

KHRUSHCHEV TAPE IS REVEALED HERE

Existence Disclosed by Gift
of Time Inc. to Columbia
—2d Memoir Scheduled

By THEODORE SHABAD

Time Inc. disclosed yesterday that it had 180 hours of tape-recorded memoirs dictated by Nikita S. Khrushchev, the former Soviet leader, in its possession and was presenting them to the Oral History Collection of Columbia University.

It was the first public disclosure of the existence of the tapes and their presence in the United States. Mr. Khrushchev died of a heart attack in Moscow in 1971 at age 77.

It was also announced that a second volume of the memoirs, drawn from the tapes and covering Mr. Khrushchev's years in power, from 1953 to 1964, would be published June 14 by Little, Brown & Co., a Time subsidiary. The 672-page book is to be titled "Khrushchev Remembers: The Last Testament."

The first volume, which appeared in 1970, focused on the first three decades of Mr. Khrushchev's rise to power during the Stalin era. The book was presumed to have been based on tapes, but this had never been confirmed.

The tapes and a Russian-language transcript were transferred to Columbia at a noon-time ceremony in the International Affairs Building. The material, reportedly the most voluminous in the history collection by a foreign memoirist, will be indexed and catalogued before being made available to scholars later this year.

Appraisals of Presidents

Time, Inc., declined to make public any specific revelations in the second half of Mr. Khrushchev's memoirs pending appearance of the new volume and the printing of pre-publication excerpts in Time magazine, planned for late April and early May.

An announcement said that Mr. Khrushchev made appraisals of world leaders, including Presidents Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson. It also said that the Soviet leader gave his version of the so-called kitchen debate between him and the then Vice President, Richard M. Nixon, at the American National Exhibition in Moscow in 1959.

The forthcoming book will include an assessment of Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese leader, and of the U-2 affair, in which the downing of an American

reconnaissance plane over the Soviet Union in 1960 cut short a trend toward improved relations.

Mr. Khrushchev is also said to describe his dealings with intellectuals in the Soviet Union, including Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn, the writer who was deported from his homeland by Mr. Khrushchev's successors last month.

Donald M. Wilson, a vice president of Times, Inc., disclosed that the recording of Mr. Khrushchev's memoirs had been arranged by unidentified members of his family and friends and had been sent abroad without the approval of the present Soviet leadership.

There had been earlier speculation that the Khrushchev memoirs had been taken abroad by Viktor Louis, a Soviet journalist who has often been described as a middleman for the K.G.B., the secret police. Some Soviet affairs experts had even questioned the authenticity of the memoirs.

A Verification of Voice

Included in the material given to Columbia University is a report by voiceprint experts stating that the voice on the tapes is Mr. Khrushchev's. Voiceprints are images that can identify a person the way fingerprints can.

According to the report, prepared by Voice Identification Services of Somerville, N. J., the tapes were compared with recordings of a speech made by the Soviet leader at the United Nations General Assembly on Sept. 18, 1959. The voiceprints matched and identification was conclusive, the report said.

Mr. Khrushchev, according to Time, Inc., taped the second half of the memoirs in 1971, evidently undeterred by the appearance of the first volume in the West. He had issued a statement, possibly under duress, publicly dissociating himself from publication abroad.

Mr. Wilson, the Time executive, said that the newer material had come into the publisher's possession after Mr. Khrushchev's death. "He evidently wanted to insure his place in history and tell his story," Mr. Wilson said.

Columbia University's oral-history project, which has now been enriched by Mr. Khrushchev's memoirs, was established nearly 26 years ago to offer historians a broad range of oral testimony about events as remembered by those who participated in them.

The collection includes the reminiscences of such government leaders as Presidents Eisenhower and Herbert Hoover, former Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York and Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba. It has grown to 375,000 pages of typewritten transcripts, from which hundreds of biographies, histories and other published works have been drawn.