U. S. and France Say Unity Is Fruit of Premier's Visit
By WALTER H. WAGGONERSpecial to The New York Times.
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The New York Times (by Edward Hausner)

FRENCH PREMIER HERE: Pierre Mendès-France and his wife as they left the Pennsylvania Station after their arrival in the city from Washington yesterday evening.

U. S. and France Say Unity Is Fruit of Premier's Visit

By WALTER H. WAGGONER
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Premier Pierre Mendès-France proclaimed today the "fundamental unity" of the United States and French Governments and their devotion to the cause of peace and freedom.

Even before the United States-French discussions were ended this afternoon the two officials demonstrated their accord by

Text of United States-French communiqué, Page 3.

brushing aside the latest Soviet tactic designed to postpone ratification of the Allied security accords signed recently in Paris.

The report of the Russian overture, made informally in Moscow, reached the State Department while the United States and French delegations were bringing their fifth and final meeting to a close with agreement on a joint communiqué.

Mr. Dulles first reported to the assembled diplomats that an announcement of some kind was expected from Moscow. Not long afterward, they received from news tickers the Soviet suggestion for postponing its proposed Nov. 29 European security conference if the Western powers postponed ratification of their security pacts.

This last-minute development extended the meeting for about an hour and forced a delay of M. Mendès-France's departure for New York from 2 to 3 P. M. [The Premier and Mme. Mendès-France, with a party of twelve, arrived in New York Saturday night for a four-day visit.]

The news was discussed, and both sides agreed, informed sources said, that the proposal was "not worthy of serious consideration." An official rejection, however, will await the receipt of the Soviet proposal through formal diplomatic channels.

Mr. Dulles and M. Mendès-France looked again at the paragraph in their communiqué call-

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U. S.-FRENCH TIES MUCH IMPROVED

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ing for "early ratification" of the Paris security agreements, but let it stand unchanged.

The communiqué, issued after M. Mendès-France had left for New York, brought the visit of the French Premier to an official end with a declaration of goodwill, unity and future cooperation.

The statement declared:

"The conversations took place in a spirit of cooperation and mutual confidence and have brought out once again the fundamental unity of the two countries, and their unshakable faith and determination in the cause of peace and freedom, which are shared by all other like-minded governments and by all the peoples of the world."

Points of Agreements

The two Governments announced that the meetings between Mr. Dulles and M. Mendès France also had brought agreement on:

¶The need for "early ratification" of the Western security accords drawn up in Paris last month as a substitute for the European Defense Community rejected by France about two months before.

¶Willingness to take part in East-West conferences for easing world tensions provided they are based on "adequate preparation," are carried on in "good faith," and are not converted into forums for propaganda.

¶The importance of establishing "increasingly fruitful relations" between France and West Germany as a basic ingredient of a united and peaceful Europe. In that connection, M. Mendès-France reported that a trade mission from Bonn was due to arrive in Paris Monday.

¶The continuation of common objectives in Indochina and "coordinated procedures and periodic reviews needed to carry out joint policies designed to assist South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia "to maintain their freedom and independence."

¶The seriousness of recent developments in North Africa, where violence has again broken out between the French and the nationalists of Tunisia and Morocco. Although no specific accords were reached, Secretary Dulles said he would seriously consider the problem created by the "external influences" heightening the tension in that area.

In a speech to the National Press Club yesterday, M. Mendès-France charged that the radio stations in both Budapest, Hungary, and Cairo, were provoking violence, and that both countries had shipped arms to the anti-French elements of the North African populations.

It is understood France has appealed not only to Egypt but also to the United States for the use of its good offices in counseling moderation.

The communiqué made no reference to reports that the Communist Vietminh had increased its strength in North Vietnam by three divisions, two of them armored, in violation of the Indochinese armistice signed in Geneva last summer.

Officials indicated, however, that there was little the United States, which is not a signatory of the settlement, could do about it at the present time. The routine procedure would be to have the Truce Supervision Commission determine the fact and extent of the violation, and then report back to the signatory governments.

Another specific issue that has not yet been resolved is the question of training the South Vietnam forces. Gen. J. Lawton Collins, who recently went to Indochina as a special envoy of President Eisenhower, announced earlier this week that the United States would soon undertake the training of native forces.

The last of four meetings between the United States and French delegations began shortly after 10 A. M. and continued uninterrupted until after 2 P. M.

Leaders Talk Privately

The morning session began in the Secretary's office with a private talk, lasting more than an hour, between M. Mendès-France and Mr. Dulles, joined only by French Ambassador Henri Bonnet and Livingston T. Merchant, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs.

The preliminary talk between the Secretary and the Premier was arranged for the purpose of pulling together a few "loose ends" before they met with the full delegations, one informant said.

With Mr. Dulles in the lead, the heads of the two groups followed by their advisers pushed toward the elevators through a cluster of reporters and photographers waiting in the State Department's reception room.

M. Mendès-France gestured toward Mr. Dulles when he was asked if he would make a statement on the meetings. Then he was asked if he was satisfied with the talks.

"I don't know if the Secretary is satisfied," he answered, "but I am."

The same question was then put to Mr. Dulles, who was still forging ahead across the room.

"Very satisfactory, yes," he shot back over his shoulder.

The Premier and his party left the State Department for Blair House and then went to Union Station for a 3 P. M. departure for New York on a private pullman car.

The delay in departure originally planned for 2 P. M. had State Department protocol and security officials frantically making last-minute arrangements with the railroad terminal for the shifting of the Mendès-France car to the later train.

Secretary and Mrs. Dulles went to the Union station to bid farewell to the French Premier and Mme. Mendès-France as they boarded their train for New York.

In a visit of less than three days M. Mendès-France appears to have gone far in mending United States-French relations, which began to fray during the Geneva negotiations of an Indochina settlement and were seriously weakened by the French Parliament's rejection of the European Defense Community.

The French Premier has all but dispelled, too, the concern that had been previously expressed here over his personal attitude toward the Western security system, the "cold war," the intentions of the Soviet Government and other factors on which the foreign policy of the Western Allies is built.

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