ea.

TABLE 18

Explosives Thefts by Method of Entry - Number  
of Incidents and Percentages for 1976-1977

ENTRY METHOD	NUMBER		PERCENTAGE	
	1976	1977	1976	1977
Locks Cut	41	59	34.7%	39.3%
Locks Pried	38	36	32.2%	24.0%
Door Pried	15	10	12.7%	6.7%
Key	4	14	3.4%	9.3%
Window Entry	6	7	5.1%	4.6%
Inside Help	1	3	.8%	2.0%
Wall Entry	5	10	4.2%	6.7%
Burning	3	2	2.5%	1.3%
Roof Entry	1	7	.8%	4.7%
Door Blown	0	1	—	.7%
Floor Entry	0	0	—	—
Vent Entry	4	1	3.4%	.7%
<sup>1</sup> Other	209	177	—	—
TOTAL	327	327	99.8% <sup>2</sup>	100%

1. This figure reflects those incidents where the entry method was not made available or could not be placed in the above categories provided.
2. This column totals 99.8 percent for 1976 due to rounding and these percentages does not include 209 incidents for 1976 and 177 incidents for 1977.

TABLE 19

Stolen Explosives by State Showing Number  
of Incidents, Explosives Stolen in Pounds  
and Blasting Caps by Number for 1976 - 1977

STATE	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL THEFTS		EXPLOSIVES (LBS.)		BLASTING CAPS	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
ALABAMA	8	10	2.4%	3.0%	31,437	4,404	1,275	1,502
ALASKA	2	2	.6%	.6%	400	150	0	0
ARIZONA	3	7	.9%	2.1%	4	377	16	1,669
ARKANSAS	2	8	.6%	2.4%	7	265	22	314
CALIFORNIA	12	17	3.7%	5.2%	3,077	3,924	172	6,638
COLORADO	11	9	3.4%	2.8%	2,318	2,491	412	494
CONNECTICUT	4	1	1.2%	.3%	243	10	2,400	0
DELAWARE	0	0	—	—	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	0	—	—	0	0	0	0
FLORIDA	3	3	.9%	.9%	158	1,011	45	128
GEORGIA	7	7	2.1%	2.1%	1,033	270	300	289
HAWAII	1	0	.3%	—	55	0	0	0
IDAHO	5	6	1.5%	1.8%	1,560	766	146	200
ILLINOIS	3	7	.9%	2.1%	1,943	2,650	0	1,140
INDIANA	3	2	.9%	.6%	1,296	597	85	0
IOWA	8	4	2.4%	1.2%	4,771	1,047	422	478
KANSAS	5	7	1.5%	2.1%	700	1,101	334	357
KENTUCKY	29	34	8.9%	10.4%	76,376	13,803	10,589	18,711
LOUISIANA	4	9	1.2%	2.8%	3	1,016	118	342

TABLE 19 (Continued)

STOLEN EXPLOSIVES  
BY STATE

STATE	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL THEFTS		EXPLOSIVES (LBS.)		BLASTING CAPS	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
MAINE	1	2	.3%	.6%	53	75	0	7
MARYLAND	2	3	.6%	.9%	555	55	0	105
MASSACHUSETTS	4	1	1.2%	.3%	213	0	375	0
MICHIGAN	3	2	.9%	.6%	3,125	14	587	51
MINNESOTA	0	5	—	1.5%	0	903	0	107
MISSISSIPPI	2	0	.6%	—	825	0	28	0
MISSOURI	8	16	2.4%	4.9%	2,594	1,319	190	1,245
MONTANA	2	1	.6%	.3%	302	100	702	7
NEBRASKA	1	1	.3%	.3%	250	55	0	0
NEVADA	5	4	1.5%	1.2%	2,054	216	958	1
NEW HAMPSHIRE	6	1	1.8%	.3%	1,350	25	2,247	50
NEW JERSEY	2	2	.6%	.6%	0	21	78	1,953
NEW MEXICO	6	3	1.8%	.9%	800	321	338	255
NEW YORK	7	13	2.1%	4.0%	1,045	8,637	1,209	9,040
NORTH CAROLINA	13	16	4.0%	4.9%	1,009	335	1,111	2,484
NORTH DAKOTA	0	0	—	—	0	0	0	0
OHIO	26	11	8.0%	3.4%	44,455	688	1,951	173
OKLAHOMA	5	8	1.5%	2.4%	535	3,412	0	1,022
OREGON	11	5	3.4%	1.5%	1,961	702	1,214	7
PENNSYLVANIA	16	16	4.9%	4.9%	9,138	1,377	217	1,591
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	—	—	0	0	0	0

TABLE 19 (Continued)

STOLEN EXPLOSIVES  
BY STATE

STATE	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL THEFTS		EXPLOSIVES (LBS.)		BLASTING CAPS	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
SOUTH CAROLINA	2	2	.6%	.6%	1	402	1,205	4
SOUTH DAKOTA	3	0	.9%	—	111	0	100	0
TENNESSEE	14	16	4.3%	4.9%	2,410	2,185	1,139	5,853
TEXAS	15	16	4.6%	4.9%	2,206	2,096	1,980	1,534
UTAH	7	6	2.1%	1.8%	481	278	160	20
VERMONT	2	4	.6%	1.2%	420	45	273	771
VIRGINIA	11	13	3.4%	4.0%	3,414	773	746	795
WASHINGTON	12	3	3.7%	.9%	2,010	350	315	176
WEST VIRGINIA	21	19	6.4%	5.8%	5,110	1,280	3,519	1,488
WISCONSIN	8	2	2.4%	.6%	224	1,127	192	374
WYOMING	2	3	.6%	.9%	125	330	100	156
GUAM	0	0	—	—	0	0	0	0
PUERTO RICO	0	0	—	—	0	0	0	0
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	—	—	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	327	327	99.5%	99.5%	212,157	61,003	37,270	61,531

