

## Kennedy Hope of Pact On Berlin and Tests Is Relayed by Telstar

By Murrey Marder Staff Reporter

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## News Session Telecast Gives Peace Appeal

By Murrey Marder  
Staff Reporter

President Kennedy used the new science of international television yesterday to appeal for a renewed East-West search for agreement in the Berlin crisis and a halt to the dangers of nuclear testing.

The President obviously was determined, in this pioneer electronic experiment in world relations, to communicate a United States commitment to the cause of peace, in a time of rising tensions.

As viewers on both sides of the Atlantic looked in on the

*Transcript of President's  
News Conference Page A8*

President's news conference for the first time, he acknowledged that there has been no progress in the current Geneva talks toward bridging the "strong difference of opinion" on Berlin.

But he chose, instead of giving warning to the East, to continue to hold out hope that "an accord can be reached" which recognizes that "vital interests of great countries are involved" in a situation of "some danger to us all."

### Pins Blame on Soviet

In speaking for the first time simultaneously to the citizens of the old world and the new, however, the President made a special effort to pin responsibility on the Soviet Union for plunging the world "deeper into uncertainty" in a spiral of nuclear testing.

Countering the Soviet charges that an imminent new round of Russian tests is a direct result of United States testing, President Kennedy insisted the reverse is true. "They broke the agreement and tested last fall,"

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United Press International

This is how London television viewers saw President Kennedy during his news conference in Washington yesterday. The photo was made from a London TV screen

during the live Telstar telecast and then was transmitted by radio to this country. More pictures on the Telstar television exchange, Page A12; photo-diagram A8.

# Telstar Sends Europe Kennedy Plea on Tests

said the President, "We tested in response."

Attacking the Soviet argument, the President said "every one desires to be last," which "increases the danger for the human race."

## Cites U. S. Reluctance

The President left open the question of a subsequent round of American tests, after the next Soviet round. "We are very reluctant to test," he said, and will not do so unless "forced to or unless our security is threatened" by new Soviet tests which undermine United States defense commitments for itself and the West.

Studies which should be completed "in the next few days," the President said, will show to what degree the United States may be able to reduce its requirements for inspection within the Soviet Union in a nuclear test ban.

At present United States policy calls for both permanent control posts and occasional on-site inspections of Soviet territory. New data from underground test experiments in Project Vela, the President said, will be evaluated in a policy decision by the end of this week, for presentation later to the 17-nation disarmament conference in Geneva.

This detail on United States plans, and the President's subsequent comment on East-West issues, was not included in the first 18-minute portion of the news conference transmitted by Telstar, the space satellite.

## Replies Carefully Phrased

There was no attempt to allocate question time to international matters in those 18 minutes. But the President seemed to phrase his replies

a bit more deliberately, with the broader audience in mind.

The exchange of messages "from both sides of the world," the President said, inevitably will bring greater understanding across the oceans. It also, inevitably, will open up a new competitive forum for international dealings, although so far there is no Soviet counterpart of Telstar.

Twice during his news conference the President was asked if he sees danger ahead in mounting reports that the Soviet Union soon may carry out its long-standing threat to sign a separate peace treaty with Communist East Germany, across whose territory pass all the access routes to West Berlin.

Each time the President chose to turn away from the grim alternative of an East-West clash over Berlin, apparently with the hope of turning the Soviets away from a collision course.

"I would rather not look into that clouded crystal ball" of the consequences of the Soviets signing a separate treaty with East German, he said.

## Stresses Allied Rights

The President reiterated that Western rights in West Berlin are based on World War II conquest and "are not subject to unilateral abrogation." He said he preferred to talk about ways "to work out an equitable solution . . ."

At present, said the President, the United States is "still talking with the Soviet Union, still negotiating, and I think we ought to continue on that track as long as we possibly can before we consider where we are going to go on other roads."

The President confirmed that he intends to meet "periodically" with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin, with whom he met last week. In a period of world dangers, Mr. Kennedy said, "I want to be sure that we have the closest understanding of our position and of their position."