



United Press International Telephoto

IN TREATY ROOM AT WHITE HOUSE: The President signs instrument ratifying nuclear test ban treaty, using pens from stand at his right. Behind him are Senator John O. Pastore, at left front, and, reading to right: Under Secretary of State W. Averell Harriman, Senator J. W. Fulbright, Secretary of State Rusk, Senators George D.

Aiken, Hubert H. Humphrey and Everett McKinley Dirksen; William C. Foster, head of Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and Senators Howard W. Cannon, almost hidden, and Leverett Saltonstall. Painting is attributed to Francis B. Carpenter and depicts a reception given by President Lincoln in honor of General Grant.

KENNEDY RATIFIES TEST BAN TREATY

**Signs Statement Explaining
Method of Ratification—
Pledges U.S. Support**

*Text of Kennedy statement
is printed on Page 3.*

By MARJORIE HUNTER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7— President Kennedy ratified the treaty to limit nuclear testing today, using 17 pens to sign his name to four leather-bound documents.

The simple ceremony in the Treaty Room of the White House moved the historic pact one step closer to the end of the diplomatic maze through which treaties must pass.

Still to come is what is known as the "protocol of deposit of ratification," a ceremony to be held Thursday in Washington, Moscow and London.

Representatives of the three Governments will certify to one another that the treaty has, indeed, been duly ratified.

The three original copies of the treaty — signed Aug. 6 in Moscow — were not involved in the White House ceremony, nor will they be involved in the Thursday rituals.

One original is in Moscow. Another is in London. The third, bearing signatures of representatives of 103 countries, is in a State Department vault.

The documents signed by President Kennedy were "in-

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struments of ratification," formal statements explaining the process of ratification. Photographic copies of the test ban treaty, in both English and Russian, were attached to the documents.

One copy will be flown to Moscow for the presentation ceremony on Thursday. A third will be deposited at the State Department and the fourth will be placed in the National Archives.

The treaty bars nuclear testing in the atmosphere, on the ground and under water. It was adopted by the Senate Sept. 24 by a vote of 80 to 19.

While 16 Government officials and Congressional leaders crowded around him, the President pledged that the United States would support the treaty "in letter and in spirit."

If the treaty fails, he observed, "it will not be our doing, and even if it fails, we shall not regret that we have made this clear and honorable national commitment to the cause of man's survival."

"This small step toward safety," he declared, "can be followed by others longer and less limited, if also harder in the taking. With our courage and understanding enlarged by this achievement, let us press on in quest of man's essential desire for peace."

Mr. Kennedy used 16 pens to sign his name—John F. Kennedy—to the four documents.

He handed the first pen to Senator J. W. Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Secretary of State Dean Rusk got one; so did Under Secretary of State W. Averell Harriman, chief United States negotiator for the treaty.

After he had passed out all 16 pens, the President reached for another.

"I haven't got one for myself," he said.

He added a few flourishes to one signature and pocketed the pen.

This was the first event of international significance to take place in the Treaty Room since the signing of the peace protocol ending the Spanish-American War in 1898, during the Administration of William McKinley.

A painting of that ceremony hangs on one wall of the handsomely furnished room. On another wall is a painting of a reception given at the White House by President Lincoln for General Ulysses S. Grant.

The room, adjacent to the Lincoln bedroom, was used for Cabinet meetings from 1865 to 1902. Numerous treaties were signed there during those years.

It was in the then newly decorated Treaty Room last fall that President Kennedy signed documents invoking Federal powers to insure the admission of James H. Meredith, a Negro, to the University of Mississippi.