

Allied Drive Into Cambodia Causing New Protests in

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SAIGON, South Vietnam, June 11—The allied intervention in Cambodia has resulted in a new wave of protests by South Vietnamese against the Saigon Government.

The suicide of a 74-year-old Buddhist monk by fire this morning was viewed in the capital as a sign of the rising disaffection. The monk, Thien Thien Lai, set himself afire in the courtyard the Pho Qung Pagoda in the first act of self-immolation in Saigon in more than three years.

While Thich Thien Hoa, a

leader of the anti-Government Buddhist faction, said in an interview that his An Quang sect did not encourage self-immolation, he did not condemn the act and presented it as a sign of the Vietnamese people's growing aspiration for peace.

Limits on War Sought

Thich Thien Hoa said that the allied intervention had spread the fire and desolation of war to Cambodia as well, and that the militant anti-Government Buddhists had consistently advocated that the war be limited rather than extended.

College students, who are continuing their strike through-

out the country, have taken a major role in the demonstrations against the policies of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Representative Ngo Cong Duc, an opponent of the war who is close to the student protest movement, said in an interview that he would advise his country's young men to refuse military service if the South Vietnamese Army continued to fight in Cambodia. The soldiers entered enemy sanctuaries in Cambodia on April 28 and have since been given an open-ended mandate by the Cambodian Government to stay and fight the Vietnamese Communists.

Another deputy opposing the war, Duong Van Ba, said in an interview that the Government had no right to commit troops in Cambodia without the consent of the National Assembly and demanded that President Thieu set a definite date now for their withdrawal.

Peace Termed Distant

Both deputies said they shared the view of the student protesters that the intervention in Cambodia, far from bringing peace nearer, had made the end of fighting in Indochina a more distant prospect.

Both Deputies asserted that

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1970

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11

South Vietnam, Including Buddhist Suicides by Fire

their attitude, and that of the students, in no way meant that they accepted Communism. But they said that the Government was giving anti-Communism a bad name by practices that were undemocratic and economically ruinous. The rapidly rising cost of living is among ordinary Vietnamese a subject even more vexing than the continuation of the war.

Among the practices cited by Mr. Duc as undemocratic was the fact that the newspaper he publishes, Tin Sang, has been seized by the Government 35 times in the last 85 days. Mr. Duc said that the oppo-

sition movement of students, Buddhists, liberal Catholics and great numbers of disaffected intellectuals was concerted and gathering speed.

Another active protest group, the disabled veterans, are continuing their agitation for higher benefits. About 40 marched on the National Assembly yesterday to protest a bill just passed that they deem inadequate. They disbanded after meeting with parliamentary officials.

Persistent but unconfirmed reports circulating here suggest that Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky, President Thieu's most

powerful potential rival in next year's presidential election, has sought to give quiet support to the protest movement.

Students Are Cautious

This support was said to have been accepted by the disabled veterans but is reported to be viewed with distrust by the students, who consider the Vice President even more hawkish on the war than President Thieu. However, contacts between Mr. Ky and political figures close to the students were said to be continuing.

The protest suicide by the

monk this morning was the second in a week. A 24-year-old nun, Lien Tap, killed herself in central Vietnam on June 4. There had been no such protests since April, 1967.

In a letter to Thich Thien Hoa, the monk described his suicide as "a contribution to our common struggle for peace and the church."

Militant Buddhists adopted self-immolation as a form of protest in their struggle in 1963 against Ngo Dinh Diem, then President. It helped significantly in creating the atmosphere in which he was overthrown and assassinated in November, 1963.