

# Khrushchev Memoirs Are Linked to Tape Recordings He Made

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MOSCOW, Nov. 27 —

Reliable Soviet sources said today that the reminiscences of former Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev now being published in the West were based, at least in part, on tape recordings that Mr. Khrushchev had made of his recollections.

The sources, consistently reliable in the past, also said Mr. Khrushchev had been summoned by high Soviet officials to sign the statement issued here Nov. 16 in which he dissociated himself from publication of the memoirs attributed to him.

The disclosures on the controversial memoirs and the Khrushchev statement were said to have come from persons well-connected with Soviet officials.

### Memoirs Leaked to West

There was also an independent, reliable report, that Nina Petrovna Khrushchev had denied in a telephone conversation tonight that her husband, reportedly in the hospital suffering a recurrence of a heart ailment, had told anyone about the circumstances of his signing the statement. Mrs. Khrushchev is also reported to have denied in a telephone conversation on Nov. 7 that her 76-year-old husband had written his memoirs. Friends of the Khrushchev family speculated that her denials might have been stimulated by concern that her telephone was being tapped.

The sources, knowledgeable and hostile to the present Soviet leadership, said that high

Kremlin officials learned some time ago that Mr. Khrushchev had been dictating and taping his recollections. The officials, the sources said, decided to leak the memoirs to the West before Mr. Khrushchev had the opportunity to edit them and correct possible mistakes. The sources said the former Premier, who was deposed by the present Kremlin leadership in October, 1964, had been dictating without access to official records or archives.

The sources said the officials sought to discredit the memoirs by leaking them to the West, where errors were virtually certain to be detected by specialists in Soviet affairs. The sources said that apparently the authorities had decided to act before a more complete, accurate version of Mr. Khrushchev's recollections could be transmitted to the West without their knowledge.

The alleged memoirs are highly critical of Stalin at a time when the Soviet leadership is gradually rehabilitating the late dictator as a skilled wartime leader, while de-emphasizing the crimes he committed during his years in power.

### Version of Signing

Photocopies of the statement signed by Mr. Khrushchev were distributed here by the Soviet press agency Tass on Nov. 16, but were dated Nov. 10. There was no explanation for the delay.

The sources gave this account of Mr. Khrushchev's signing of the statement:

Some time before Nov. 10, Aavid Y. Peishe, a member of the Communist Party ruling Po-

liburo, telephoned Mr. Khrushchev at the former leader's country home outside Moscow. Mr. Peishe, chairman of the party control commission, which checks the activities and loyalty of party members, told Mr. Khrushchev that he was wanted at the headquarters of the party's Central Committee, in Moscow.

Mr. Khrushchev, the sources said, replied that he could not go because he was ill. Mr. Peishe then told Mr. Khrushchev that a car would be sent to bring him to the capital, which it did.

### Changes Permitted

In a Moscow office Mr. Peishe was said to have handed Mr. Khrushchev the statement concerning the memoirs and to have told him to sign it. Mr. Khrushchev is reported to have protested that he knew nothing of the memoirs or their publication in the West, adding that he did not listen to foreign radio broadcasts.

The former Premier was said to have been permitted to make a few changes in the statement before signing it. He was then driven back to his dacha. Mr. Khrushchev was reportedly taken to a Moscow hospital about Nov. 10. There has been no indication since then of the state of his health.

The sources did not offer an explanation of how the tapes were obtained or sent to the West. But they made it clear that the leak and the statement were designed to cast doubt on the authenticity of the memoirs. Nor did the sources explain why the authorities had not merely destroyed the tapes to suppress them.

The first installment of the controversial memoirs was published Monday in Life magazine, which is owned by Time Inc. The installment was essentially an elaboration of Mr. Khrushchev's 1956 denunciation of Stalin. Svetlana Alliluyeva, Stalin's daughter, who is now Mrs. William Wesley Peters and lives in the United States, found inaccuracies in the installment, as did students of Soviet affairs.

In the language of the statement he signed, Mr. Khrushchev did not explicitly rule out that the memoirs were authentic. In the statement, Mr.

Khrushchev said in part, "This is a fabrication and I am indignant at this. I have never passed on memoirs or materials of this nature either to Time or other foreign publishing houses. I did not turn over such materials to the Soviet publishing houses either. Therefore, I declare that this is a fabrication."

The former Premier seemed in the statement to be denying that he had any direct role in getting the material published. But the statement did not specifically assert that he had not written or taped his recollections.