

# Officials seek motive for Roslinda

■ BOMB  
Continued from Page 1

ploded. A source said several items "consistent with what was in the bomb" were taken from inside the truck. Investigators, however, were cautious about the significance of the confiscated items because they might be found at anyone's home.

Law enforcement sources said investigators are "suspicious" about the version of events given by Thomas L. Shay, who lives at 39 Eastbourne St. and discovered the device on Sunday. So far, however, investigators have unearthed nothing to counter his account.

Meanwhile, Shay's son, Thomas L. Shay Jr., told reporters that police were trying to determine whether Shay was capable of constructing an explosive device himself.

Agents were seen closely examining visible scrape marks on cement strips that run up the driveway. Police believe the device at one point was attached to the bottom of Shay's car and that he knocked it off as he drove up the driveway Sunday night.

Investigators also dug out two detonating caps that were embedded in the wall of the house next door by the force of the explosion, a source said.

Hurley, 50, died at 7:22 p.m. Monday in Brigham and Women's Hospital while surgeons were attempting to overcome the extensive damage to his lower body caused by the explosion, authorities said.

Hurley's partner, 49-year-old Officer Francis X. Foley continued to recover from injuries at Brigham and Women's Hospital, where he underwent surgery Monday night. He was listed in stable condition last night.

Hurley and Foley, both seven-year veterans of the department's bomb squad, had a combined 47 years of experience as police officers. Police Commissioner Francis Roache said services will be held Saturday for Hurley at St. Anne's Church in Readville and that Cardinal Bernard Law will officiate.

Roache said investigators have been unable to interview Foley and believe it will be several more days before they can talk to him.

Shay, 47, lives in the Eastbourne Street home with his fiancée, Mary A. Flanagan, the home's owner and a longtime resident of the neighborhood, according to Shay's son.

Shay has told police that he moved the device twice after he noticed it in the driveway. On Monday, neighbors said, Shay borrowed a neighbor's car and drove to the Area E police station to report the device. The bomb squad was dispatched to Eastbourne Street because of a phone call to the 911 emergency system at 11:55 a.m. Monday. Police do not know who made the report.

Shay, who once operated auto repair shops in Dedham and Allston, served in the Army reserves, his son said yesterday. "But my father doesn't have the technique in his head to build the bomb. He did not do that," Thomas L. Shay Jr. said at his Quincy home yesterday.

The junior Shay, who said he was speaking on behalf of his four sisters, said his father was a victim in the incident.

"My father is a very nice guy. He's not into any criminal activity. He's never, ever done anything wrong," said the son, 19, who had previously lived with his father at the Eastbourne Street address following the parents' separation 10 years ago. Shay and his wife, Nancy, divorced in 1988.

"My father is not a criminal guy. He's not involved with the IRA," he said, referring to the Irish Republican Army. "He's never done drugs. He's never bet on a game in his life. He goes to church twice a month," said the junior Shay.

He said the only people he knows who have had a dispute with his father are two Dedham businessmen Shay is suing for \$400,000.

The case, which is pending in Suffolk Superior Court, resulted from a July Fourth prank four years ago when someone allegedly threw dynamite into a drum of paint thinner at a garage where Shay had an auto body business. The explosion cost the father his hearing in one ear, the son said.

Jeffrey Berry, owner of the Dedham Service Center and a defendant in the lawsuit, said Shay rented



Boston police bomb squad and federal agents begin yesterday's search for clues on

space from him for an auto body repair business from 1987 to 1989.

Court documents show that Shay filed a civil suit against Berry, his partner Louis Giammarco and Anthony Giammarco in September 1990 on behalf of himself and Kristen Flanagan, the young daughter of his fiancée.

The documents also show that Shay is claiming that the injury he suffered - loss of hearing in one ear - has impaired his relationship with the girl.

Berry said that a firecracker, not dynamite, was thrown into a barrel and that it made a loud noise, but no louder than some of the equipment Shay often used to do body work.

Shay did complain about the noise, saying it bothered his ears, Berry said. But Berry did not know how much alleged damage had been done to Shay until the lawsuit was filed, a year after Shay moved his business out of the Dedham garage.

