

Brezhnev Stops in Paris for Talks With Pompidou

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PARIS, June 25—Leonid I. Brezhnev arrived here from the United States tonight for two days of talks with President Pompidou.

According to official French sources, Mr. Brezhnev took the initiative in arranging the meeting with President Pompidou immediately after his week of talks with President Nixon.

The Soviet leader's purpose in stopping off on his way home, it was understood, was to demonstrate that Moscow continues to attach great importance to close and direct contacts with France and Western Europe in addition to its newly improved relations with the United States.

Mr. Brezhnev is scheduled to spend six hours in private with Mr. Pompidou tomorrow and Wednesday and to return home Wednesday afternoon. French sources said the sessions would be informal, without fixed agenda, and would cover both general international problems and specific French-Soviet matters, especially trade and credits.

French in the Vanguard

Western Europe has reacted with reserve to the Nixon-Brezhnev agreements, especially on nuclear questions—and no country more coolly than France.

French sources deny any fears of superpower hegemony

against which they require reassurance, but they point out that the United States-Soviet decisions to speed restrictions on nuclear arms and to try to prevent nuclear war affect European security in an immediate way and that France is naturally concerned.

The French continue to be adamantly opposed to the concept underlying the Vienna negotiations on mutual East-West reduction of conventional forces in Europe. They are also wary of the Geneva talks on limitations on strategic arms, although they consider that Moscow-Washington nuclear restraints can enhance the value of the growing French nuclear arsenal.

French Vistor to U.S.

Such questions are expected to be a key topic of the Brezhnev-Pompidou talks, but the two countries' positions are so widely divergent that nothing more than an exchange of views is probable.

Mr. Brezhnev will give to Mr. Pompidou the first high-level briefing on his dealings with Mr. Nixon available to Western European leaders, all of whom followed the Soviet-American meeting with keen interest.

Soon after Mr. Brezhnev leaves Paris the French Foreign Minister, Michel Jobert, will go to Washington for talks with Mr. Nixon and his national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger. Mr. Jobert will hear the American version of the sum-

mit meeting and report on Mr. Brezhnev's talks with Mr. Pompidou.

The Brezhnev - Pompidou meeting will be held in the Chateau de Rambouillet, an enlarged and adorned 14th-century hunting lodge favored by Louis XVI and Napoleon for pastoral repose. The dealers will confer in a paneled room built as a boudoir for Marie Antoinette.

The Soviet leader is to stay at Rambouillet, some 35 miles from Paris, until his return to the airport for departure. He will not visit Paris or elsewhere.

Another topic of the talks is expected to be plans for the European security conference that is to open in Helsinki, Finland, next week. The French reacted coldly to the suggestion in the Nixon-Brezhnev communique that the conference's final declaration be dramatized by an American-European-Soviet Summit meeting later this year. Paris takes the position that the format of the final session should not be decided until the results become clear.

Other Major Subjects

The European Common Market's trade relations with the Soviet Union, the Middle East and China are the other major topics likely to be discussed under the heading of international affairs. President Pompidou is scheduled to visit Peking in September and he recently

received the Chinese Foreign Minister.

The focus of talks on bilateral relations will be trade and credits. The Soviet appetite for Western technology and supplies has sought large-scale nourishment from France among others.

French exports to the Soviet Union alone have multiplied by five times in recent years, and France has made or is negotiating development contracts worth many billions of dollars. Credits have been extended in such fields as automotive factory equipment, gas pipe and processing equipment, container ships and a chemical plant.

Even bigger deals involving the development of natural resources in Siberia are essentially on a barter basis, with France to be repaid in materials once production begins. Included are a cellulose factory, north of Lake Baikal, a copper mine and smelter in the Siberian Arctic and a nickel mine and plant in the southern Urals.

Road Signs Are Restricted

BRASILIA (AP)—Some road safety signs in the state of Ceara have been ordered taken down because the Government views their style as detrimental to the public's education. Some examples: "Don't Drive Plastered," "Not Everyone Wants to Go to Hell," "Don't Make the Devil Your Co-Pilot" and "Don't Die Today—the World is So Beautiful."