

# Nikita's tapes show he turned

Associated Press

NEW YORK—Nikita Khrushchev never regretted arguing with Richard Nixon in the famous 1959 kitchen debate but was "touched" by Nixon's attempt to visit him after he fell from power, according to a set of Khrushchev memoirs made public yesterday.

Extracts from the memories will be published this week and next in Time magazine, which said they come from tapes made by Khrushchev.

The kitchen debate between Khrushchev and Nixon occurred at an American exhibit of kitchen appliances in Moscow. Nixon loudly defended capitalism while Khrushchev spoke for the socialist system, and each man accused the other's country of making threats.

Khrushchev recalled that the exhibit, which included such things as an automatic device for squeezing lemon juice, was "mostly a bunch of photographs, some household products you won't find in any household and some pieces of sculpture which were good for nothing but laughing and spitting at."

Khrushchev said he had known of Nixon long before the kitchen debate and "we considered him a man of reactionary views, a man hostile to the Soviet Union. In a word, he was a McCarthyite."

Khrushchev said he regretted that he "failed to act" in favor of publication of Boris Pasternak's novel "Dr. Zhivago," which was condemned in the Soviet Union for "its spirit of nonacceptance of the socialist revolution."

"... Pasternak was chosen to be a Nobel Prize laureate, while here in the Soviet Union there were administrative and police measures," Khrushchev said.

"The decision to use police methods put a different coloration on the affair and left a bad aftertaste for a long time to come."

Khrushchev never read Pasternak's book but thought it should have been judged by literary people.

"While personally I'm against the new schools of painting, sculpture and music, that doesn't mean I see any need for resorting to administrative and police measures," he said.

Russia is campaigning against dissident writers and artists.

Khrushchev said, at his request, Mao Tse-Tung sent 200,000 Chinese workers to Soviet Siberia to help exploit its natural resources. Mao pressed for reinforcements, but the Russians said no.

"They wanted to occupy Siberia without war," Khrushchev claimed.

Khrushchev said he rejected an appeal by physicist Andrei Sakharov — now a leading Soviet dissident — to cancel nuclear arms testing, explaining that "as the man

responsible for the security of our country, I have no right to do what you're asking."

Sakharov didn't understand his reasoning, Khrushchev said.

Reflecting on his memoirs, Khrushchev warned that they "won't be of any use to those scholars who are covering up the true history of our party and whitewashing Stalin."

## soft on Nixon

He said the Soviet Union made progress away from the Stalinist police state after the death of the dictator and his police chief Lavrenti Beria, but the progress achieved "after Stalin's death has slowed down."

"It is essential that people enjoy their inalienable rights here in the Soviet Union as in every other state," he said. "It was for these rights that 10 million or more of our citizens paid with their lives in Stalin's jails and camps."