

# Informer Says He Gave Evidence A Week After Hoover Plot Charge

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—Boyd F. Douglas Jr. testified

under cross-examination today

that he did not give the govern-

ment one of its most im-

portant pieces of evidence

against seven antiwar activists

on trial here until a week aft-

er FBI director J. Edgar Hoov-

er publicly announced an "in-

sidious plot" to kidnap a high

official.

That evidence is a memo-

randum of instructions stem-

ming from a conversation

Douglas allegedly had with the

Rev. Philip Berrigan in

late August, 1970, just before

the priest was transferred to

from Lewisburg (Pa.) Federal

Penitentiary to Danbury Fed-

eral Prison in Connecticut.

Written by Douglas, the docu-

ment describes how the priest

wanted his "lieutenants" in the

Catholic antiwar movement to

begin plans for the alleged

conspiracy to bomb heating

system tunnels beneath fed-

eral buildings in Washington,

D.C., and to kidnap presiden-

tial adviser Henry Kissinger.

Douglas also disclosed that

it was a week after Hoover's

startling testimony before a

Senate Appropriations sub-

committee on Nov. 27, 1970,

informer, then still a prisoner

at Lewisburg, and asked him

to identify pictures of persons

in the "plot" and explain to

the agents how, deeply each

one was involved.

On that day, Dec. 5, 1970, at

a Holiday Inn in Danville, Pa.,

Douglas testified, the FBI

equipped him with recording

devices to be used in conversa-

tions with persons he had

identified. The equipment in-

cluded devices for taping tele-

phone conversations and also

a recorder hidden in a belt-

like apparatus for taping per-

son-to-person conversations.

Prosecutor William S.

Lynch confirmed in court

today that the government has

no tapes of the defendants'

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conversations prior to Hoover's November assertions of a plot led by Father Philip Berrigan and his brother, the Rev. Daniel Berrigan.

About a month after his meeting with the FBI, on Jan. 7, 1971, Douglas appeared before a federal grand jury here. On Jan. 12, six defendants were named in an indictment. On April 30, eight antiwar activists, including Philip Berrigan, were indicted on charges of conspiring to kidnap Kissinger, bomb tunnels and raid federal offices. One of the eight, Theodore Glick, was severed from the present trial and will be tried later.

Today, Douglas did not explain why he waited four months to give the FBI the set of instructions he allegedly wrote at Father Berrigan's behest on how the plot should get started. But he insisted under questioning by defense attorney Paul O'Dwyer that he wrote it at the time he met with Father Berrigan in the prison library in August and not in December when he gave it to the FBI.

In another line of questioning, defense attorney Terry Lenzner asked Douglas if it wasn't true that he associated himself with Father Berrigan and others in the Catholic Left because he intended to extort the donors of the Catholic Left and to extort Father Berrigan himself. "That's a lie!" Douglas shouted.

U.S. District Judge R. Dixon Herman, responding to an angry objection from Lynch to that question, told Lenzner he hoped his question was based on evidence. Lenzner said a Lewisburg inmate has been subpoenaed and will testify that Douglas told him he copied and smuggled letters for Father Berrigan because he intended to extort him.

During 1970 Douglas was the only prisoner on a study-release program at nearby Bucknell University. As such, he moved between campus and penitentiary six days a week. That facilitated his letter smuggling operation.

Douglas also testified that he took Tom Love, a man who shared his apartment in Lewisburg in the summer of 1970, to the grounds of a prison farm attached to the main penitentiary and showed him how to smuggle contraband items inside. He said he "probably" did not report Love to the FBI because that might have caused "friction" between the FBI and the Fed-

eral Bureau of Prisons.

Both Douglas and an associate warden at Lewisburg earlier testified that his smuggling efforts for the FBI were done with the knowledge and approval of both the FBI and prison officials.

The girls he dated while an informer in 1970, said Douglas, heard many lies from him. He also conceded during questioning by Lenzner that he had at times encouraged them to participate in illegal protest, invited the defendants to meetings at the campus, and,

in the case of one girl, "possibly" tried to "recruit" her for the "movement."

His stories that the scars on his legs were machine gun wounds received during combat in Vietnam, he testified, were part of a "cover."

As for his story to two of the girls that he was in prison for a conspiracy to blow up napalm trucks in California, Douglas said the state was not California. He said he got the idea for what he termed that "lie" from Father Berrigan.

Writing in October 1970 to one of the several Bucknell coeds he dated and tried to bring into "the movement" that year, Douglas wrote that he had "given his life to the struggle" and that "my function in the movement is the organizing of people . . . for some type of civil disobedience."