

New Khrushchev Tapes

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In a sequel to his recollections published in the West in 1970, the late Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev dictated another 100 hours of tape recordings in the year before he died to insure that his views reached posterity without distortion by Soviet historians.

The material, which in transcript in Russian consists of 1,200 pages, contains new revelations about current Soviet leaders, the Red Army's role in politics, and the 1960 U-2 affair. It reportedly reached the West in 1972. Khrushchev died Sept. 11, 1971.

The existence of the further tapes and transcripts was made known yesterday by Time Inc., which announced it was turning the material over to the oral history collection of Columbia University.

Little, Brown and Co., subsidiary of Time Inc., announced that it would publish on June 14 a second volume, based

on Khrushchev's observations and recollections, to be entitled "Khrushchev Remembers—The Last Testament." Time magazine will publish excerpts from the book.

Publication of the first volume of "Khrushchev Remembers" in 1970 caused worldwide controversy among Soviet experts and scholars, who were divided as to its authenticity. Time Inc. refused to explain until now the source of its material.

According to sources familiar with the new work, the bulk of it was dictated after the publication of the first book, in and around the former Soviet leader's retirement home.

While these sources said they expected the work would arouse new controversy, they said they were convinced of its authenticity. The gift to Columbia was accompanied by a statement from a private company which specializes in de-

See KHRUSHCHEV, A22, Col. 3

Khrushchev Tapes Sequel to Recollections

KHRUSHCHEV, From A1
termining the authenticity of tape recordings from voice prints.

The statement certifies that it could verify that almost all of the tape recordings—100 new hours and the 80 used in the preparation of the first recollections—bore the authentic voice imprint of the late Soviet premier.

Neither Time Inc. nor Little, Brown would reveal yesterday the substance of the latest of Khrushchev's observations, which deal mainly with the period he was in power, from 1954 to 1964.

However, it was learned yes-

terday that the fresh material concerns the role of domestic political pressure — possibly from the army and the security services — in Khrushchev's decision to break off his 1960 Paris summit meeting with President Eisenhower following the shooting down of a U.S. U-2 reconnaissance plane inside Soviet territory.

The tape recordings were said to contain detailed new material about the behind-the-scenes formulation of military, economic and foreign policy in the Kremlin, Soviet relations with China, Romania and Poland, and assessments of current Soviet leaders.