1

1. The percentages did not total 100 percent due to rounding.

TABLE 20

STOLEN EXPLOSIVES RANKED  
BY STATE FOR 1976 - 1977

STOLEN 1976			STOLEN 1977		
RANK	STATE	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS	RANK	STATE	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS
1.	Kentucky	29	1.	Kentucky	34
2.	Ohio	26	2.	West Virginia	19
3.	W. Virginia	21	3.	California	17
4.	Pennsylvania	16	4.	Missouri	16
5.	Texas	15		North Carolina	16
6.	Tennessee	14		Pennsylvania	16
7.	North Carolina	13		Tennessee	16
8.	California	12		Texas	16
	Washington	12	5.	New York	13
9.	Virginia	11		Virginia	13
	Oregon	11	6.	Ohio	11
	Colorado	11	7.	Alabama	10
10.	Alabama	8	8.	Colorado	9
	Iowa	8		Louisiana	9
	Missouri	8	9.	Arkansas	8
	Wisconsin	8		Oklahoma	8
			10.	Arizona	7
				Georgia	7
				Illinois	7
				Kansas	7

Kentucky ranked number one in explosives thefts for 1976 and 1977. Eleven other states ranked in the top ten for 1977 were also in the top ten for 1976.



FIGURE 8

GEOGRAPHIC AREA

EXPLOSIVES THEFT INCIDENTS  
1977

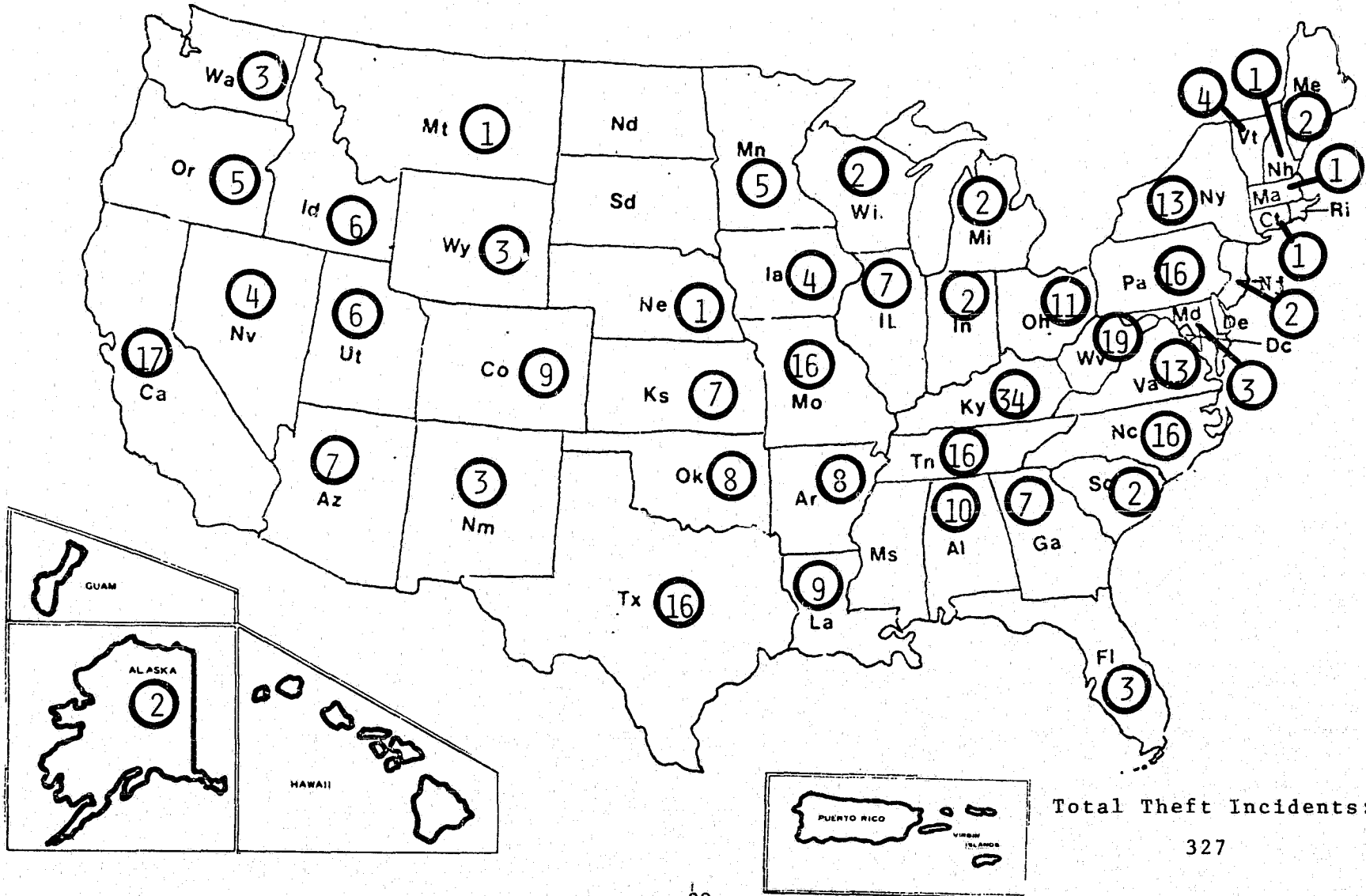




TABLE 21

Number and Percent of Total Stolen Explosives  
Incidents by Month for 1976 - 1977

