

Testimony On Radicals Disclosed

By Austin Scott

Washington Post Staff Writer

Previously secret congressional testimony made public yesterday reveals that in 1970 some members of the radical Weathermen organization discussed kidnaping or killing then-Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, former Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, and former White House press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler.

The testimony was given by Larry Grathwohl, an FBI informant who infiltrated the Weathermen from September, 1969, until his cover was blown in April, 1970; he was paid up to \$150 a week by the FBI for his services.

Julian Sourwine, chief counsel to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, which heard the testimony last October, said he did not know of any serious attempts to kidnap or kill any of the officials whose names were mentioned.

In 1970 the Weathermen, an outgrowth of a split in the old Students for a Democratic Society, were calling themselves revolutionaries, and publicly proclaiming their goal was to

destroy the U.S. government and replace it with a communist society.

They claimed responsibility for a number of bombings throughout the country in the late 1960's and early 1970s and were labeled a major threat by a number of organizations, including the FBI.

The Weathermen frequently issued statements of purpose such as the following from 1969: "We will turn high schools into training grounds for liberation . . . We will destroy the universities unless they serve the people . . . We will continue to live communally, get high on grass and wine and encourage all other youth to adopt a revolutionary lifestyle . . . We demand workers' control of factories and shops."

In the early 1970s, they changed their name to the Weather People, and then to the Weather Underground after most of their members went underground.

A report on the Weather Underground put out last month by the Internal Security Subcommittee estimated there were 37 members at the end of 1974.

The Weather Underground claimed credit for the Jan. 29 bomb planted in a State Department washroom, which injured no one but damaged a number of offices on several floors.