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## BERRIGAN CALLED CALLOUS ON BLAST

Informer Describes Talk of  
Wisconsin U. Bombing

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HARRISBURG, Pa., March 10—The Government's chief witness against the Rev. Philip F. Berrigan testified today that the priest had reacted with callous indifference to the fatal bombing of the Army Mathematics Research Center at the University of Wisconsin in 1970.

But the witness, Boyd F. Douglas Jr., said that his conversation with Father Berrigan took place before Aug. 24 that year. That was the date of the bombing in which a graduate student was killed and four others were injured.

Father Berrigan and six others, mostly priests and nuns, are accused of conspiring to kidnap Henry A. Kissinger, assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; blow up Washington heating tunnels and raid draft offices.

On the fifth day of his cross-examination, Douglas, a paid informer for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, volunteered that Father Berrigan was not the gentle, nonviolent priest that the defense contends he is.

The witness said that he had discussed the Wisconsin bombing with Father Berrigan inside the Federal prison at Lewisburg, Pa., where the priest was serving a five-year sentence for raiding draft boards.

### Questioned About Date

"Wasn't Father Berrigan shocked and horrified?" asked J. Thomas Menaker, a defense attorney.

"No, he was not shocked," Douglas replied slowly. "He said, 'what's one life in Wisconsin when they are killing many and many in Vietnam in one day.'"

Mr. Menaker pressed Douglas for the date of this conversation. Douglas said it would have been on Aug. 23, the time of his last meeting with Father Berrigan before the priest was transferred to the Federal prison at Danbury, Conn., or earlier.

Douglas was not immediately confronted with the discrepancy in dates, which will be brought up again when cross-examination resumes next week. The defense is trying to show that Douglas fabricated evidence, particularly in the

late summer of 1970 when the alleged conspiracy was said to be in the doldrums.

Douglas, who had got more than \$9,000 in payments from the F.B.I., said that he had planned to obtain more money from the bureau. After J. Edgar Hoover, director of the bureau, told a Senate subcommittee about alleged conspiracy, Douglas said, he asked the bureau if he could be indicted along with the other defendants so that he could continue informing on them.

He also proposed, he said, that the bureau pay him \$40 a month for visiting prisoners using the cover of a research project to spy on imprisoned members of the East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives, which was described by Mr. Hoover as an "anarchist group."

The defense disclosed from bureau records that Mr. Hoover had cut to \$1,500 a reward given to Douglas for information concerning a draft board raid in Rochester, N. Y., in September, 1970. Federal agents associated with Douglas had proposed that he be paid \$2,000

### Continued to Inform

After Mr. Hoover's statement about the alleged conspiracy on Nov. 27, 1970, Douglas continued as an informer for several weeks until, he said, a nun denounced him in early January 1971.

To prove his loyalty to the antiwar group, he attended a vigil on the steps of the Justice Department in Washington to protest the Hoover statement, he testified. He added that he invited all the alleged conspirators to a "coming out party" in Lewisburg when he was released from prison in mid-December, 1970. The invitations bore the peace symbol, Douglas said.

Besides informing on the defendants, Douglas said that he had kept students and faculty members of Bucknell University, where he attended classes while in prison, under surveillance for the F.B.I. He said he had reported to the bureau that Prof. Richard Drinnon, chairman of the history department, was "anti-Government," citing as evidence a report that the professor had once walked out on a speech by Hubert H. Humphrey.