

De Gaulle, Hosts Pledge Europe Detente Efforts

Partridge
MOSCOW, June 30—French President de Gaulle and his Soviet hosts signed a joint declaration tonight pledging both governments to work for "a climate of detente among

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all countries of Europe, East and West."

The declaration also said that the Vietnam war could be ended only if foreign interference was precluded and the Geneva agreements of 1954 made the basis of settlement. The United States also accepts the 1954 Geneva accords.

The two countries called the Vietnam situation "a threat to the cause of peace." This section was brief and general.

Separate technical and cultural agreements were concluded. The chief element was a decision that the Soviet Union will launch a space satellite for France, similar to those already launched for France by the United States. Franco-Soviet cooperation in space research and the peaceful uses of atomic energy will be expanded.

The declaration was ceremoniously signed by de Gaulle and Soviet President Podgorny in the Great Kremlin Palace on the last night of de Gaulle's 11-day state visit.

Afterwards, the French leader and his hosts went upstairs to the sumptuous St. George's Hall for a gala reception at which Soviet Premier Kosygin attacked the United States for its bombing raids near Hanoi and Haiphong.

De Gaulle did not join in the condemnation, though he spoke after Kosygin did.

United States Ambassador Foy D. Kohler, attending his first Kremlin reception this year, did not walk out when the attack came as he has done in the past.

"In this case, I consider that the primary discourtesy was done to the President of France," Kohler explained to newsmen.

The Franco-Soviet declaration forseees a gradual lessen-

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ing of tension, then agreements and finally cooperation between all the European countries to be worked out primarily on their own terms. As de Gaulle later told millions of Soviet television viewers in a taped broadcast:

"It is necessary to implement successively detente, entente and the cooperation of all our Europe so that it can provide for itself proper security after so many battles, destructions and rendings. Thus our ancient continent, united and not separated any more, should again play the primary role it must play for the equilibrium, progress and peace of the universe."

The General spoke with animation, feeling and his characteristic broad gestures.

Though the two nations set down a framework for agreements on Europe, their declaration gave no indication they had reached any agreement on the most divisive problem: that of Germany's future role in Europe.

The declaration says on this matter only that "the sides exchanged their views."

The declaration, though it said that European problems should be "first of all discussed within European limits," did not exclude a role for the United States in any eventual settlement. The night before last in Volgograd, de Gaulle pointedly reminded his hosts that a European settlement depended on "the good will of those who are outside our Europe." This was a reference to the United States. There was nothing in today's declaration to embarrass NATO.

The one note of irony in the communique was the agreement on the danger posed to world peace by the proliferation of nuclear powers. Stuart Loom of the New York Herald Tribune reported. The French found it possible to say this despite the fact that they have not signed the 1963 limited nuclear test ban treaty and continue to conduct atmospheric tests of nuclear weapons.

Other elements of the package of agreements include:

- Establishment of a direct "hot line" communications circuit between the Kremlin and the Elysee Palace in Paris that, unlike the Washington-



United Press International

SPECTATOR—President de Gaulle used field glasses to observe maneuvers by a Red army division near Moscow yesterday. Seated with him are Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Rodion Malinovsky, left, and an unidentified officer.

Moscow hot line, is to be used "for the exchange of views and sending of messages at all times."

- Regular diplomatic consultations between the two governments. No timetable or fixed schedule was announced, but presumably there will now be contacts on the average of every six months between Foreign Ministers or other top government leaders on both sides.

- A Franco-Soviet consular treaty, similar to the Ameri-

can-Soviet consular treaty that has been hung up waiting United States Senate ratification for nearly two years. This one will be negotiated as promptly as possible, and there will be no ratification difficulties on the French side.

- An increase of cultural exchanges in the fields of medicine, the arts, exhibitions and expositions, sports — and as a special Gaullist touch, in the teaching of each other's language.

- A permanent Franco-Soviet trade commission to expand the workings of a long-term bilateral trade agreement that was concluded in October, 1964, but has not been operating to the full satisfaction of the French.

Finally, President de Gaulle has invited President Podgorny, Communist Party Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev and Prime Minister Alexei N. Kosygin to visit Paris, and they have accepted, with the date to be arranged.