## Khrushchev 'Memoir Asks Open worder

By THEODORE SHABAD

by Life magazine to Nikita S. former Premier is quoted as deter a United States invasion Khrushchev ended today with saying in "Khrushchev Remem- of Cuba. a plea to the present leadership bers," which is to be published to open the frontiers of the in book form Dec. 21 by Little, tions in the world had been Soviet Union and give people Brown & Co. "a chance to find out for them-selves what the world is like." The concluding excerpts also review the Cuban missile crisis

The reminiscences attributed bolted with seven locks?" the that his only purpose was to

"Why should we build a good of October, 1962, contending,

life and then keep our borders as Mr. Khrushchev did then,

"The two most powerful nasquared off, each with its finger on the button," the account states. "But both sides showed that if the desire to avoid war is strong enough, even the most pressing dispute can be solved by compromise. The episode ended in a triumph of common sense."

## In Power Until 1964

The final Life installment, in the Dec. 18 issue, on newsstands today, makes the following additional points in ranging over world events while Mr. Khrushchev was in power, from 1953 to 1964:

¶Soviet leaders "gasped with surprise and pleasure" when France, at the 1954 Geneva conference on Indochina, offered to divide Vietnam at the 17th parallel. This was the "absolute maximum we would have claimed ourselves."

¶Mr. Khrushchev felt ill at ease when he first stepped out into the world to meet with Western leaders at the Big Four conference at Geneva in 1955. "Their planes were more impressive than ours, and the comparison was embarrassing."

¶Mao Tse-tung and Mr. Khrushchev are portrayed lying next to a Peking swimming pool in 1954 in bathing trunks, discussing problems of war and peace. "I was never exactly

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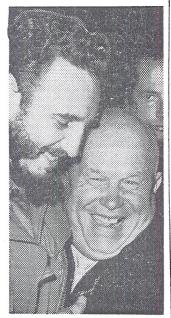
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sure that I understood what Mao meant," Mr. Khrushchev asserts.

In calling for freedom of movement across Soviet borders, the document quotes President Tito of Yugoslavia as having told Mr. Khrushchev:

"We've solved the problem very simply. Yugoslav citizens simply tell the border guard, 'I'm leaving to earn enough money to buy a car,' they're let right through."

"I was intrigued by this approach," the Khrushchev account goes on. "I have no



Cuban Premier Fidel Casbeing embraced by Nikita S. Khrushchev at the U.N. in 1960, two years before Cuban missile crisis.

doubt that it's practically feasidoubt that it's practically feasible for us to open our borders.
...We've got to stop looking for a defector in everyone.
We've got to stop designing our border for the sake of keeping the dregs and scuminside our country. We must start thinking about the people, give them a chance to find out for themselves what the world is like." is like."

Under present rules, Soviet citizens must apply for special permission to travel abroad, and relatively few applications are granted. Jews eager to emigrate to Israel have recently been in the forefront of a campaign for an easing of regula-

The Khrushchev recollections couple the appeal for freer travel with a condemnation of Stalinist restrictions on literature and the arts. The Life account says:

'You can't regulate the development of literature, art and barking orders. If you try to control your antists too tightly ...there will be just a gloomy stereotype, boring and useless."

Report on Downfall In a separate report in Life, Mr. Khrushchev is quoted as indicating that it was the militarists in the Soviet Union who helped bring about his downfall in October, 1964.

The report is by Dr. A. Mc-Gehee Harvey, of the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, who went to the Soviet Union a year ago for medical consultation with an unidentified rel

tation with an unidentified rel-ative of Mr. Khrushchev. Dr. Harvey, who also visited the former Premier at his estate outside Moscow, quotes Mr. Khrushchev as having said that he lost control of the So-viet leadership after the U-2 reconnaissance plane piloted by Francis Gary Powers was shot down over the Urals in May, 1960

1960. "Those who felt America had imperialistic intentions and that military strength was the most important thing, had the evidence they needed," Mr. Khrushchev said, according to the American physician.