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WEEKEND SESSION
PLANNED IN PARIS

Negotiators Confer 6 Hours
—Kissinger Is Reported
Due Home Next Week

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Special to The New York Times

PARIS, Jan. 12—Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho conferred for six and a half hours today in a suburban villa, and they are to continue their private talks on a Vietnam cease-fire tomorrow morning.

The total log of daily sessions since the negotiations resumed on Monday is now 27 hours. But again there was no public word on how the talks had fared, nor on how much longer they would go on.

It was reported reliably, however, that Mr. Kissinger, who is President Nixon's adviser for national security, expects to return to Washington about the middle of next week without necessarily breaking off the current round of his talks with Mr. Tho, the Hanoi Poliburo member charged with responsibility for the negotiations.

This is taken to mean that

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final agreement is no longer expected during this intensive round of negotiations, the third to be held after the draft cease-fire accord of last October, and that some kind of further series is contemplated after President Nixon's inauguration on Jan. 20.

Nonetheless, experts continued to work out detailed clauses during their long daily sessions, sometimes separately and sometimes joining the principal negotiators.

Today's session between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho was held at the villa that is at the disposal of the North Vietnamese delegation at Gif-sur-Yvette, southwest of Paris. Participants drove slowly to the meeting through fog and snow. Tomorrow's meeting is scheduled for the American-owned villa in St.-Nom-la-Bretèche, west of here.

Meanwhile, there was new European criticism during the day of the United States role in Vietnam.

A joint French-Soviet communiqué issued after a two-day meeting in Byelorussia between President Georges Pompidou of France and Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, went beyond Mr. Pompidou's previous stand of careful restraint.

'Foreign Intervention' Hit

The two leaders, the communiqué said, "express their deep concern at the prolongation of the war and the foreign intervention in Indochina, and the delays brought to a political settlement of the conflict." The reference to foreign intervention was clearly aimed at the United States, since the North Vietnamese are not "foreign" to Indochina.

Chancellor Willy Brandt has come under increasing attack in West Germany for not speaking

out against heavy American bombing of North Vietnam. Rüdiger von Wechmar, the Government spokesman, countered the attacks today by saying that the Brandt Government shared the views of its Finance Minister, Helmut Schmidt.

Mr. Schmidt said in a speech yesterday at Newberry, South Carolina, that America's European partners were "disturbed and worried" about the war and that there was a danger of alienation between America and Europe if the war was not ended. The war has become "a political and moral matter" for the European allies of the United States, he added.

This speech by Mr. Schmidt, a personal friend of the Chancellor's, was given wide attention by the West German press today.

Protestant churches of eight European countries announced at a news conference arranged by the World Council of Churches here that they were sending \$300,000 worth of medical supplies to Hanoi.

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