

Stalin's Daughter in U.S. to 'Seek Self-

Memoirs Sold --She Tells of Faith in God

Text of Kennan statement is printed on Page 11.

By PETER KIHSS

Svetlana Alliluyeva, Stalin's daughter, came to the United States yesterday "to seek the self-expression that has been denied me for so long in Russia."

In a statement she wrote in English, she said she had grown to believe that "it was impossible to exist without God in one's heart."

"Since that moment," she added, "the main dogmas of Communism lost their significance for me."

For her, she said, there were no longer capitalists or Communists—only people, the same everywhere in their hopes and ideals.

That was the formal statement. She herself was beaming, assured, almost sparkling, when she sat before a crowded nest of microphones at Kennedy International Airport.

"Hello there, everybody!" she exclaimed. "I am very happy to be here!"

With her arrival from Switzerland came the disclosure that two Americans had played key roles in her decision to come here. They were George F. Kennan, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Edward S. Greenbaum, a New York lawyer, who has become her representative in both literary and personal affairs on Mr. Kennan's initiative.

Through them an 80,000-word autobiography she wrote in 1963 and took with her to India last December has been turned over to Harper & Row for publication next Oct. 16. It will be translated by Mrs. Priscilla MacMillan, former foreign correspondent and a Russian scholar.

In a statement written to The New York Times, Mr. Kennan said Mrs. Alliluyeva "loves her



The New York Times

Svetlana Alliluyeva facing reporters and photographers yesterday at Kennedy Airport

country and hopes, with her writing and her activity outside Russia, to bring benefit to it and not harm." Mr. Kennan, who is completing a series of lectures at Harvard and is preparing to leave for Europe, was unable to be at the airport.

Mr. Kennan appealed to Americans to rise above outworn "cold war" reflexes, to recognize that "a new era is dawning," to accept Mrs. Al-

liluyeva as "a human being in herself and not just as a sort of extension of her paternity."

In Washington, the State Department said the 42-year-old daughter of Stalin was "free to remain here as long as she wishes." Before her arrival here, the department took pains to inform the Soviet Embassy about her admission and, apparently, to affirm that the United States had no part in

her decision not to return home.

From the moment she put her neatly shod left foot on the top step of the ramp leading from the Swissair jet plane that brought her from Zurich to the final, smiling, full-armed goodbye wave as she ducked into a limousine that whisked her into hiding, Stalin's daughter projected a thoroughly outgoing

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personality.

She was the last of 40 passengers to disembark, and, instead of walking down the steps slowly like those ahead of her, she fairly bounded and hopped onto American soil — a short, stocky woman with short, naturally curly strawberry blond hair.

She wore a pale blue-gray double-breasted suit with a skirt that barely covered her knees. Her blouse was a brilliant kelly green visible only at her throat. Her shoes were woven black calf with medium heels.

She looked as if she had come from across the street rather than from Switzerland on an eight-hour flight. She was neither tired nor ruffled. She carried a black trench coat with a yellow lining and a large black handbag.

And when she smiled, which was often and to virtually everyone in her path, there were creases in her freckled forehead and her bright blue eyes seemed to grow wider and deeper. Her cheeks were pink, but her only make-up was dark pink lipstick. She wore no gloves, nail polish or jewelry.

Mrs. Alliluyeva said she had fully expected to return to the Soviet Union within a month when she went to India last Dec. 20. She had brought out the ashes of Brijesh Singh, an Indian Communist whom she considered her husband. He died in Moscow Oct. 31.

Her statement was the first formal explanation of why she chose not to return to Moscow, where she still has two children—Iosif Morozov, a 21-year-old medical student, and a daughter, Yekaterina Zhdanova, 15, by the two husbands from whom she was divorced.

"I cannot forget that my children are in Moscow," she said.

"But I know they will understand me and what I have done. They also belong to the new generation in our country, which does not want to be fooled by old ideas. They also want to make their own conclusions about life.

"Let God help them. I know they will not reject me, and one day we shall meet—I will wait for that."

Brijesh Singh, she said, "was a wonderful man and my children and I loved him very much. But the Soviet authorities, she said, "refused to recognize our marriage officially because he was a foreigner, and I, because of my name, was considered as a kind of state property."

