

NIXON, POMPIDOU CONCLUDE TALKS; SOME GAINS SEEN

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Reykjavik Parley Produces
Hopes for Future but No
Concrete Achievements

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REYKJAVIK, Iceland, June 1 — The conference between President Nixon and President Pompidou of France ended today after more than six hours of face-to-face meetings that kindled hopes for future progress while producing no concrete agreements.

Mr. Nixon departed for Washington without public comment, although his press secretary, Ronald L. Ziegler, said that all the meetings had been marked by "a good spirit." Despite the wishes of some American officials, no communiqué was issued.

At the conclusion of the final session, Mr. Pompidou, reportedly attempting to counter rumors here and in Paris that he is in ill health, walked into the press room, where he was immediately surrounded by newsmen, photographers and technicians.

Pompidou Sums Up

The burly French president said he and Mr. Nixon had agreed on some matters, disagreed on others. But, he added, there was a far more agreement than disagreement because the two countries' "conceptions of life and peace are analogous."

Then he summed up the conference, remarking: "These talks were more like conception than delivery. And, after all, conception is more pleasurable than delivery."

"We're not here to decide anything," said Mr. Pompidou, speaking slowly and precisely in French. "I was not empowered to do so."

On Mr. Nixon's flight back to Washington, Henry A. Kissinger, his adviser on national security, said, "We achieved what we set out to do." His comments were relayed to newsmen waiting here for the press plane.

Although the conference's results accorded little with the goals he himself set out in a news briefing in Washington Tuesday, Mr. Kissinger said that "the press has the wrong image" of the negotiations at Reykjavik.

Mr. Kissinger insisted that from the start the American goal had been procedure, not agreement on substantive issues. Secretary of State William P. Rogers, echoing the theme, said that "there was less controversy, less sharpness" in

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these French-American exchanges than he had even seen before.

Mr. Nixon came to Iceland hoping to persuade the French to accept the idea of a new Declaration of Atlantic principles, perhaps even a formal "charter," as outlined by Henry A. Kissinger, his adviser on national security, in a speech on April 23.

But that was deferred pending detailed talks by subordinates on monetary reform, trade policy and other concrete issues. The French also poured cold water on Mr. Nixon's hopes for a European summit meeting during his European tour this fall, although they did not rule out the possibility at a later date.

On the other hand, the Americans may have moved the French closer to more active participation in Atlantic diplomacy. A French spokesman hinted as much, and Mr. Pompidou commented with a smile, "There is not much to see now but it will be very visible in the future."

According to both French and American officials, there was no real progress on the issue of lasting significance to Paris, the convertibility of currency into gold, although that question was discussed both yesterday and today in the presidential conferences and in meetings among ministers.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Pompidou will meet next late in October or early in November, when the American President travels to four or more European countries to underline his designation of 1973 as "the Year of Europe"—the year when the United States, so long preoccupied with events in the Pacific, concentrates again on its Western European allies.

The two men seemed to get on well, despite their opposing positions on some issues and the coolness that has on occasion marked French-American relations in recent years. When reporters were admitted briefly to the conference hall in the Kjarval Art Gallery yesterday morning, they heard Mr. Nixon essay a bit of French. Discussing with Mr. Pompidou who

was older, Mr. Nixon said his age was "soixante" — 60.

At the final session, the two Presidents and their ministers sat around a square table covered with green felt. Some American officials had wanted a communiqué because they felt it would help Mr. Nixon in his effort to show the American public that he was still an effective leader despite the Watergate case.

The French demurred, but finally agreed that in lieu of a communiqué, their spokesman, Denis Baudoin, and Mr. Kissinger would give similar oral accounts of the meetings at separate briefings.

Still, there was little definite accomplishment to which either side could point as the two days

of meetings ended. There was neither specific agreement, as in Mr. Nixon's 1972 summit meeting with Soviet leaders, nor a discernible "spirit of Reykjavik" to compare to that of Camp David or Glassboro.

President Nixon left Iceland for Washington aboard the Presidential jet about 2 P.M. (10 A.M. Friday, New York time).

Nixon Returns Home

WASHINGTON, June 1 (UPI) — President Nixon's plane landed at Andrews Air Force Base outside Washington at 3:45 P.M. and he immediately left with his family by helicopter for the Camp David presidential retreat in the Maryland mountains.