

# Informer Asked Fee Of \$50,000

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HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 29—Boyd F. Douglas Jr., the government's chief witness against seven antiwar activists on trial here, once told the FBI the price for his role as an informer in the case would be at least \$50,000.

Douglas also asked the FBI in October 1970 to clear his Army record "so that I can settle out West and it will look as though I just returned from Asia, etc."

His request for a sizable remuneration for the information he had been providing the FBI since early June 1970 is spelled out in a copy of a letter written by Douglas under the code name "Pete" and given to defense lawyers Monday evening by the prosecutors.

Chief prosecutor William S. Lynch, in an interview, denied that the government met Douglas' terms. "Can you really conceive that they were met? If they were met, I wouldn't be here," said Lynch.

A defense motion asking that Douglas' testimony be suspended until the government provided full disclosure of Douglas' demands and whether they were met was quickly denied by U.S. District Judge R. Dixon Herman.

Douglas' carrying of letters for Father Philip Berrigan and Sister Elizabeth McAlister and his recollections of conversations with four other defendants led to the charges that the seven conspired to kidnap presidential adviser Henry Kissinger, to bomb tunnels under federal buildings in Washington and to raid federal offices in several states.

By the time Douglas wrote the letter to "Molly," apparently a code name for the FBI agent he regularly reported to in Lewisburg, he already was receiving money from the FBI. The letter begins:

"Thank the Bureau for the reward and thank you. This will be used for a new car soon. I have never owned a car. Can you get me some expense money this month." (Douglas bought a sports car in Sunbury before he was re-

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leased from Lewisburg Penitentiary in December 1970. He wrote a \$4,000 personal check for the car.)

"After my cover is gone," he wrote the FBI before he left prison, "I will need an honorable discharge from the Army so that I can settle out West. Payments Specified

Considering what I will go through before and after the trial or trials, I request a minimum reward of \$50,000 (tax free). Five thousand be paid me the first week in December 1970, and the rest at the start of trial or when things are blown open."

Douglas suggests in his letter to "Molly" that he may use the money to "continue at a university or go into a small business out West." He acknowledges that the figure "may sound a little high, but considering everything, I feel it is worth it to the government and it will make a life for me.

"I will do all I can to help the government obtain enough evidence to prosecute these people concerned," said Douglas. "However, I don't want to feel that I am just being used.

"I know these people may not bother me," says the letter, apparently a reference to the pacifism of the defendants, "but the only way I will be able to feel comfortable, is to take some precautions as they are the cream of the Catholic Left."

Asking for more than the \$50,000, he wrote, "This figure doesn't account for expenses between now and the time for trial."

Expressing fear for his life, he said, "I can have 'no' ties with my family for at least a year and possibly I would never feel safe. At the present time we know only some of the Catholic people that are involved, but it may even involve other types of people in the movement . . . It would be necessary when my cover is gone because only you should know where I am at. Can the Bureau do something about that?"

The prosecution appeared to be somewhat embarrassed by Douglas' letter, which the government is legally required to make available to defense lawyers along with other documents that relate to prosecution witnesses.

Chief Prosecutor Lynch said in court he did not know about the Douglas letter at the time of the second indictment in April 1971. He said he learned of it in late December 1971 and saw it only two weeks ago.

Douglas spent a large portion of his second day on the stand, rocking gently in his chair as Lynch read long portions from the letters Douglas copied and gave to the FBI. At times, he testified, he destroyed the original letters he allegedly received from Sister McAlister, a nun from New York, and from Father Berrigan.

Lynch read several of the letters allegedly exchanged by Father Berrigan and Sister McAlister through Douglas. Douglas, though a prisoner in Lewisburg prison with Father Berrigan, was a full-time student at nearby Bucknell University from February 1970 under the prison's work-release program.

The purported Berrigan letters suggest that the priest strongly favored increased resistance against the war and at one time suggested that a small group "come for a quick intense rap to begin culling out who is and who isn't . . . to create a nucleus of support for the next public spectacle." He also advised in the same letter—the first smuggled out by Douglas—that college students should be advised that "occupying buildings and going nose to nose is passe . . . bad politics . . ."

In a letter allegedly written by Sister McAlister, there is a long description of the planning of a draft raid in Delaware in June 1968, in which she allegedly participated. The raids are among the charges in the indictment.

Berrigan replying to the letter, which described repeated internal problems among the 30 persons who allegedly raided the offices, expresses high praise for Sister McAlister: "I honestly think it would've broken up without you. There's no substitute for class, brains, guts."

Douglas, in direct testimony today, said that the Rev. Joseph Wenderoth, of Baltimore, told him in June 1970 that he had dynamite "available" for the bombing of tunnels in Washington, D.C.