

Demonstrators Abroad Denounce U.S. Over Cambodia, and Support Students

By DOUGLAS ROBINSON

Demonstrations against the United States advance into Cambodia and in support of American student protests broke out in a number of countries yesterday as fresh antiwar sentiment appeared to be growing abroad.

The leaders of several Governments criticized the decision to expand the Vietnam war into neighboring Cambodia and newspapers gave extensive coverage to the killing of four students by Ohio National Guardsmen at Kent State University.

In Montreal, more than 500 students at McGill University marched on the United States consulate to place four flower-strewn coffins on the steps in protest against the killings.

10 Arrested in Scuffle

About 250 of the McGill marchers refused to disperse following the protest and were forced back to the campus by the police. Ten persons were arrested and windows were broken in the brief scuffle.

The library of the American University Center in Calcutta was ransacked by Indian demonstrators described as Maoist Communists. A statue of Abraham Lincoln was damaged and a portrait of President Nixon was smashed.

In Caracas, Venezuelan National Guardsmen fired into the air to disperse 500 students who were threatening to throw paint-filled balloons at the United States Embassy.

Protest Parade on Canberra

Another large group of protesters paraded through the streets of Canberra in what amounted to a dress rehearsal for a nationwide moratorium in Australia tomorrow in which demonstrators will call for withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Vietnam.

In Auckland, New Zealand, eight demonstrators were arrested during a nonviolent sit-in outside the United States consulate. In Wellington, the student council of Victoria University decided to ask Prime Minister Keith Holyoake to dissociate the Government from "the American invasion of Cambodia."

Pope Paul VI, speaking to a group of South Vietnamese during a general audience at the Vatican, deplored the expansion of the Vietnam war, although he did not mention Cambodia by name.

"On seeing you here," the Pontiff said, "how can one avoid thinking of the conflict which

your beloved country has been suffering — a conflict whose extension, which has taken place in the last few days, threatens once again to multiply the burden of sufferings that it causes and at the same time multiply the number of victims."

At night, thousands of demonstrators paraded in the center of Rome in a driving rain, shouting anti-American slogans. A large force of policemen kept the marchers from approaching the United States Embassy on the Via Veneto.

Kent Likened to Sharpeville

In Johannesburg, South Africa the leading anti-Government newspaper, The Rand Daily Mail, said that "the name of Kent, Ohio, is going to acquire the same symbolic significance as Sharpeville," a reference to the South African town where the South African police killed 67 black demonstrators in 1960.

But a pro-Government newspaper, Die Transvaler, described Kent students as "silly asses" who were "stirred up by anarchists and Red agents to oppose the American war effort in Vietnam and Cambodia."

In Sweden, a scheduled visit by the new United States Ambassador, Jerome H. Holland, to the university town of Lund was canceled because of fears of large-scale demonstrations. Students at Lund University were said to have been preparing a large number of placards that said, "Avenge Kent State."

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India described the move into Cambodia as a "dangerous step" and urged President Nixon to reconsider his action. Foreign Minister Dinesh Singh refused in Parliament to condemn the United States, saying that "it was not going to help in any way." He did, however, call for "withdrawal of all forces" from Cambodia and for the reconvening of a Geneva conference.

There was a mixed reaction in Israel based on the feeling that while Israel was complaining about Russians flying defense missions inside Egypt, the United States was undertaking a more strenuous type of intervention in Cambodia.

Observers in Jerusalem said that the main Israeli preoccupation was convincing the Soviet Union that she should not get further involved in the Middle East. It is felt, these observers say, that Mr. Nixon's action in Cambodia means that any protest by the United States on the Soviet role in the

Middle East will carry more weight.

In Paris, the French Government criticized the American move in diplomatic language. Léo Hamon, the Government spokesman, told reporters after a Cabinet meeting that "the French Government is concerned by the worsening of the international situation caused, almost everywhere, but essentially in the Far East, by a number of recent events which we deplore."

President Nixon was given full and unqualified official support in Greece.

In Britain, newspaper editorials were predominantly critical. In Parliament, Conservatives showed a cool support for American actions, while Labor members displayed an overwhelming sense of disapproval.