

Stalin's Daughter and Architect Get Marriage License in Arizona

By United Press International

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 7—Svetlana Alliluyeva, daughter of Stalin, and William Wesley Peters, architect, have obtained a marriage license.

Miss Alliluyeva, 44 years old, who fled the Soviet Union in 1967, and Mr. Peters, 58, an associate of the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation near here, obtained the license late yesterday.

Mrs. Olgivanna Wright, widow of the famous architect, declined to confirm reports that the couple had been married in a secret ceremony today. She said they would talk to newsmen tomorrow.

Officials at Taliesin West, the architectural school founded by Wright and operated by the foundation, acknowledged that the license had been obtained but declined further comment.

Miss Alliluyeva was the youngest of Stalin's three children and was born in Moscow on Feb. 28, 1926. She was a graduate of Moscow University with a specialty in American history.

Her first husband was a Moscow University student, Gregory Morozo. They were di-



Svetlana Alliluyeva

vorced in 1947 and in the spring of 1949 she married Yuri Ahdanov, the son of Stalin's second in command at the time.

She later divorced him and in 1951 was supposed to have married Mikhail Katanovich, also the son of a prominent Soviet official. However, her memoirs, "Twenty Letters to a Friend," did not confirm that

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marriage.

In 1963, she was reported to have married Briesh Singh, an Indian, but Soviet authorities refused to recognize the marriage and also refused to allow her to return to India with him in 1966.

She was allowed to go to India after he died. After the funeral in December, 1966, she left the Soviet Embassy and sought refuge in the United States' Embassy in New Delhi.

She was taken for there to Rome and finally arrived in the United States on April 21, 1967. Although she was Stalin's daughter, she used her mother's name, Svetlana Alliluyeva, all of her adult life and has never used the name Stalin.

She now lives in Princeton, N. J.

Flight Recalled

In the spring of 1967 the world learned that Miss Alliluyeva had renounced the country that her father ruled for three decades and had sought asylum in the nation that had symbolized for him the capitalist enemy.

Through the United States Embassy in New Delhi, Miss Alliluyeva arranged for a flight to the United States. Her decision to cut her ties with her homeland, she later disclosed, was influenced in large part by the book "Ambassador's Report" by Chester Bowles, then United States Ambassador to India.

Among the words in the book that had struck Miss Alliluyeva, she later recalled, were these:

"It is possible for a single individual to defy the whole might of an unjust empire to save his honor, his religion, his soul, and lay the foundation for that empire's fall or its regeneration."

Later, in memoirs published after her arrival in the United States, Miss Alliluyeva depicted her father's dictatorship as a regime characterized by a tyrant whose paranoia and delusions of conspiracy deepened year by year.