MONTH	1976		1977	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
January	35	10.7%	21	6.4%
February	22	6.7%	14	4.3%
March	24	7.3%	25	7.6%
April	26	8.0%	18	5.5%
May	32	9.8%	19	5.8%
June	25	7.6%	30	9.1%
July	40	12.2%	42	12.8%
August	18	5.5%	38	11.6%
September	28	8.6%	30	9.1%
October	31	9.5%	32	9.8%
November	23	7.0%	27	8.2%
December	23	7.0%	31	9.5%
TOTAL	327	99.9% <sup>1</sup>	327	99.7%

The largest number of explosives thefts occurred in the month of July for both 1976 and 1977.

1. This column totals 99.9 percent for 1976 and 99.7 percent for 1977 due to rounding.

Figure 9

Number of Stolen Explosives Incidents  
by Month for 1976-1977

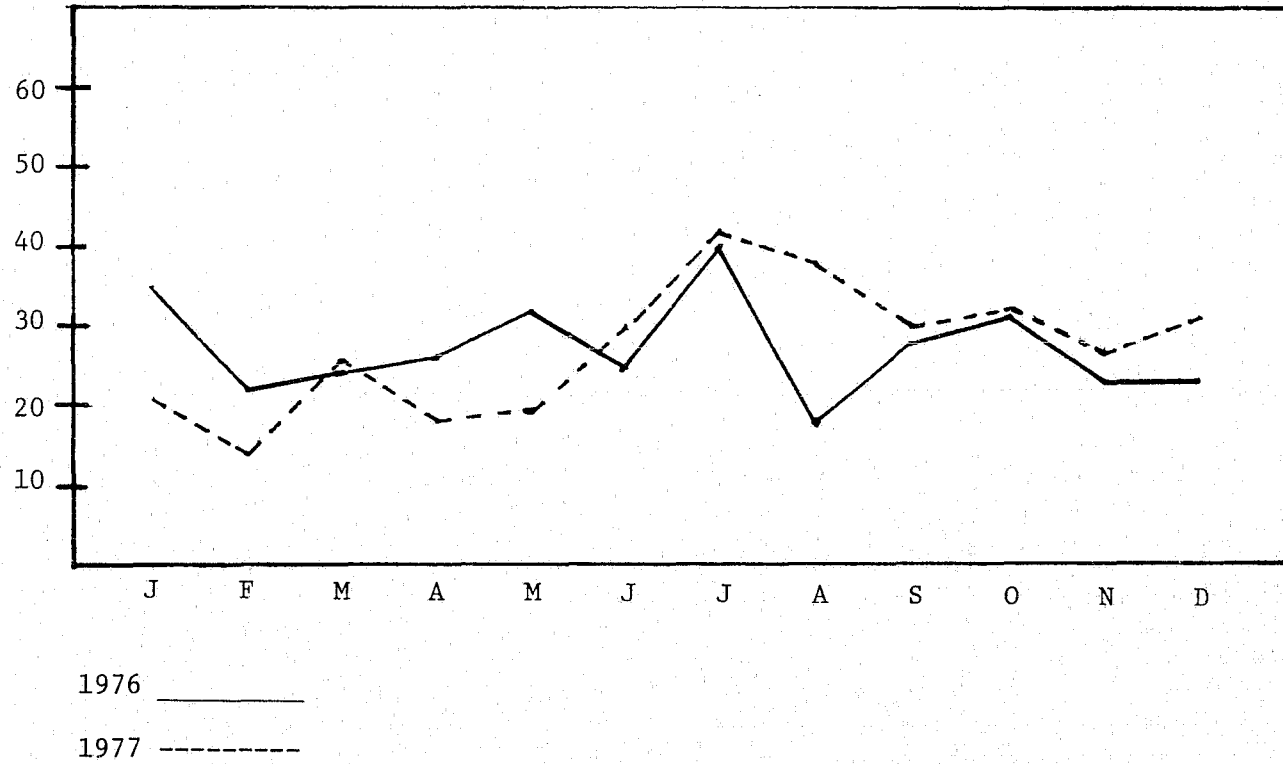




TABLE 22

The Amount of Explosives Recovered and  
Seized by General and Specific Types for  
1976 - 1977

TYPE-GENERAL	AMOUNT RECOVERED	
	1976	1977
High Explosives	49,823	49,915
Low Explosives	3,173	295
Blasting Agents	9,317	21,260
Blasting Caps	20,857	37,225
Det. Cord/Safety Fuse/Ig. Cord	99,504	84,554
TYPE-SPECIFIC	AMOUNT RECOVERED	
	1976	1977
Blasting Agents	9,317	21,260
Black Powder	113	277
Smokeless Powder	59	16
Photoflash Cartridges Powder	600	2
Potassium Chlorate	2,401	—
Boosters	1,460	2,804
Military Explosives	349	156
RDX	—	484
TNT	313	699
Dynamite	32,933	43,039
Primer	14,768	2,733
Blasting Caps	20,857	37,225
Det. Cord/Safety Fuse/Ig. Cord	99,504	84,554
	1976	1977
TOTAL EXPLOSIVES RECOVERED:	62,313 lbs.	71,470 lbs.
DET. CORD/SAFETY FUSE/IGNITOR CORD:	99,504 ft.	84,554 ft.
BLASTING CAPS:	20,857 ea.	37,225 ea.

