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PRIMARY ISSUE: The President told the Soviet editor that a settlement of Berlin crisis would lead to an improvement of U. S.-Soviet relations. Here, East Berlin workmen are shown as they fortified the wall last week.

HE SAYS KREMLIN FOMENTS UNREST

Interview Printed in Full by
Moscow—Kennedy Points
a Way to Berlin Accord

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be given a hand in administering whatever new arrangement is negotiated on West Berlin and access to the isolated city. Officials believe, however, that while this was a sound bargaining objective, Moscow was not likely to consent to international corridors through Communist-held territory.

At another point, the President remarked that it "would

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be helpful" if the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and its Communist counterpart, the Warsaw Pact group of nations, "engaged in a commitment to live in peace with each other." This fell just short of the standing Soviet call for an East-West nonaggression pact.

However in the discussion with Mr. Adzhubei, Mr. Kennedy specifically turned down the suggestion of a Soviet-United States "peace pact." He said that "words on paper" were not so important as working out practical arrangements to lessen tension—specifically, on Berlin, in all Central Europe, on nuclear testing and in Laos.

Atom Arms for Bonn Opposed

Mr. Adzhubei tried to get the President to say that he was opposed to West Germany's possessing, "or in any way controlling," nuclear weapons. Mr. Kennedy replied that he would not like to see the Bonn regime acquire "its own" nuclear capacity. He said that Chancellor Adenauer was still opposed to

such acquisition and observed that this was wise.

The President showed no inclination, however, to impose such a condition on the Germans, apparently in line with a plan to hold back a unilateral West German renunciation of nuclear weapons for the bargaining over Berlin.

President Kennedy also gave no guarantees that West Germany would not acquire at least a voice in control over nuclear weapons through NATO. In fact, he commented that the German military establishment was well integrated into, and controlled through, the NATO establishment.

Administration specialists on Soviet affairs were especially pleased with the President's performance. They thought he had effectively taken charge of the discussion, despite early attempts by Mr. Adzhubei to balance the transcript with rebuttals of every major point.

They noted that throughout the discussion the President

kept reiterating his Government's desire for peaceful settlements, for the welfare of the Soviet people and for the rights of all peoples to choose their own forms of government.

Soviet Charges Denied

Mr. Kennedy managed to include references to the West's support of independence for former colonial nations and rebuttals of Soviet arguments that West Germany threatened Eastern Europe. He took issue with the Russians' charges that Washington was not sincere about disarmament and that the Berlin crisis was caused by the West's rejection of a German peace treaty.

While most of his arguments were familiar to Western readers, the President's key points have rarely been presented to the Soviet public, and never in such form.

"We believe that if the Soviet Union—without attempting to impose the Communist system—will permit the people of the world to live as they wish to live, relations between the Soviet Union and the United States will then be very satisfactory, and our peoples, which now live in danger, will be able to live in peace and with a greatly increased standard of living," the President asserted.

Though Mr. Kennedy, in talk-

ing of the Berlin and German problems, did introduce some new elements, high officials here cautioned that these had been presented more as examples than as deliberate proposals of policy.

Thus, Administration sources believed that in approving a possible NATO-Warsaw Pact accord, the President was not endorsing a nonaggression treaty now. But the idea of ultimately writing a Berlin settlement into a treaty with the Warsaw Pact nations, which include East Germany, has been mentioned as a possible way out of the present diplomatic impasse.

However, Western planning has not gone far in this direction, the sources added.

Two Germanys Acknowledged

Mr. Kennedy used the word "recognize" in commenting on the existence of two Germanys. "I recognize that there are going to be two Germanys as long as the Soviet Union believes that that is in her interest," he said.

But elsewhere he made it clear that the United States would not recognize the legitimacy of the East German Communist regime because "we do not recognize the division of Germany."

The Soviet editor made several references to the West Germans' refusal to recognize Germany's post-World War II frontiers, but Mr. Kennedy never took up the issue.

There was disagreement among experts here about whether Mr. Adzhubei intended to suggest that recognition of Germany's frontier with Poland along the Oder and Neisse Rivers was a bargaining point for discussions on Berlin, whether he raised the question simply to impress on the Soviet reader that Germany was still a menace or whether he was merely suggesting an urgent reason for concluding a peace treaty with Germany.

It is not the proposed Soviet peace treaty with East Germany that upsets the West, Mr. Kennedy emphasized, but "the claim that that treaty will deny us our rights in West Berlin." If the freedom of Berlin and access to it were left to the discretion of the East German Communists, the President declared, then such a treaty would promote not peace but new tensions that could bring on a third world war.

Toward the end of the interview, Mr. Adzhubei asked Mr. Kennedy to imagine that he was

a veteran of the Soviet Navy who had fought in World War II against Germany and now witnessed a new build-up of German military strength. "What would your attitude be toward this," he asked.

President Kennedy declared that, in such circumstances, he would realize that neither West Germany nor any other nation was a military threat to the Soviet Union, that his country was "secure" and that no one would ever again invade its territory.

"The problem is to make an agreement which will permit us to have our interests recognized as well as yours," he asserted. "That should not be beyond the capacity of us both."

What the United States finds objectionable "and a threat to the peace," Mr. Kennedy stressed, "is when a system is imposed by a small militant group by subversion, infiltration and all the rest."

The President advised the Soviet Government to develop its own resources and let others be free, to let Eastern Europe elect non-Marxists as the West has allowed the people of British Guiana to elect a Marxist Prime Minister and to relax and enjoy the benefits that peace can bring.

BRITAIN BACKS SUMMIT

Macmillan Says He Would Ask Talks at Proper Time

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 28—Prime Minister Macmillan declared today he would be happy to press for a summit conference at a suitable time.

Mr. Macmillan informed the House of Commons, however, that no consultations were taking place among Western powers to prepare the ground for a meeting between Western heads of Government and Premier Khrushchev.

The Prime Minister said that he hoped to meet Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany "before long" and that a meeting of foreign ministers in Paris next month would provide an opportunity to discuss the Berlin situation.

There appears to be considerable support in diplomatic circles for a gathering of the four Western heads of government as a preliminary to any formal approach to the Soviet Union over Berlin and as a means of coordinating Western policy on the nuclear test ban negotiations.