NYTimes

APR 11 1973

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1973

Informer Testifies F.B.I. Had Him

By DONALD JANSON

"Camden 28" case, testified to-protesting the war in Vietnam. day that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had used him as an agent provocateur to make

Aug. 22, 1971. The cases of the 11 others arrested will be handled later.

Frank Donner, a New York City lawyer who has made a study of the use of informers by the F.B.I., said in an interview in the courtroom that this was the first time in any case in United States history that a Government informer had been called as a witness by the defense rather than the Government.

The Government rested its case last week without calling Mr. Hardy, a general contractor in Camden.

Mr. Hardy testified today

In rturn, he said, the F.B.I. agreed to arrest the group on charges of conspiracy before any aid was actually made, and that it said none of his friends in the group would wind up in jail.

The contractor said the two agents he had dealt with Michael M. Ryman and Terrence P. Neist, had agreed that the plotters were "obviously not criminals" but "just misguided." Those on trial in clude priests, young women an other Roman Catholics opposed to the draft.

Mr. Hardy said he had before the event, could easily have stopped the action short of

that he did not agree with the not keep a pledge to him to t W. Hardy, a witness in the ing was a justifiable means of raid.

Dealings With F.B.I. Cited

carried out their plans to destroy draft files here.

Seventeen of the 28 accused opponents of the war in Vietnam are on trial in Federal District Court on charges of breaking into the Federal building here and ripping up files on Aug. 22, 1971. The cases of the agreed to arrest the group on the strong of the

Alg. 22, 1971. The cases of the later.

It fully, he said, the F.B.I. agreed to arrest the group on charges of conspiracy before any aid was actually made, and that it said none of his friends in the group would wind up in by the F.B.I., said in an interby the courtroom that this.

The contractor said the two.

Special to The New York Times | defendants' "philosophy" that arrest the group during a "dry CAMDEN, April 10—Robert civil disobedience or lawbreak- run" a week before the actual

"The next day I asked Mike I Ryman what had happened," He said that when Michael he said, "and he an agent provocateur to make sure the defendants revived and sure the defendants revived and who was one of the protesters, White House in California de-

destruction of files but pre-ferred to see the raid carried out in order to punish the group and thereby repress the antiwar movement.
The defense also maintains

The defense also maintains that use of an agent provocateur to "create a crime is illegal. The agent in charge of the case, Joseph Ziel, testified earlier that "as standard procedure," the F.B.I. permitted informants to "be active within the group that he is working with" to the point of supplying expertise and supplies, "as long as there is nothing furnished which would endanger the life of anybody, such as explosives, of anybody, such as explosives, fire arms, weapons."

Tools Supplied

The United States Supreme Court has not yet ruled on how far an undercover agent can go

Court has not yet ruled on now far an undercover agent can go in assisting or provoking antiwar or other "political actions."

Mr. Hardy testified that he had supplied 90 per cent of the burglary tools the defendants needed to break into the draft board office on the fifth floor of the Federal Building. He said that he had done so with F.B.I. approval and that the F.B.I. had reimbursed him for the cost of each item.

As they were placed on the green carpet in front of the witness box by David Kairys, a defense attorney, Mr. Hardy identified chisels, pry bars, crowbars, bolt cutters, screwdrivers, utility knives, hammers glass cutters, walkie-talkies, crills and drill bits and other

glass cutters, walkie-talkies, crills and drill bits, and other itmes he had provided for the

he had provided for the break-in.

He said he had taught the group how to use the tools, how to get to the fift floor by using his ladder, how to break in, and how to carry out the raid with the aid of a schematic drawing of the office that he had helped to prepare after he used a ruse to enter the draft board earlier for a look around.

"I provided the aid and strategy they needed to get into the building," Mr. Hardy testified. "This raid on the draft board would not have happened without me and the F.B.I."

He said he had told the F.B.I.

He said he had told the F.B.I. this "at least 15 times" before the raid was carried out.

Revival of Plans

He said Mr. Giocondo and two other defendants had told him, at about the time he had him, at about the time he had first learned of the plans, that they were ready to give up plans for the raid because there was no way they knew of to get into the building and because they believed the F.B.I. had learned of their plans. plans.
With the encouragement of

Provoke Camden Draft File Raid

burglary tools, for gasoline for being used instead as a the van he had supplied, and vocateur."

he F.B.I., Mr. Hardy said, he was able to revive the plans by supplying tools and expersory. Cross-examined by assistant Inited States John J. Barry, the witness said that he had received a total of \$7,500 from the F.B.I. for his information, burglary tools, for gasoline for the plotters, many of whom had come from New York City, Boston, Washington and other cities.

During direct examination, and prepared an affidavit disclosing how he and the F.B.I. as "an undercover agent," but was dismayed to find he was being used instead as a "promothe vocateur." as a witness.