TABLE 23

Recovered and Seized Explosives by State Showing  
 Number of Incidents, Explosives Recovered in  
 Pounds and Blasting Caps by Number for  
 1976 - 1977 1

STATE	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECOVERIES		EXPLOSIVES (LBS.)		BLASTING CAPS	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
ALABAMA	14	36	2.4%	4.2%	375	4,630	1,051	1,769
ALASKA	6	7	1.0%	.8%	725	4,901	86	1
ARIZONA	10	8	1.7%	.9%	197	189	131	94
ARKANSAS	7	22	1.2%	2.6%	68	205	51	766
CALIFORNIA	32	40	5.6%	4.7%	349	951	746	1,046
COLORADO	19	15	3.3%	1.8%	783	630	746	795
CONNECTICUT	9	6	1.6%	.7%	229	108	1,950	36
DELAWARE	1	1	.2%	.1%	0	0	0	7
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2	0	.3%	0%	1	0	0	0
FLORIDA	16	9	2.8%	1.0%	508	38	56	0
GEORGIA	14	18	2.4%	2.1%	485	1,105	206	115
HAWAII	0	5	—	.6%	0	1	0	15
IDAHO	6	5	1.0%	.6%	1,205	46	3	6
ILLINOIS	15	47	2.6%	5.5%	468	1,115	34	382
INDIANA	7	4	1.2%	.4%	1,286	261	1,611	215
IOWA	6	6	1.0%	.7%	4,666	122	190	365
KANSAS	1	14	.2%	1.6%	0	1,008	0	72
KENTUCKY	55	61	9.5%	7.1%	8,006	8,301	589	2,719
LOUISIANA	4	12	.7%	1.4%	345	1,220	375	240

TABLE 23 (Continued)

Recovered Explosives by State for  
1976 - 1977

STATE	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECOVERIES		EXPLOSIVES (LBS.)		BLASTING CAPS	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
MAINE	3	1	.5%	.1%	180	2	2	0
MARYLAND	8	15	1.4%	1.8%	10	16	0	30
MASSACHUSETTS	6	12	1.0%	1.4%	85	59	14	7
MICHIGAN	9	29	1.6%	3.3%	14	352	101	743
MINNESOTA	1	2	.2%	.2%	0	325	0	0
MISSISSIPPI	6	9	1.0%	1.0%	683	458	0	533
MISSOURI	15	32	2.6%	4.0%	1,750	7,439	181	1,510
MONTANA	0	1	—	.1%	0	2	0	6
NEBRASKA	0	1	—	.1%	0	55	0	0
NEVADA	10	1	1.7%	.1%	1,987	1	745	1
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	4	.2%	.4%	150	117	619	9
NEW JERSEY	13	10	2.2%	1.1%	34	26	67	11
NEW MEXICO	7	10	1.2%	1.1%	198	9,440	230	6
NEW YORK	15	20	2.6%	2.3%	1,172	135	4,273	8,635
NORTH CAROLINA	29	41	5.0%	5.0%	3,622	7,182	494	5,608
NORTH DAKOTA	1	0	.2%	0	40	0	0	0
OHIO	45	60	7.8%	7.0%	12,762	2,642	856	1,827
OKLAHOMA	23	23	4.0%	2.7%	1,313	6,041	149	372
OREGON	17	3	3.0%	.3%	2,228	0	417	0
PENNSYLVANIA	17	28	3.0%	3.3%	964	4,028	102	2,719



TABLE 23 (Continued)

Recovered Explosives by State for  
1976 - 1977

STATE	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECOVERIES		EXPLOSIVES (LBS.)		BLASTING CAPS	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
RHODE ISLAND	5	1	.8%	.1%	60	3	2	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	5	24	.8%	3.0%	75	249	644	251
SOUTH DAKOTA	1	3	.2%	.3%	30	635	35	36
TENNESSEE	15	32	2.6%	3.8%	242	3,144	724	456
TEXAS	27	67	4.7%	8.0%	1,285	6,428	1,420	2,690
UTAH	6	13	1.0%	1.5%	330	346	36	332
VERMONT	2	2	.3%	.2%	265	306	1	731
VIRGINIA	30	32	5.2%	3.8%	4,108	678	1,656	1,350
WASHINGTON	4	15	.7%	1.8%	328	1,262	1	3,150
WEST VIRGINIA	23	34	4.0%	4.0%	1,317	6,727	46	753
WISCONSIN	5	5	.8%	.6%	81	400	115	286
WYOMING	3	6	.5%	.7%	2,204	813	102	24
GUAM	0	0	—	—	0	0	0	0
PUERTO RICO	3	1	.5%	.1%	5,100	13	0	0
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	—	—	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	579	853	100%	100%	62,313	84,155	20,857	40,719

I. The recovered explosives include recovered explosives, abandonments, undercover purchases, and seized explosives pursuant to serving a search warrant. Even though the explosives were recovered, it does not mean that the explosives were necessarily stolen.

