

# Girl on Way to Seattle for Bombing Inquiry

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SEATTLE, April 29 — Leslie Bacon was being flown here today, under subpoena, to testify before a Federal grand jury looking into the bombing of the United States Capitol in Washington.

The way was cleared for the trip by the 19-year-old girl from when the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit denied a request that she be released from custody. Miss Bacon was arrested in Washington Tuesday night as a material witness in the bombing.

Guy Goodwin, a special assistant to Attorney General John N. Mitchell and a central figure in a half-dozen Federal prosecutions of radical groups, appeared at the United States Courthouse here today, further indicating that the Government intends to present evidence in the bombing case to the grand jury here.

In Washington, one of the girl's lawyers, Michael Fayad, said that Harold J. Sullivan, an Assistant United States Attorney, had told him this afternoon that the Government had prepared a subpoena requiring Miss Bacon's appearance before the grand jury here at 9:30 A.M. tomorrow. Meantime, it was announced here that the grand



Underground Press Service

Leslie Bacon at one of her tasks with the Underground Press Service here last summer

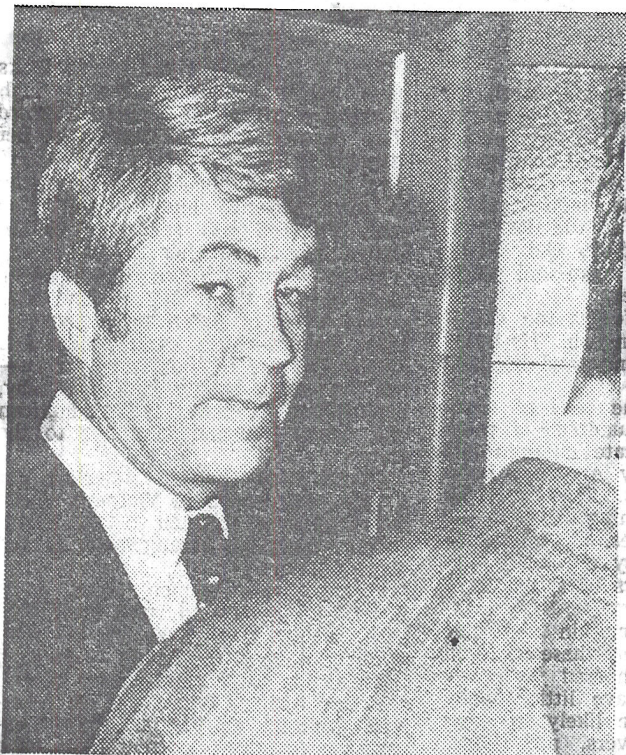
Continued on Page 21, Column 4

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6

jury would meet tomorrow, a day it had intended to be in recess.

Mr. Goodwin, a well-groomed, handsome man with sculptured gray hair, appeared in the courthouse at about 9:30 A.M. today, talked quietly with the F.B.I. agents, and then took an elevator to the 10th floor.

This is also the floor where the grand jury for this district was in session today. The flow of witnesses past the guards at the first floor entrance indicated that the jury was continuing its investigation of alleged corruption in local government here and had not yet begun hearing the evidence about the Capitol bombing.



Guy Goodwin, special assistant to Attorney General John N. Mitchell, at conference in court in Seattle yesterday.

Mr. Goodwin would not talk to reporters, and the Department of Justice has declined to disclose information about what is known or suspected.

In the absence of any Government explanation, observers here assumed that the Capitol bombing case was being investigated by a grand jury in Seattle because some part of the crime had been committed here.

#### Jury in Alioto Case

One report that circulated was that the Government would attempt to show that the bombing had been planned at meetings here in February and that persons had then left here to go to Washington to carry out the plan.

The March 1 Capitol blast damaged a first-floor wash-room, blew doors off hinges, damaged six rooms and shattered priceless glass in the Senator's dining room. No one was injured.

Jurisdiction to prosecute would rest with any United States Attorney in any city

where any part of the crime had been committed.

The grand jury that is expected to hear the evidence is not a special one. It has been in existence for months and will continue for months more. It has heard all sorts of cases and last month voted indictments against Mayor Joseph L. Alioto of San Francisco and former Attorney General John J. O'Connell of Washington over their division of a fee in an antitrust case.

Mr. Goodwin's appearance here was taken by some observers as confirmation that this grand jury would hear the

bombing case. Mr. Goodwin had a leading role in the presentation of evidence to the Harrisburg, Pa., grand jury that indicted the Rev. Philip F. Berrigan and five other persons, as well as a leading role in other noteworthy cases involving radical groups.

The Harrisburg indictment charged that the group and other persons named as co-conspirators but not indicted had planned to bomb Federal installations in Washington and to kidnap Henry A. Kissinger, the President's national security adviser.

In several cases in which he

has appeared, Mr. Goodwin has been able to produce an F.B.I. agent who had infiltrated the radical group against which prosecution was sought. He has also at least twice used the device of giving immunity to radicals and then trying to force them to testify against their associates by threatening contempt sentences if they did not.

#### Past Uses of Device

This contempt threat was used unsuccessfully in a case in Tucson, Ariz., where five Venice, Calif., residents were sentenced when they would not testify in a matter involving illegal possession of explosives, even though they had been granted immunity.

The contempt threat is also being tested in the Berrigan case.

Mr. Goodwin's previous appearance here was in connection with the indictment of members of the Seattle Liberation Front last year for conspiracy in connection with a riot in front of the United States Courthouse. An infiltrator testified before a mistrial was ruled over the courtroom behavior of the defendants.

Mr. Goodwin also presented evidence on which 13 members of the Weatherman faction were indicted in Detroit over a meeting in Flint, Mich., in December, 1969, and also when other Weatherman faction members were indicted in Chicago.

When 13 Weatherman faction members were indicted in New York on the charge that they planned to place bombs in cities around the nation, Mr. Goodwin again was on hand, and again an F.B.I. infiltrating agent was produced.

About a month ago, Mr. Goodwin was replaced on the

Berrigan case and was reassigned to Washington, D. C. Until he appeared here in this investigation of the Capitol bombing, he was known to be working only on the burglary of the F.B.I. office in Media, Pa., where many documents were taken that subsequently have been released to show the extent of the bureau's surveillance of individuals.

For several years, Seattle was a Western center of radical violence, with upward of 30 bombings over two years. While on the one hand, the radical rhetoric seems stilled, the bombings continue, and the authorities are flooded with bomb threats even when none occur.

#### A Center of Violence

For example, in February, a telephone exchange here was bombed and on March 31, the police transmitter at Mercer Island, a suburb, was blown up.

Sources here said that many of the persons who have followed radical leadership to violent action in the past had become disillusioned and had turned to strict nonviolence. Others, it was said, have dropped further out of contact with the "straight" world, to live in communes or to move alone.

Four Seattle people were named by other sources as being sought in connection with charges growing out of radical demonstrations.

They are Michael Justesen, who was the eighth member of the "Seattle 7" indicted over the courthouse demonstrations here; Silas Bissell, and his wife, wanted in connection with the bombing of a building at the University of Washington; and Karen Daenzer, sought in connection with the explosion at the bomb factory in Greenwich Village, N. Y.