

De Gaulle Tells His Moscow Hosts Of Hopes for a Meaningful Peace

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MOSCOW, June 20—President de Gaulle of France let his Russian hosts and the world know tonight he is thinking big about the possible outcome of his visit to the Soviet Union.

He sees the beginnings of a French-Soviet detente in the visit; he sees the beginnings of the reunification and the pacification of Europe; he sees the possibility of bringing a meaningful peace to the world.

All these thoughts emerged from a convoluted toast he delivered at a Kremlin banquet tonight, climaxing the first day of his 11-day visit.

But though he sees all these possibilities, he was not sweeping the difficulties of achieving such results under the rug.

While seeking detente, he told his hosts in definite terms that France would not give up her independence or her identification as a "Western nation."

While seeking a European solution to the problems that have divided the continent into East and West, he let it be known the United States

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Cheering Russians greet Gen. de Gaulle at Moscow airport.

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must play a role in such a solution.

"In France's opinion, the restoration of Europe into a single fruitful whole, and not the barren division which has paralyzed her, is the main condition of appeasing and transforming the world," the General said, "although France does not ignore the important role which the United States should play in this."

At another point he said: "In no way ceasing to be a predominantly free country and a Western nation, France would like to find a way out of this vicious circle (of unstable East-West confrontation) and, at least in what concerns her, to begin establishing new relations pursuing the aim of detente, accord and cooperation with the so-called 'east European states.'"

Although he stopped short of lecturing the two world super-powers — the United States and the Soviet Union — on their responsibilities, he left the unmistakable impression he thought they must bargain together to reduce world tensions.

"France," he said, "on her part cannot agree to such a rigid opposition of the two organizations" (meaning the American and Soviet-led blocs) as exists now.

The General's speech was generously larded with literary and historical references. He recalled both the historic differences between his country and the Soviet Union and Leo Tolstoy, Russia's greatest writer, with one reference to the time of "war and peace" (the Napoleonic invasion of Russia) and the "epoch of Sevastopol" (the Crimean War, in which France and Britain defeated the Russians.)

But, he said, despite those periods, "mutual understand-

ing and cooperation are extremely natural" for the two countries.

In his toast, Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny said:

"We are convinced that this line of ours and the line pursued in international affairs by France, despite their distinctive features and differences, provide a broad scope for finding areas of agreement and similarity in the interests of our countries, for strengthening mutual understanding and extending cooperation."

"This applies above all to the situation in Europe, on which the destinies of world peace still depend to a great extent. This applies to some other parts of our planet, and especially those where the flames of war are raging today."

The dinner over, the General returned to his Kremlin quarters for a night's rest in preparation for the opening Tuesday of working talks with Soviet leaders.

Earlier, the 75-year-old French leader received a quiet, unemotional welcome of impeccably proper protocol from the Soviet Union's leaders.

His jetliner was escorted to the airport by seven Soviet Migs flanking it and flying above it in close formation. His plane rolled to a stop on the tarmac precisely on time at 4 p.m. (Moscow time) and he stepped from it wearing the unadorned uniform of a French brigadier general. His wife followed him in a black and white striped silk suit.

After the arrival ceremonies, de Gaulle, flanked by Podgorny and Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, rode the 18 miles from the airport to the Kremlin in an open car, standing and waving to the crowds where they were thickest.