TABLE 24

RECOVERED AND SEIZED EXPLOSIVES  
RANKED BY STATE FOR 1976 - 1977

RECOVERED 1976			RECOVERED 1977		
RANK	STATE	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS	RANK	STATE	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS
1.	Kentucky	55	1.	Texas	67
2.	Ohio	45	2.	Kentucky	61
3.	California	32	3.	Ohio	60
4.	Virginia	30	4.	Illinois	47
5.	North Carolina	29	5.	North Carolina	41
6.	Texas	27	6.	California	40
7.	Oklahoma	23	7.	Alabama	36
	West Virginia	23	8.	West Virginia	34
8.	Colorado	19	9.	Missouri	32
9.	Oregon	17		Tennessee	32
	Pennsylvania	17		Virginia	32
10.	Florida	16	10.	Michigan	29

Texas had the highest number of recovered explosives incidents for 1977 followed by Kentucky. Kentucky was number one in 1976 followed by Ohio. Seven of the top ten ranked states for 1977 also ranked in the top ten for 1976.

FIGURE 10

GEOGRAPHIC AREA  
RECOVERED AND SEIZED  
EXPLOSIVES INCIDENTS 1977

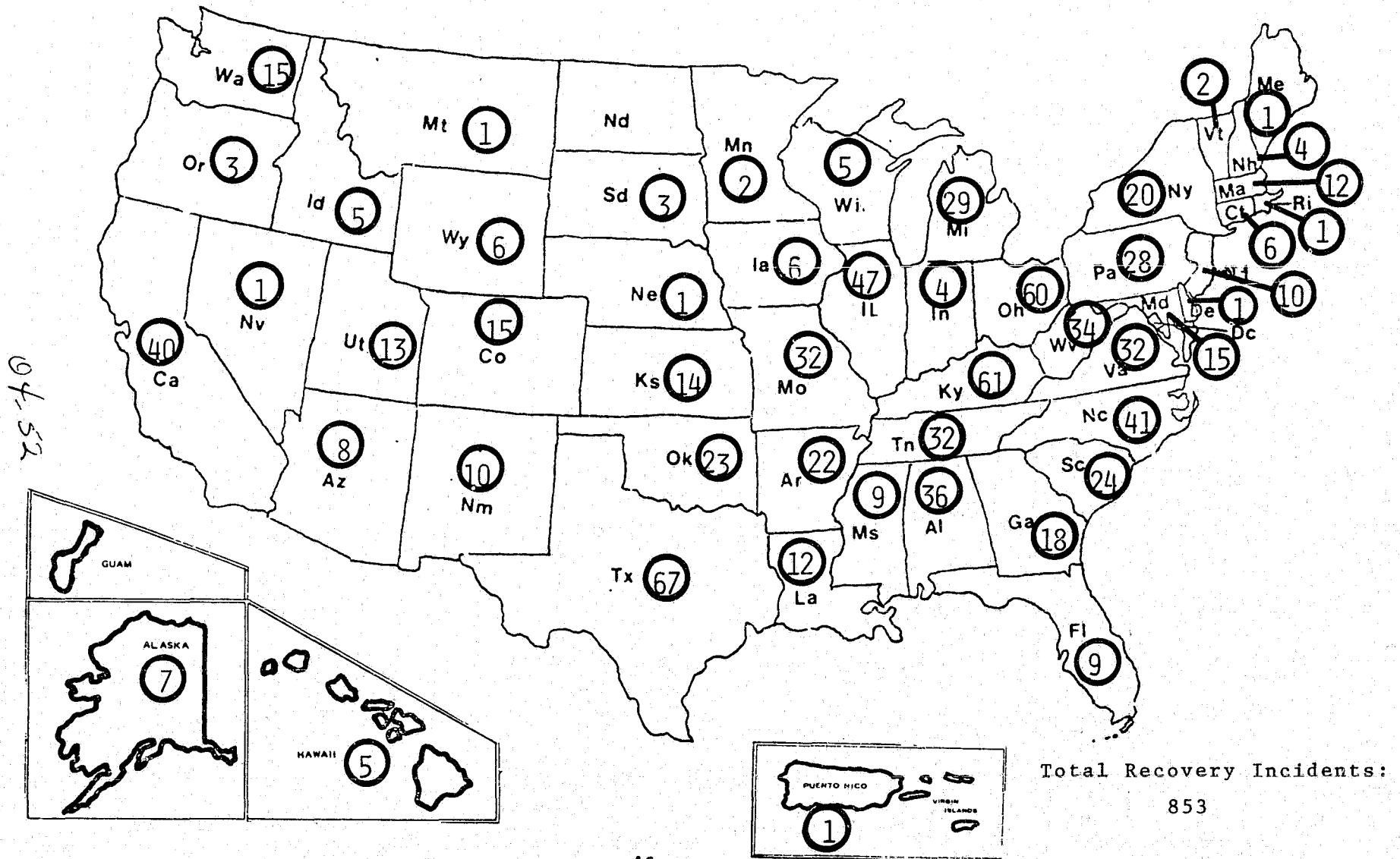




TABLE 25

Number of Recovered and Seized Explosive  
Incidents by Month for 1976 - 1977

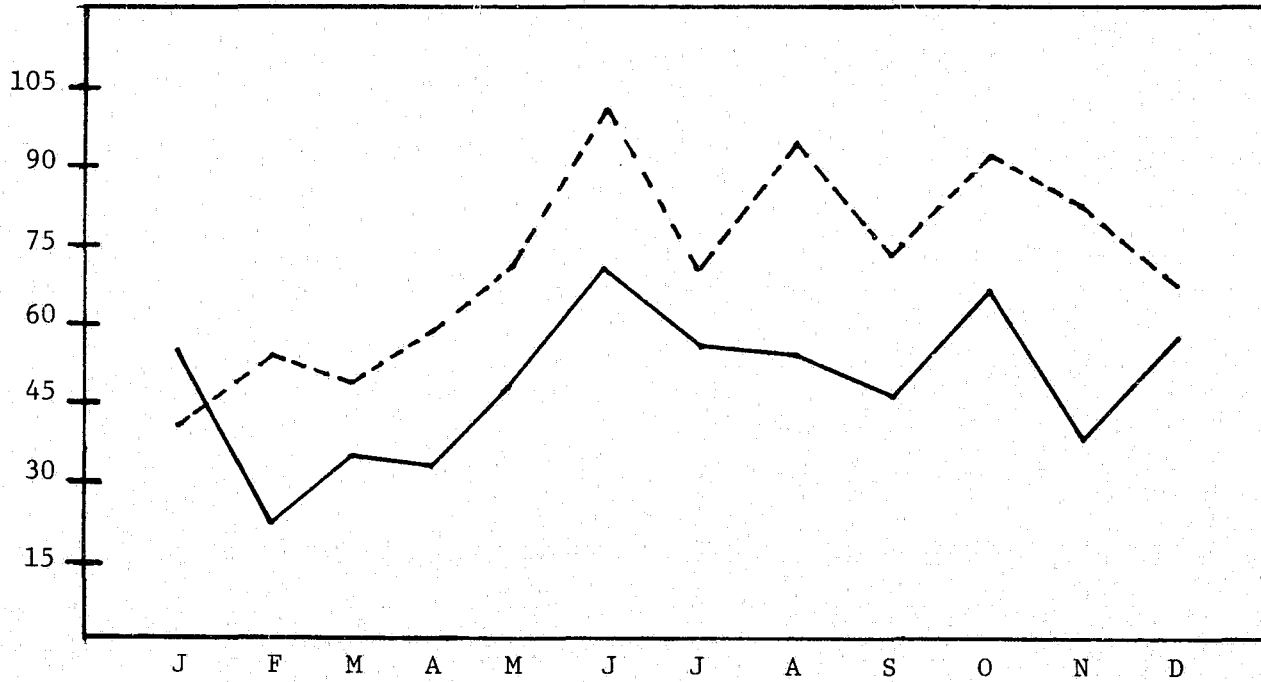
MONTH	1976		1977	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
January	55	9.5%	41	4.8%
February	22	3.8%	54	6.3%
March	35	6.0%	49	5.7%
April	33	5.7%	58	6.8%
May	48	8.3%	71	8.3%
June	70	12.1%	100	11.7%
July	55	9.5%	71	8.3%
August	54	9.3%	94	11.0%
September	46	7.9%	74	8.6%
October	66	11.4%	91	10.6%
November	38	6.6%	83	9.7%
December	57	9.8%	67	7.9%
TOTAL	579	99.9%	853	99.7%

June accounted for the highest number of recovered explosives incidents for both 1976 and 1977. The second highest in 1976, was October. In 1977, June was followed by August then October.

