

Upheavals in Indochina Stir 3 Asian Capitals

The ultimate effect on Asia of the fall of a pro-American Government in Cambodia and the possible, even likely, fall of the Government in South Vietnam will not be known for some time, but there have been some indications of how the situation has affected the thinking of leaders in Asia. Following are reports from three Asian capitals reflecting concern over developments:

NYTimes

India Hails Events

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By BERNARD WEINRAUB

Special to The New York Times

NEW DELHI, April 23—Amid evidence of some apprehension about events in Indochina and a growing anti-American mood here, India's Foreign Minister, today applauded the "dramatic changes" taking place in Cambodia and South Vietnam.

The developments in Indochina, the Minister, Y. B. Chavan, said at a seminar of Indian and Indonesian officials, were the culmination of a "heroic struggle waged by the people of Indochina to assert their independence and sovereignty and their determination to shape their destiny without external interference."

Foreign Minister Chavan's comments were viewed as one more Indian slap at the United States. Those slaps have been getting sharper in the last few weeks.

Effects Are Studied

Mr. Chavan observed that the developments in Indochina "represent the inevitable victory of forces of nationalism over attempts to undermine such forces through outside intervention, and constitute a gratifying vindication of the consistent position maintained by us on this question over the years."

Several senior European and Western diplomats have privately expressed dismay at India's "tardy" display of support (one European Ambassador bluntly termed it "fawning")—for the Vietcong in South Vietnam and the insurgents in Cambodia.

Moreover, diplomats here and a handful of Indian officials are analyzing the Communists' triumphs in Southeast Asia and say that they could lead to unsettled conditions on the sub-

continent. Several diplomats as well as some Indians view a full-fledged American withdrawal from Southeast Asia, coupled with increasing Chinese influence, as furthering Indian's reliance on the Soviet Union.

One European diplomat said of the Indians: "Because India is the second biggest country in the world, they still somehow believe that they're isolated from Southeast Asia, that they can play off the Americans and the Russians and that the Americans genuinely care about them. The fact that the Americans don't care at all, and that what's happening in Indochina could have an effect has only sunk into a few people."

Mr. Chavan's public comments were a thinly veiled attack on the United States. Why the Indians have stepped up their public anti-American statements remains unclear. But India-United States relations have eroded since Washington's decision two months ago to resume arms sales on the subcontinent, a move that largely benefits Pakistan.

Mr. Chavan also brought up the subject of the United States development of a naval base on the British island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. He said today that a "massive campaign to misinterpret the situation in the Indian Ocean area has been launched by the mighty external forces with worldwide mass media at their disposal." He said that there had been "consistent" attempts to undermine the consensus reached by Indian Ocean nations, which include Indonesia, on the desirability of keeping the area "a zone of peace."

Clashes Erupt in Seoul

Special to The New York Times

SEOUL, South Korea, April 23—Opposition members of the National Assembly clashed with riot policemen in several parts of Seoul today as they defied a police ban on selling their party newspaper, which is severely critical of President Park Chung Hee's Government.

The clashes on the broad avenue where the main Government buildings are situated came a few hours after the Opposition leader, Kim Young Sam, head of the New Democratic party, proposed a meeting with President Park to discuss the implications of recent events in Indochina for South Korea's security.

The Communist successes in Indochina and the downfall of President Nguyen Van Thieu in South Vietnam have deepened this country's worry over a possible renewal of North Korean aggression.

Some members of the governing Democratic Republican party appear receptive to Mr. Kim's proposal, but a good deal of skepticism is being expressed over the usefulness of such a meeting. The political positions of Mr. Kim and President Park are so far apart that the possibility of any sort of agreement has been largely discounted.

Public Barred From Cathedral

Although no one was reported arrested today, the Government, by cracking down harshly on Opposition Assemblymen, appeared to be leaving little doubt as to how it will deal with similar protests in the future. Yesterday more than 1,000 policemen surrounded the Myongdong Roman Catholic Cathedral to prevent members of the public from attending a memorial service for a university student who committed suicide last month in protest against President Park's rule.

Among those pushed back at the cathedral gate were former President Yun Po Sun, Mr. Kim Young Sam, and Kim Dae Jung,

President Park's opponent in the 1971 election. They are all calling for abrogation of the 1972 Constitution, which gives Mr. Park broad power to rule the nation with emergency decrees. The opposition protest movement has mounted recently, with the nation this month commemorating the 15th anniversary of the student uprising that toppled the autocratic regime of President Syngman Rhee.

The opposition camp, believing that dictatorial control and corruption were responsible for President Thieu's downfall, has demanded sweeping political and economic reforms here in addition to constitutional change. The Government contends, however, that the debacle in South Vietnam was not so much a result of Mr. Thieu's oppressive rule as of Communist success in alienating the Saigon Government from the people.

The Government leaders here appear to have been shocked by the United States, unwillingness to help President Thieu ride out the storm. The events in Vietnam are generating as much emotion here as in Washington.

A number of members of the Government party have proposed a political truce to build a consensus for a bipartisan policy on national security, but the Opposition continues to demand that this be accompanied by promises of political liberalization.

In this highly politicized capital, nervousness has been heightened by the visit of President Kim Il Sung of North Korea to Peking. Marshal Kim received a much-publicized welcome from the Chinese last weekend, met with Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai, and demanded in a speech that President Park be replaced and United States troops be removed from South Korea.

Conference in Thailand

By United Press International

BANGKOK, Thailand, April 23 — Just one week after the surrender of Phnom Penh, Lee Kwan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore, has paid a two-day visit to Thailand, where he discussed the latest developments in Indochina with Thai Government and military leaders.

Before leaving for London this evening, he said: "Now we shall all have to establish correct and if possible cordial relations with the countries of Indochina, whether their governments are Communist or coalition-type like Laos."

He added: "In the longer term, the lasting solution remains the same, namely to create stable and constructive relations within ASEAN—the Association of South East Asian Nations, a loose regional political grouping made up of Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

He continued: "Each ASEAN country has to insure sufficient economic progress and social justice that will make insurgency unattractive and unlikely to succeed. Military defense against externally aided insurgency is only worth the effort

and the cost if economic and social development take place. Otherwise the time bought will come to nought, as in Cambodia and South Vietnam."

Mr. Lee, who is scheduled next month to make his first visit to Washington since President Ford took office, said that he agreed with the Thai Government's decision to seek a withdrawal of all United States forces from Thailand within one year: "You might as well make a virtue out of a necessity. You tell me, what is the value of the United States soldier on the ground today? Once upon a time, two and a quarter years ago, there was no Congressional resolution that said bombs could not be used in Southeast Asia without Congressional approval. We all know that no American soldier will fight again in a guerilla war in Asia.

Americans Are Very 'Giving'
Americans contribute about \$25-million a year to charitable causes, says the Council of Better Business Bureaus.