

Reprinted from yesterday's late editions.

The Alliluyeva Statement

Following is the text of a statement made available to *The New York Times* last night by Mrs. Svetlana Alliluyeva.

I want to draw your attention to the recent events in Moscow and to the appeal to world public opinion made by Pavel Litvinov and Larisa Daniel.

These two courageous people ignored danger and threats and made it clear to the press abroad that the recent trial of another four young writers was again a wild mockery of justice.

The Soviet law has been violated; the basic democratic freedoms of the citizens were ignored and the sentence was predetermined by the Government and secret police. Can we remain indifferent to these events and to these appeals?

When I say "we" I am thinking both about Russians and about Americans who love Russia, its art, its poetry, its music, who love its culture and people. I appeal to each and every one of you. We cannot remain silent in the face of suppression of fundamental human rights wherever it takes place.

We must give all possible support to those who remain honest and brave under unbearable conditions and have enough strength to fight.

Two years ago in February, 1966, a trial of two writers, Sinyavsky and Daniel, took place. These two were the same kind of rehearsed performance. These two writers are now in the labor camp. The health of Yuli Daniel is in serious danger but he has been refused the necessary medical treatment.

Student Arrests Charged

They were sentenced to seven and five years of labor camp only because their literary works were published abroad. It was merely satire and fiction. Nevertheless these authors were accused and sentenced as grave political criminals.

Two years ago the cruel and illegal sentence for Sinyavsky and Daniel caused worldwide protests of writers and intellectuals to the Soviet Government. Although there were rumors of possible amnesty on the eve of the 50th anniversary of the [Bolshevik] Revolution this never took place.

Inside the Soviet Union students and young writers tried to protest against this. They wanted to organize a demonstration but they were immediately arrested.

The trial of one organizer, Vladimir Bukovsky, last September showed once again that the law was violated by the court itself. The freedom of demonstration proclaimed by the Soviet Constitution has been proved sheer mockery.

The proceedings of all those rehearsed trials were unknown both to the Soviet people and to the foreign public. Only because of the courage of Aleksandr Ginzburg the documents used on trial of Sinyavsky and Daniel have been collected and made



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known to the Western world. Aleksandr Ginzburg has been sentenced several days ago to five years in prison.

When last September the secret police in Moscow learned that Pavel Litvinov, the grandson of the prominent Soviet Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinov, collected the records of trial of Vladimir Bukovsky, they threatened him and ordered him to destroy these papers.

But Pavel Litvinov made them known to the western world and sent abroad also his own letter in which he wrote: "I know that a similar kind of conversation was conducted with Aleksandr Ginzburg two months before his arrest. I am asking you to publish this letter so that in case of my arrest the public would be informed about the circumstances which preceded it."

Nobody knows what will happen to Pavel Litvinov and Mrs. Daniel. They both might be arrested on the same ground for collecting and smuggling abroad the papers of the rehearsed trials. In any case police have orders to watch them.