I. This column totals 99.9 percent for 1976 and 99.7 percent for 1977 due to rounding.

Figure 11

Number of Recovered and Seized Explosives  
Incidents by Month for 1976 - 1977



1976 \_\_\_\_\_

1977 - - - - -



IV. EXPLOSIVE INCIDENTS 1977 SUMMARIES



CALIFORNIA

An explosive device detonated at the entrance of a jewelry store in Santa Barabra, California on April 19, 1977 at 8:57 p.m. Damage is estimated at \$50,000 and the device was believed to be dynamite. The defendents in this case were charged with "Grand Theft" and "Intent to Injure with a Destructive Device." In December both defendents were found guilty of "Grand Theft" and of bombing the jewelry store.

\* \* \* \* \*

On May 1, 1977, at 5:52 a.m., seven (7) destructive devices were found on seven aircraft parked at an airport in Salinas, California. Five of the devices had detonated and two had not. The devices used were improvised incendiary devices. Report of damages were estimated at \$500. This investigation culminated not only with the arrest of one suspect for the aircraft bombings but also led to the solving of other bombing incidents in Oregon City, Oregon and San Mateo, California.

\* \* \* \* \*

On September 24, 1977 at approximately 2:45 p.m., a high order explosive device detonated at a motorcycle shop in Los Angeles, California. The destructive device was incorporated into the rear wheel of the motorcycle. Two men were killed and one injured as the device detonated when repairs were initiated by the victims. Damage was extensive at the scene of the explosion and probable motive for the incident was an ongoing feud between two motorcycle gangs.