Shay left the Dedham garage on strained terms, Berry said Shay refused to speak to, or look at, the other men who worked in the close-quartered garage for the last two months he was working there because Berry and Giammarco had raised his rent.

The junior Shay said police questioned him for 90 minutes yesterday

morning after he went to Eastbourne Street to visit his father. He complained that police are blocking his access to his father.

Mary Flanagan is a post office worker and is a steward for the American Postal Workers Union, Local 100 at the Roslindale post office where she works, local president Steven Albanese said yesterday.

"I just can't believe this was anything directed at her," Albanese said. "She's such a quiet person." He added that there has been no major controversy involving Flanagan as a union steward for the past year.

### Bomb reconstruction cited

At Eastbourne Street yesterday, investigators fanned out across the prim, residential neighborhood, about a mile from Roslindale Square, searching yards, driveways and even several rooftops for any fragments from the explosive device. Some agents used Geiger counters in the search. Others sifted through dirt with shovels and screens.

A special National Response Team from the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms led the search and were joined by Boston homicide detectives and agents from the FBI.

Guy K. Hummel, the team supervisor for the national response team

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By Chris Black  
GLOBE STAFF

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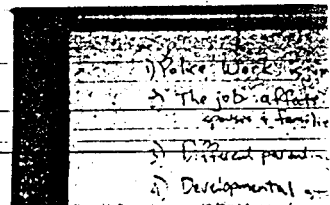
Bombings nationwide	FIRST QTR
29	30
	31

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By Linda Matchan  
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a special team came from off-Boston, Providence, R.I., Albany, N.Y., and was accompanied by an explosives team from Boston Police

# Officials cite increase of bombings in nation

By Chris Black  
GLOBE STAFF

The number of bombings and attempted bombings has been on the rise in the United States for the past five years, according to federal law enforcement officials.

"People don't think of bombing as being a problem in the United States but in some parts of the country it is common," said Guy K. Hummel, the team supervisor for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms National Response Team called in to assist in the investigation of the bomb explosion Monday in a peaceful Roslindale neighborhood that claimed the life of a Boston police officer and left another seriously injured.

Although bombs are often used by terrorists to make political statements in troubled nations such as South Africa, Northern Ireland and Lebanon, federal officials say bombings in the United States tend to be acts of retaliation aimed at an individual or specific institution.

"In a majority of cases, it is vengeance," said Hummel, whose agency investigates the majority of bombings, as well as accidental explosions that occur in the United States.

Terrorist bombings range from car bombs in Beirut, to booby traps in Belfast, to plastic explosives smuggled into the luggage compartments of international airline carriers. In the United States, a bomber is more likely to be a disgruntled taxpayer blowing up an IRS office, a racist mailing a letter bomb to a federal judge who ruled on civil rights cases or even an angry creditor, tenant or employee.

Homemade pipe bombs, using dynamite or gunpowder or other relatively common explosives and household items, are more the rule than the exception.

"Bombing has always been a problem," said Hummel, who is the assistant special agent in charge of the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms office in St. Paul. "Explosives is a problem, as is violence, in the United States."

The number of bombings and attempted bombings has jumped by

	89	90	FIRST QTR '91
Bombings	1,208	1,582	522
Injuries	202	222	50
Deaths	11	27	2
Property damage	\$5M	\$9.6M	\$1.4M

\*NOTE: Includes actual and attempted bombings using explosive and incendiary devices.  
SOURCE: National Bomb Data Center of the FBI

approximately 30 percent during each of the past two years, according to statistics compiled by the FBI at its National Bomb Data Center in Quantico, Va. The number increased from 1,208 in 1989 to 1,582 in 1990. During the first quarter of 1991, the number of bombings was 522. If the first-quarter figures remained constant for the year, the rate of increase would once again be 32 percent over 1990.

The Roslindale case appears to fit a national pattern, Hummel said that it did not appear to be a terrorist attack. FBI statistics show the most common targets of bombings are homes; bombs attached to automobiles make up nearly one-fifth of all bombings in the United States.

The Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms statistics show a similar increase in incidents each year. The number of bombings and attempts investigated by the bureau in 1989 was 1,009. By 1990, the number of cases investigated by the bureau had risen to 1,573, an increase of nearly 56 percent in four years.

Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms statistics show that 319 people were killed and 2,328 injured in explosive incidents in the United States between 1986 and 1990. Property damage in those explosions reached \$306 million.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, a division of the US Treasury Department, investigated 25 cases in Massachusetts in 1990.

# Fighting the police tal

By Linda Matchan  
GLOBE STAFF

FRAMINGHAM — Patricia Kelley, who is married to a Massachusetts State Police lieutenant, ticked off the items on the long list of grudges she holds against her husband's profession.

"I have never really felt safe since I married a police officer," Kelley acknowledged. "If he's 20 minutes late coming home, I go into catastrophic thinking."

She went on. "My husband's firearm — I detest it. I don't like to hear him unloading it and loading it. I don't like to hear him putting it away. I tell my son he may have no guns in the house. He can't even make guns out of Legos."

She and others she has met are the "invisible police wives" who are "denied access" to the details of their husbands' work and "assume an incredibly disproportionate share of the work of family life" because of their husbands' erratic hours and high-pressure jobs.

The reality of being a police officer's spouse was underscored this week by the death of one Boston police officer and the injury of a second in a bomb blast in Roslindale.

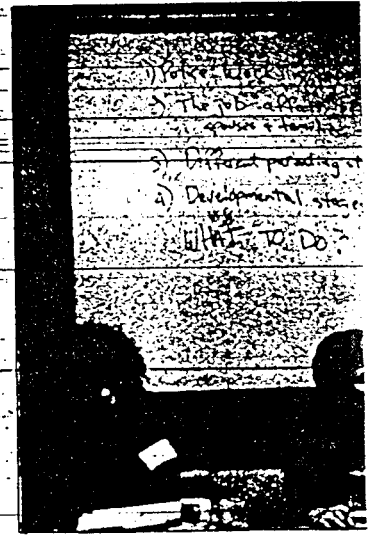
Kelley was one of a number of police officers' wives who, along with the officers themselves, spoke out about the stresses and frustrations of the profession during a seminar Monday on occupational stress in law enforcement for 150 police officers and their spouses. The program was organized by New Attitudes, a Lowell-based Employee Assistance Program for the 13,000 suburban law enforcement personnel in Massachusetts.

During a series of lectures and workshops, police officers and their family members spoke out with rare candor about the paradox inherent in a profession that they say values bravery and invincibility and pits officers daily against danger and despair, yet hesitates to acknowledge, let alone address, the emotional toll of the job.

They talked about the cost of such denial on officers and their families: substance abuse, suicide rates, increasing domestic violence, and rates of divorce and alcoholism significantly higher than the national average.

And yet few police departments in the state are served by stress-reduction programs, according to Thomas Fleming, a sergeant for the Lowell Police Department who started New Attitudes four years ago with Michael Miles, a fellow officer and recovered cocaine addict. The Boston Police Department, Metropolitan Police, Massachusetts State Police and Worcester police have in-house programs, he said.

"Police departments will put more money into a damaged car than a damaged cop," said James Hart, a social worker at Spofford Hall, a New Hampshire treatment facility for alcohol-



Dr. Peter Smith offers a point during with Patricia Kelley (left) and Jean F

ism and drug dependency, which has a treatment program for law enforcement. The implicit ethic in many police departments, Hart said, is: "Don't give fear a chair, just get past it. It is a quasimilitary."

Added Fleming, "There is a feeling you go for help, you're not fit for the job."

Fleming said police face many problems: the threat of injury, witnessing trauma, fatigue, the burden of "always there when they need you," working nights, the anxiety of testifying as witness in court and the pressure to pretend that horrors they encounter on the job are not or don't affect them.

Several officers or spouses said it is common for officers to return to work after a harrowing experience, such as a partner shot, and be offered no course support.

"The problem is the F-word, and that's fear," said Michael Gralenski, a part-time police officer in Erving who also works as a counselor for the Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission. "In the police profession, feeling to be squelched."

Fleming's wife, Jean, explained how expectations can extend to the officers' families. She told of a 1985 experience of watching local TV news and hearing that a police officer had been stabbed in Lowell in a location known to be her husband's beat. In fact, her husband's partner had been stabbed by a group of youths and Fleming had been beaten, I

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