Believed in Communism

She said he had suffered from heart trouble, but the Soviet Government had refused her requests to let her take him to India. Mr. Singh's death, she said, "brought my long-repressed feelings about my life to the surface."

Since childhood, she said, she had been taught Communism and believed in it. But with age and experience, she said, she and others had begun to think for themselves.

"Also religion has done a lot to change me," she said. "I was brought up in a family where there was never any talk about God. But when I became a grown-up person, I found that it was impossible to exist without God in one's heart.

"I came to that conclusion myself, without anybody's help or preaching. But that was a great change because since that moment, the main dogmas of Communism lost their significance for me.

"I do believe in the power of intellect in the world, no matter in which country you live. Instead of struggling and causing unnecessary bloodshed, people should work more together for the progress of humanity."

Book to Symbolize Aim

Now, she said, "I believe that one's home can be anywhere that one can feel free." She said the publication of her book would "symbolize for me the main purpose of my journey here."

In Moscow, her son said she had telephoned him from Switzerland about a week ago, the first time she had been in touch with him or his sister since she went to India. He said she had not mentioned her plan to go to the United States.

Under the three-month tourist visa that let Mrs. Alliluyeva, who uses her mother's maiden name, stay in Switzerland, she was barred from political activity or public statements that might complicate Swiss relations with the Soviet Union.

Accordingly, once the decision to announce her book was to be made public, she had to leave Switzerland. Evan W. Thomas, executive vice president of Harper & Row, said here yesterday.

Mr. Thomas said he had been told that the book was a high "literary achievement," although he had yet to see a translation. "What politics there are are by implication," he said. "It is largely personal."

The book, he said, relates how she long believed her mother's death in 1932 had been caused by acute appendicitis, only to learn in adult life that it had been a suicide.

Mr. Kennan was brought into the picture when an old friend from his Government days telephoned him March 10 at his Pennsylvania farm to say that a copy of Mrs. Alliluyeva's manuscript had arrived

in Washington, and asked for his advice.

In his statement yesterday, Mr. Kennan said Mrs. Alliluyeva had "evinced a certain desperate but moving confidence" in American willingness to help her "pursue in a normal way the literary interests to which she is devoted."

He said she was "courageous, sincere and talented." In her

own country, he said, she lived a lonely and precarious existence, never fully able because of her father's shadow even after death to establish an identity of her own.

Mr. Kennan said he had arranged for her visit here and publication of her literary work after a trip and consultation with her in Switzerland. His belief, he said, is that this

should "best be done by private parties, not by governments or by anyone who had a commercial interest in her future."

Mr. Kennan arranged for Mr. Greenbaum and Alan U. Schwartz, a member of the law firm of Greenbaum, Wolff & Ernst, to consult further with Mrs. Alliluyeva in Switzerland.

Mr. Greenbaum's firm also represents Harper & Row. He

returned here and offered the autobiography to Cass Canfield, chairman of the publishing house, and Mr. Thomas. The agreement was worked out. Mr. Thomas looked for a possible woman translator, and Mrs. MacMillan, who it turned out had once interviewed Mrs. Alliluyeva in Moscow was chosen.

Yesterday's flight by Mrs. Alliluyeva here was announced by the United States and Swiss governments an hour after the Swissair DC-8 jet had taken off from Zurich. So careful were the arrangements that even the 12-member crew did not know about its special passenger until all 39 passengers had boarded.

Mrs. Alliluyeva was accompanied by Mr. Schwartz. They traveled under the names of Mr. and Mrs. Stähelin, actually the name of Dr. Willy Stähelin, representative of the New York

law firm.

On hand were scores of newsmen and policemen. The sun was faint in the gray, windy skies, and airplane motors roared in the background.

Mr. Schwartz presented her to the newsmen. She climbed up a gray box brought to elevate her into camera range above the microphones and the crowd was held back behind police barricades.

She said in English:

"I am very happy to be here! It is very difficult to explain in a few words why I am here and why I have come. Therefore I have made a short written statement which will be given to you by Mr. Alan Schwartz who accompanied me from Switzerland, and I hope next week I will be able to meet you at a press conference, and I will be able to answer more questions in which you will be interested. Thank you very much."