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Recollections on Mrs. Alliluyeva Printed in a German Magazine

Son Is Quoted on 'Her Violent Nature' and 'Changing Moods'—He Tells His Impressions of Stalin

By DAVID BINDER
Special to The New York Times

BONN, Aug. 18—The weekly illustrated magazine Stern will carry in next week's issue a long interview with Svetlana Alliluyeva's children, Iosif Morozov and Yekaterina Zhdanova, about the Stalin family.

A copy of the Hamburg magazine, which reached here, features an article under the headline, "Mother Is a Bit Confused," prepared for Stern by Victor Louis, a Soviet journalist.

Mr. Louis published some of the material earlier in The London Evening News, for which he is an occasional correspondent in Moscow.

Mr. Louis quotes Iosif, who is 22 years old, as describing his mother as fickle and "an unstable being." He also used the words "unsteady," "wobbly" and "changeable" to describe Mrs. Alliluyeva, who is Stalin's daughter.

"Our mother is a bit confused," the article quotes the son as having said. "We do not completely understand her. We were taken aback when we heard mother did not want to return. In the only telephone conversation that she conducted with me from Switzerland, she said only confused things.

"Because we know her as no other, because we knew her violent nature, her swiftly changing moods, we simply told ourselves at first: Perhaps she will come back just as suddenly as she left."

Mr. Louis said Iosif then added that his mother's life had "not made things easy for her."

Her Interest in Religion

Mr. Louis writes that Mrs. Alliluyeva's interest in religion developed after she was disappointed in a second attempt to take up romantic relations with Aleksei Kapler, a film scriptwriter she met in 1942 at the age of 16.

He says she tried to resume her relations with Mr. Kapler in 1954 after he had returned from a Siberian labor camp, but that Mr. Kapler, who had remarried, turned her away.

Josif is reported to have said that his mother then began visiting Russian Orthodox cloisters. Mr. Louis quoted him as follows:

"Frankly speaking, I don't think much of religion and I did not take mother's thoughts very seriously. She got her knowledge of Hinduism from one single book and I thought that is where the religious whim suddenly came from. It has become fashionable here to read up about Yoga and similar things."

Asked whether he was not being too hard on his mother, he is reported to have replied: "Quite the contrary, we overlooked a lot with mother."

Mr. Louis says Josif told him that his mother's religious interests reached such a peak at one point that she told him he would make "a marvelous priest."

Mr. Louis also describes meeting Mrs. Alliluyeva's first husband, Grigory Morozov, who is now a specialist on Germany for the Moscow Institute of World Economics.

He quotes Mr. Morozov's mother as having warned him, "Don't marry into this family, it will only bring misfortune."

Mr. Louis says that Mr. Morozov, a Jew, was never received or acknowledged by Stalin, but that Josif, his son by Svetlana, was treated tenderly by the dictator the few times they met.

A View of Marriage

Asked to describe his marriage, Mr. Morozov was said to have replied: "I have always viewed it as a good Russian custom that people who share a bed do not talk about it."

The second husband of Mrs. Alliluyeva (she now uses her mother's maiden name) was Yuri A. Zhdanov, now the rector of Odessa University. He is the father of Yekaterina, who is now 17. He told Mr. Louis he was not interested in the Alliluyeva memoirs, which will be published in the United States next month.

Mr. Louis writes that Stalin himself led a rather ascetic life in regard to women. He quotes the late Polina Molotov, wife of Vyacheslav M. Molotov, a former foreign minister, as saying:

"Stalin had no affairs with women. I doubt whether he had one affair. He really loved Nadya [his first wife, who committed suicide in 1932], but he was always correct toward her."

The Soviet journalist goes on to quote Iosif as having said that four months before Stalin's death he and his half-sister were taken to visit their grandfather. He gave them wine and all the delicacies they could eat. Mr. Louis quotes Iosif: "I don't deny that I am proud of my grandfather even today. My mother told us much about him and surely encouraged this pride to a certain degree."

Mr. Louis adds that the two children once went on tiptoe past the tomb of Stalin when his embolmed body still lay next to that of Lenin. He said he felt "fear and respect" and that Yekaterina wept.

Of his mother's apartment at 24 Bersevskaia Quay, which he now occupies, Iosif is quoted: "There is not one piece that comes from our grandfather. What should he have left behind? Perhaps his woolen winter coat which he did not

change for 15 years, or the shabby reindeer cap with squirrel fur lining, which he had made just after the Revolution? Grandfather viewed himself as propertyless. All the things he used were made to disappear by [Lavrenti] Beria after his death." The reference was to the late head of the Soviet secret police.

As for Mr. Kapler, he is quoted as having said he "never had physical relations with Svetlana Alliluyeva." He says he treated her sympathetically as a "young, seeking creature."

Mr. Louis concludes with the remark that the Stalin grandchildren are living more comfortably than the average university professor. He says that Katya—as Yekaterina is called—has her own horse, that both children get inexpensive food from a special government shop and that Josif draws a 200-ruble (\$220) monthly pension as well as having the use of his mother's apartment and a house in the countryside. He says the youth has just finished a four-week reservist training course in the Soviet Army and is relaxing in the mountains.

Accord Reached in London

By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH
Special to The New York Times

LONDON, Aug. 18—A publisher agreed in the High Court here today not to publish an unauthorized edition of Svetlana Alliluyeva's memoirs in English before the official edition, which is due Oct. 2.

Aleksei Flegon, whose Flegon Press publishes works smuggled out of the Soviet Union, conceded that a case had been made for enjoining publication until a trial. The case was brought by Mrs. Alliluyeva and her British publisher, Hutchinson, Ltd. The trial would probably not come for at least a year.

Mr. Flegon said he paid 5,000 pounds for a copy of the memoirs from "an English business contact," who got it from "official sources" in the Soviet Union.

Outside the courtroom Mr. Flegon said he understood Rumania would public an English and a Russian edition in an effort to earn foreign exchange.

Mr. Flegon is a 43-year-old Rumanian who defected in 1956 after having worked in the Agriculture Ministry. Before setting up his publishing business in 1962 he worked for the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Mrs. Alliluyeva's memoirs will be published in the United States Oct. 2 by Harper & Row. The New York Times will serialize excerpts Sept. 10 to 22. Life magazine will print excerpts in its issues of Sept. 15 and 22.

Desmond Ackner and A. J. Balcombe, lawyers for the Hutchinson company and Mr. Flegon respectively, spent four hours before Judge Geoffrey Lane arguing both British and Soviet law.

There were two motions, one seeking to enjoin publication by Mr. Flegon on the ground of breach of confidence and the other on the ground of breach of copyright.

Mr. Ackner argued that the pirated edition could be enjoined under British law if it could be shown there had been a breach of confidence in the Soviet Union. This matter was not resolved, but left for the trial.

On the motion charging breach of copyright, Mr. Balcombe agreed finally, after consultation late in the day with Mr. Flegon, his client, that Hutchinson had a copyright on the Alliluyeva memoirs.

Mr. Flegon had maintained earlier that because Mrs. Alliluyeva is Russian and Russia is not a signatory to the International Copyright Convention, her book was not protected by copyright.