to the place, could never leave. So she bought a comfortable suburban home near Scottsdale, just 9 miles from Talie-sin, and moved there with nine-monthold Olga. Her husband, she thought, had acquiesced in the arrangement: he came to visit nearly every day. But after news of the separation came out last week, Peters said that divorce seemed inevitable. Her Soviet background, he suggested to Newsweek's John L. Dotson Jr., had prevented her from ever understanding the individualism of Taliesin. "She grew up with built-in fear and distrust of humanity . . . It was impossible for Svetlana to distinguish be-tween enthusiasm and love of work, which are the controlling factors here, and work done under compulsion."

Svetlana still hoped for a reconcilia-tion, though she said she would never go back to Taliesin. I can do is continue to wait, hoping that in his complete devotion to his work, he can find time for his family," she said last week, a refugee once more, still looking for a haven where no one would try to

run her life.

Newsweek 6 Mar 72 TRIALS:

The Berrigan Case

The plot began to thin in the Harrisburg Seven trial last week. The government opened its conspiracy case against the Rev. Philip Berrigan and six other antiwar activists. As predicted (Newsweek, Feb. 14), it quickly became clear that the prosecution depends heavily on the word of a convict informer named Boyd Douglas and on incriminating letters Douglas smuggled in and out of prison for Berrigan. And before the first week's testimony in the Harrisburg, Pa., Federal court was over, one of the gov-

ernment's own witnesses had raised serious questions about Douglas's

role in the affair.

Federal prosecutor William S. Lynch has subpoenaed more than 100 witnesses in an effort to corroborate Douglas's story of the alleged conspiracy to kidnap Presidential assistant Henry Kissinger, blow up underground heating tunnels in Washington and raid draft boards. Given the tarnished pedigree of star witness Douglas—a 31-year-old two-time loser who spent nearly seven years in Federal prison before going to work for the FBI-the government has its work cut out. Because of the technicalities of the Federal conspiracy law, Lynch may be able to make the draft-board accusations stick without much trouble. But the far more dramatic charges involving Kissinger and the heating-tunnel bombings may be much harder to establish.

Even in the first group of government



Daniel Berrigan: Free

witnesses, a number were clearly uncooperative. And at least one prosecution witness proved quite damaging to Lynch's case. Under cross-examination, a pretty, former Bucknell coed named Jane Hoover, who had dated Douglas, virtually labeled Lynch's star witness an agent provocateur. Pointing to each of Berrigan's co-defendants in turn, a defense attorney asked Miss Hoover if any had pressed her to take part in draft-board raids. "No," she answered. Then the attorney whirled and demanded: "Has Boyd F. Douglas ever done so?" "Yes," Miss Hoover replied firmly.

Berrigan's chief counsel, Ramsey Clark—the former U.S. Attorney General and Lynch's old boss—acknowledged that the draft-board raids took place. But he staunchly denied that his clients ever entertained any notions of bombing or kidnaping—or conspiring to commit any crimes. "You will come to know these defendants as the gentlest of people," Clark told the jury. Then, turning to the prosecution's chief witness, he warned: "You'll have to watch Boyd Douglas . . . I think you'll find that he has made lying a way of life."

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As the Harrisburg trial ended its first week, Philip Berrigan's brother, Father Daniel Berrigan, was released from Federal prison in Danbury, Conn., after serving eighteen months of his three-year sentence for destroying draft records. Father Dan immediately urged his well-wishers to join in "a pilgrimage to Harrisburg"—which just might arrive in time to hear Boyd Douglas, who has been in hiding under Federal protection since his parole began fourteen months ago, tell his story on the stand this week.