

# 'Defector Alliluyeva' Is Derided by Soviet Author

By PETER GROSE

Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, May 26—Svetlana, the girl once hailed as a princess in the Kremlin while her father, Stalin, reigned, was presented for the scorn of the Soviet people today as "Defector Alliluyeva."

Thus dubbing Mrs. Alliluyeva was Mikhail Sholokhov, the Nobel Prize novelist. He lashed out against advocates of literary freedom and such fellow writers as Ilya Ehrenburg in a speech to the fourth national congress of the Soviet Union of Writers.

An editorial prepared for tomorrow's issue of Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, adds further details, according to an advance summary distributed by Tass, the official press agency.

It refers to "S. Alliluyeva, who was first taken by C.I.A. agents from India to Switzerland and recently brought to the United States."

There, Pravda said, she is being used for "the unseemly purpose" of anti-Soviet propaganda.

Mr. Sholokhov's speech was printed in full in Pravda today. It was the first public comment in the Soviet Union to take note of the decision of Stalin's daughter to seek asylum in the United States.

Mr. Sholokhov mentioned Mrs. Alliluyeva only in passing, and the context was bitter. He mocked "voices in the West who urge 'freedom' of artistic creation for us Soviet writers."

"These uninvited well-wishers," he said, "include the

American Central Intelligence Agency, certain Senators, inveterate White Russian émigrés, Defector Alliluyeva and the notorious Kerensky, long only a political corpse."

There was no need for Mr. Sholokhov to say anything more. The Voice of America and the British Broadcasting Corporation, both with wide audiences in the Soviet Union, have given extensive coverage to Mrs. Alliluyeva's flight from India in March, her sojourn in Switzerland and her arrival in the United States.

But for the official press in the Soviet Union there was only one item of news up to now: On March 13, after Mrs. Alliluyeva's defection was known to the West, Soviet news media announced that she had gone to India. "How

long she stays abroad is her private affair," the announcement added.

There was only silence when she arrived in New York on April 21 and declared that she had come "to seek the self-expression that has been denied me for so long in Russia."

But now Mr. Sholokhov, author of "And Quiet Flows the Don," declared: "What strange company our 'freedom of the press' advocates find themselves in!"

He was particularly bitter in his inclusion of Alexander Kerensky, head of the provisional Russian Government that was overthrown by the Bolsheviks in 1917. Mr. Kerensky now lives in New

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1967

## MRS. ALLILUYEVA SCORED BY AUTHOR

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York Mr. Sholokhov's outburst did not stop with scorn for Mrs. Alliluyeva, but went on to criticize Mr. Ehrenburg, a novelist and journalist who is conspicuously absent from this formal gathering of writers.

"I don't know what other delegates think," Mr. Sholokhov said, "but the absence of my good old friend Ilya Ehrenburg grieves me. Where is Ehrenburg? It seems that on the eve of the congress he set off for Italian shores."

"It's not very nice, what my old friend has done," Mr. Sholokhov went on. "He did not have to insult us. In a group it is pointless to put yourself above everyone and act on the principle 'I do what I like.'"

As Mr. Sholokhov went on, it became clear that at last, if only in abuse, there would be a public acknowledgment of the resentment among many Soviet intellectuals aroused by the apparent rigidity of the writers' union.

### Other Boycotts Confirmed

Even the durable Mr. Sholokhov expressed displeasure that speakers at the congress had contented themselves with saying only what they knew was acceptable to the authorities. "There was a time when we used to come out of these things covered with bruises," Mr. Sholokhov said.

Then the writer, a long time Communist, confirmed what foreigners had suspected: that other writers, who Mr. Sholokhov said "have not grown up," had also boycotted the congress, following Mr. Ehrenburg's example of "independence and scorn for the norms of public

life," in Mr. Sholokhov's words. He named no names and gave no specific reasons, but clearly the trial of Andrei D. Sinyavsky and Yuli M. Daniel was one of them.

The conviction of those two writers in 1966, because what they had written was judged to be anti-Soviet, caused such an uproar in literary life here that the Writers' Union congress had to be postponed nearly a year until tempers could cool.

Mr. Ehrenburg was one of the most prominent signers of the protests that followed the trial. His departure for Italy came two days before the long-planned congress opened.

Mr. Sholokhov's speech took no notice of the absence of prominent foreign writers invited to the congress, including Jean-Paul Sartre and the French Communist Louis Aragon, who had refused to come because of the Sinyavsky-Daniel case.

Mr. Aragon's countryman, the novelist Armand Lanoux, did attend, and made the most direct reference to the case when he conveyed his greetings to the congress.

### 'Rejoiced Your Enemies'

"Recent steps taken in this country have rejoiced your enemies and greatly disturbed your friends," he declared. "Maybe it was a personal affair, but you must realize that literature belongs to the whole world."

Both Mr. Sholokhov and Mr. Lanoux made their speeches yesterday, but the official press agency, Tass, did not include the excerpts quoted here in its summary of the proceedings. Texts became available in the Soviet Press only today.

As yet, no publicity has been given to a statement submitted to the congress by the playwright Lillian Hellman, who was introduced as a United States observer on the opening day of the congress. Miss Hellman attended only the first ses-

sion, then left Moscow to return to New York.

In a written message of greeting, which she hoped would be read to the congress along with statements from other foreign guests, Miss Hellman said, "Intellectuals can continue in the hopes they once had only if they come together to speak honestly of past mistakes and present problems." "Without freedom," she added, "the intellectual will choke to death and his country will gasp for air."

### Podgorny Stresses Ideology

MOSCOW, May 26 (AP)—President Nikolai V. Podgorny urged Soviet writers today to defend Communism against its ideological enemies.

In a speech to the Congress of Soviet Writers, Mr. Podgorny stressed "the great role of Soviet literature in the sharp and irreconcilable clash between two social systems, two ideologies."

### B.B.C. Broadcast Dropped

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, May 26—A broadcast to the Soviet Union that was to carry an article by Svetlana Alliluyeva has been indefinitely postponed at the request of the British Government.

The Russian-language service of the British Broadcasting Corporation had planned to beam the article, a moving explanation of Mrs. Alliluyeva's thoughts on leaving her homeland, to the Soviet Union last night. It appears in the current issue of The Atlantic.

The B.B.C. announced that the broadcast had been canceled and that "no subsequent broadcast is planned, so that the Foreign Secretary's efforts in Moscow to bring about an improvement in the international situation should not be prejudiced."