

# To Bolster World Leadership

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# Kennedy Urges A-Treaty Consent by Wide Margin

From Cable Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—President Kennedy said today that if the limited nuclear-test-ban treaty is not approved by a wide margin in the Senate, there is not too much hope for the future. Merely "grudging support" would impair the prospects for United States leadership hereafter, the President asserted in a statement opening his news conference. He declared that opponents of the pact had not raised a single argument

which had not been thoroughly considered by the Administration experts before the treaty was signed.

The pact, he said, is "a small step toward peace" which can lead to significant gains in the search for peace.

It will "enable us all . . . our children and our children's children" to breathe easier; it will curb the spread of nuclear weapons, it will slow the arms race, he said.

Mr. Kennedy especially commended the Senate speeches made by the two party leaders, Sens. Mike Mansfield, of Montana, Democrat, and Everett M. Dirksen, of Illinois, Republican, in behalf of the treaty. He said they were in the best American tradition.

### Future Generations

In pleading for broad support in the Senate, he said future generations will honor the action if it is approved widely.

He gave categorical assurance that he would never make any attempt to change the nuclear-test-ban treaty by Executive order. He said the treaty cannot be amended without agreement by the three signatory powers, and any such change would require the consent of the Senate.

Mr. Kennedy said there were "absolutely no secret agreements" made in order to secure last year's end of the Cuban crisis or the test-ban treaty.

He said that the opposition to the test-ban treaty by the "greatly respected" Sen. Richard Russell D., Ga., would have a certain amount of influence on the Senate but he still believes the Senate will approve the pact.

To fail to do so would be a slap in the face to the other 90 nations which have signed, and would act as a "green light" for unlimited atmospheric testing throughout the world.

Sen. Russell today introduced an amendment that would require the Senate's approval to any future changes in the test-ban treaty. The amendment was proposed—not to the treaty—but to its resolution of ratification.

The Senator said he feared that the signatories to the treaty would form into a new international organization that would push for disarmament without the Senate's approval.

At his press conference the President touched on a wide range of domestic and foreign issues.

In these remarks, the President said he did not take seriously a charge by Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro that he was more "imperialistic" than former President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

He said Mr. Castro was trying

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## Kennedy Urges Full Consent

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to demonstrate that he was independent of Russia. In his test-ban letter to the Senate, Mr. Kennedy said, he made it clear that if there is any breach of the treaty involving Cuba, appropriate action would be forthcoming.

However, at his press conference he made clear his opposition to an American invasion of Cuba. Such a move, he said, would be "a most dangerous act, a most incendiary act."

2—Said he plans to address the United Nations General Assembly

later this month. He said he assumed he will meet in Washington with various Foreign Ministers coming to the United States this fall for the General Assembly meeting.

This includes Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, who is due to arrive in New York Sunday.

3—Paid tribute to the "courage and responsibility" of citizens and community leaders who have desegregated schools in the South. He said that in the past two weeks, Negroes have entered formerly all-white schools in 157 Southern cities.

There have been difficulties in some cases, he said, adding that the progress toward integration is "a great credit to the vast majority of the citizens and public officials involved."

They have shown an understanding and respect for law, Mr. Kennedy said, even though in certain cases it meant that the leaders had to overcome their "own personal attitudes and the ingrained social attitudes of their communities."

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