

Moscow Ends Svetlana Alliluyeva's Soviet Citizenship

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MOSCOW, Jan. 21—The Soviet Union has stripped Svetlana Alliluyeva, the daughter of Stalin, of her citizenship. Miss Alliluyeva defected to the United States in the spring of 1967, and now lives in Princeton, N. J.

The action was taken by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the nation's parliamentary body, in a decree approved on Dec. 19, two days before the 90th anniversary of her father's birth. The action was disclosed today in a one-paragraph notice on the last page of the presidium's weekly bulletin.

Said She Burned Passport

The notice said the action was taken because of her "misconduct, defaming the title citizen of the U.S.S.R." The decree was under a Soviet law approved on Aug. 19, 1938, when Stalin was the dictator of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet public was not told tonight of the Supreme Soviet's action. After attacking her for defecting, the Soviet press has been virtually silent about her.

The Soviet Government has not reacted publicly to Miss Alliluyeva's assertion that she burned her Soviet passport in the summer of 1967, when she

was under attack by Communist political and literary figures.

She described the burning of her book, "Only One Year," published in the United States last year by Harper & Row. In the book, Miss Alliluyeva, who is 45 years old, said she destroyed the passport at the Pennsylvania farm of George F. Kennan, a historian and former United States Ambassador to Moscow.

"You are all present here," Miss Alliluyeva said she had told several persons at the farm, "to witness a solemn moment. I am burning my Soviet passport in answer to lies and calumny."

Diplomats Not Surprised

In August, 1968, Miss Alliluyeva wrote to a friend that she had burned the document to show that she had no intention of returning to the Soviet Union. She said she would seek United States citizenship. She is now a resident alien in the United States.

The notice that she had been deprived of Soviet citizenship stirred no surprise here among Western diplomats or the few Russians aware of the action. Diplomats noted, however, that as a noncitizen, Miss Alliluyeva would have to apply for a foreigner's visa if she wanted to visit her children, Josef and

Yekaterina, who remained here when their mother defected while on a visit to India. The er-education institutions at the time.

Perhaps the harshest official attack on Miss Alliluyeva was made by Premier Aleksei N. Kosygin in June, 1967, during a news conference at the United Nations in New York.

"Alliluyeva," the Premier said, "is a morally unstable person and she's a sick person and we can only pity those who wish to use her for any political aim of discrediting the Soviet country."

Yesterday morning, Miss Alliluyeva's publisher, Harper & Row, released a statement she issued from her home in Princeton.

"Last July, my lawyers applied on my behalf to the Soviet Consulate in Washington asking for legal renunciation of my Soviet citizenship," Miss Alliluyeva said. "I am very happy that they have taken this step and that I no longer belong to the Soviet State and

to Soviet society. As for Russian culture, literature, art and friends, no one could deprive me of them."

Alan U. Schwartz, a partner in the law firm of Greenbaum, Wolff & Ernst, which represents Miss Alliluyeva, made public yesterday two letters he had sent to the Soviet consulate in Washington requesting formal confirmation of her renunciation of Soviet citizenship.

The first letter, dated July 31, 1969, included the following statement:

"She has renounced her Soviet citizenship and has asked us to inquire of you as to the appropriate procedure to be followed for her to receive a confirmation of that renunciation from the Soviet Government."

The second letter, dated Nov. 24, 1969, noted "As yet we have had no response from you about this and would appreciate one at your earliest convenience."

Mr. Schwartz said he had received no reply.