KENTUCKY

At approximately 12:15 a.m., on November 1, 1977, a large destructive device (suspected dynamite) detonated and destroyed the east end of the county bridge at the crossing of the Kentucky River Section, Mayking, Letcher County, Kentucky. Estimated damage \$200,000. Four defendants were arrested November 16, 1977, two more suspects will be indicted.

LOUISIANA

An accidental explosion occurred on December 22, 1977, in the grain elevator at Westwego, Louisiana killing 36 persons and causing damages exceeding \$25,000,000.

\* \* \* \* \*

On September 20, 1977, a pipe bomb was found partially attached to the bottom of a car parked in front of a private residence in Shreveport, Louisiana. Two Arkansas men were arrested on October 5, 1977, for illegal possession and transportation of explosive materials and possession of unregistered destructive device, by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and Union County Arkansas sheriffs deputies.

MASSACHUSETTS

The Warren Tavern, a Revolutionary War historic site, located in Charlestown, Massachusetts, sustained approximately \$30,000 damages as the result of an explosion at approximately 3 a.m., on January 2, 1977.

### MICHIGAN

An undercover investigation culminated on December 8, 1977, in Belaire, Michigan with the arrest of two suspects for possession with intent to sell 100 destructive devices (pipe bombs). These pipe bombs were purchased with the belief on the part of the defendants that they were to be used in criminal activity. Bond was set at \$250,000 for one suspect and \$10,000 for the other.

### MISSOURI

On October 7, 1977; October 18, 1977 and November 3, 1977, similar vehicle bombings occurred in the south St. Louis County, Missouri area in which two persons were killed and one person was slightly injured. The devices relating to all three of these bombings were constructed of a quantity of high explosives and an electric blasting cap. The devices were wired into the ignition systems of the automobiles and when the victims attempted to start their vehicles the explosions occurred.

### NEW JERSEY

A suspect was arrested on July 21, 1977 for alleged violations of Federal explosives laws for unlawfully engaging in the business of dealing in explosive materials without being licensed as required by law, and for unlawfully transporting and selling explosive materials knowingly or having reasonable cause to believe that such materials were stolen. The violations occurred between July 13, 1977, and July 21, 1977.

On August 15, 1977, at approximately 2:29 a.m., an explosive device detonated at a bank in Trenton, New Jersey. It appears that a military simulatory type device was used. One suspect was arrested on August 29, 1977, for possession of a destructive device (explosive bomb) and use of an explosive to damage property used in interstate commerce. On January 3, 1978, subject was sentenced to serve ten years. Sentence was suspended and he was placed on probation for five years and committed to jail for 6 months. Second suspect will be indicted.

\* \* \* \* \*

At approximately 2:50 a.m., on November 7, 1977, an explosive device detonated in a parking lot in Asbury Park, New Jersey. The device appeared to be a pipe bomb and was placed under a newspaper delivery truck damaging it and two other trucks. Approximately \$5,000 property damage. Motive may be labor-related since at the time of the explosion, a strike was in progress by the Newspaper and Mail Delivery Union of New York and vicinity.

\* \* \* \* \*

An explosion occurred at a chemical disposal plant in Bridgeport, New Jersey on December 8, 1977, killing five people. Investigation has indicated the explosion was the result of an industrial accident.

\* \* \* \* \*

On December 22, 1977, at approximately 10:20 a.m., an explosion and fire occurred at a residence located in Cherry Hill, New Jersey. The residence was completely destroyed and damage was estimated

at over \$100,000. Extensive damage was done to another house in the immediate area. Two persons were seriously injured in the explosion. Investigation continuing as to the victims involvement in illegal manufacture and storage of fireworks.

NEW YORK

On October 9, 1977, at approximately 11:35 p.m., two officers of the New York City Police Department, while on routine patrol in Central Park, activated a concealed trip wire which had been stretched across a park foot path. Activation of the trip wire initiated an incendiary device concealed in the underbrush on the north side of the foot path. The ensuing explosion and fire caused minor damage to the officers patrol car. Neither of the officers incurred physical injury as a result of this incident.

\* \* \* \* \*

On October 31, 1977, in Schenectady, New York, a female found a handgrenade placed in an empty beer can with the bottom cut out. The device had been placed on the front seat of her automobile. The device failed to detonate because the spoon on the grenade caught on the rough cut edge of the beer can. The grenade was a fragmentation type, fully functional and extremely dangerous. Followup investigation by ATF and local police resulted in the arrest of a suspect.

NORTH CAROLINA

On January 12, 1977, at about 2:40 p.m., a white female was killed by a bomb blast which destroyed the vehicle as she attempted to drive away from her residence in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Continued investigation into this incident has resulted in the perfection of a case against three members of a motorcycle gang on explosives theft charges.

\* \* \* \* \*

On January 17, 1977, an explosion occurred in an automobile in Durham, North Carolina, and seriously injured the operator of the vehicle. The car was totally destroyed and the device apparently detonated upon ignition of the vehicle. The device consisted of six to eight sticks of dynamite and an electrical blasting cap. The victim was involved with a motorcycle club and the motive for this incident may possibly be retaliation.

OKLAHOMA

A Two-story building was destroyed by an explosion on March 12, 1977 at approximately 10:30 p.m., in Muldrow, Oklahoma. One injury occurred and total estimated damage was \$80,000. Dynamite was the explosive used in the bombing and the motive appeared to be insurance fraud. In April 1977, four persons were arrested for alleged violations of the Federal Explosives Laws and conspiracy to violate those laws. In June all four were indicted. Three of the subjects were found

gulty. Two were sentence to a total of 34 years and the third subject was placed under the Youth Corrections Act Program for an indefinite period of time.

#### PUERTO RICO

On December 23, 1977, in Guayoma, Puerto Rico, an undetermined number of explosive devices detonated causing damage to an electrical power tower resulting in the failure of electrical power in several towns in Puerto Rico.

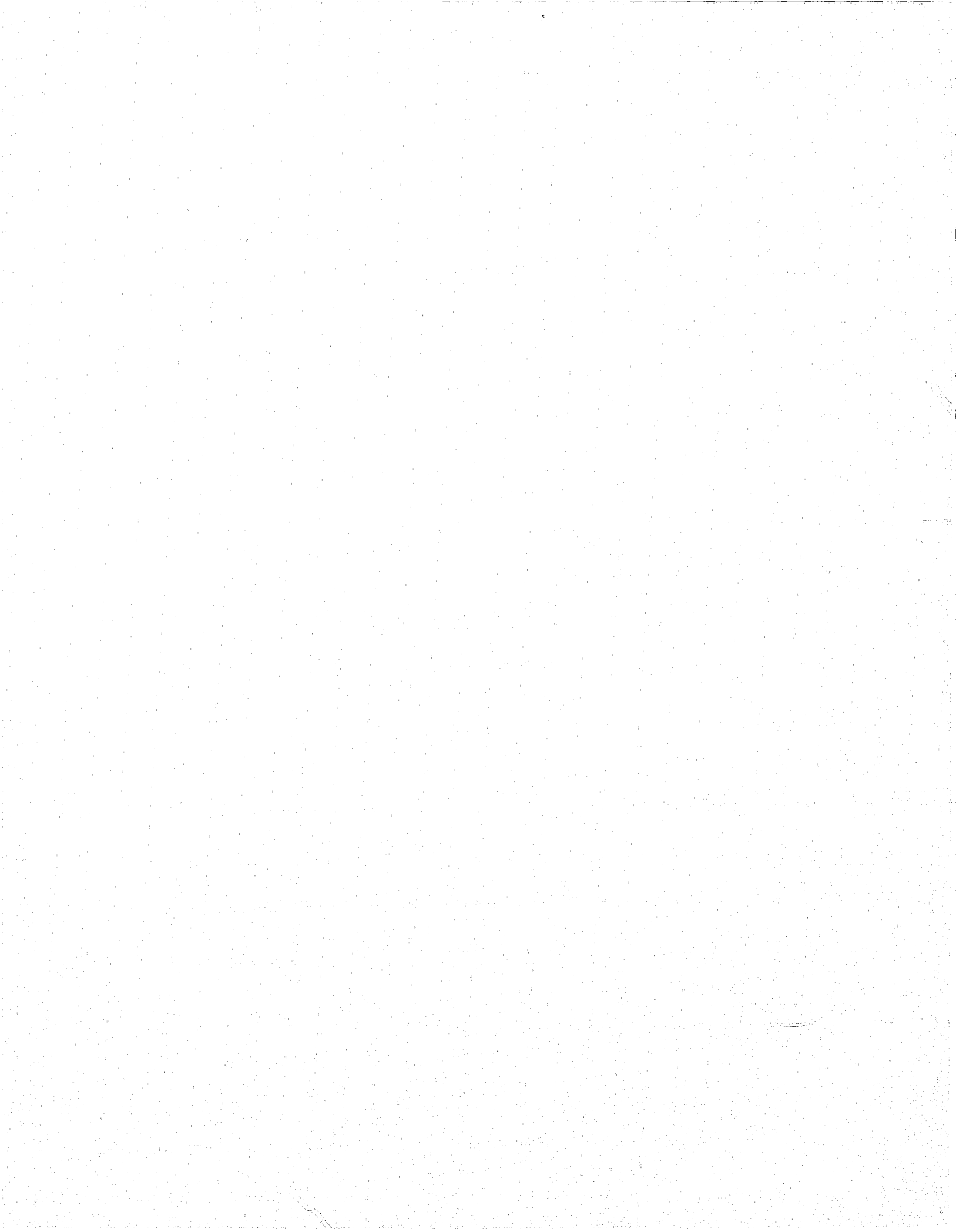
An additional 12 unexploded devices found at the base of other electrical power towers were deactivated. The explosive devices found contained approximately five pounds of an explosive substance known as Iremite.

#### TENNESSEE

A 48 year-old female had both feet blown off in a car bombing on April 14, 1977. Her car was parked in a parking lot in Newport, Tennessee. The explosion occurred when the victim turned on the headlights. Evidence indicated dynamite and blasting cap were used. Investigation resulted in the arrest of three suspects on May 13, 1977.

#### WYOMING

On August 7, 1977, at approximately 3:40 a.m., an explosion completely destroyed a home in Evanston, Wyoming killing the owner (an attorney), his wife, their 19 year-old son and seriously wounded another 27 year-old son. Preliminary investigation indicates dynamite as the explosive used in the bombing.





**END**