

MRS. GANDHI HAILS VICTORY IN SAIGON

But Lee, at Commonwealth
Talks, Sees Problems

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—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India extended greetings today to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of Vietnam in what was said to be an invitation to join the movement of nonaligned countries.

Also addressing the British Commonwealth conference was the Prime Minister of Singapore, Lee Kuan Yew, who foresaw problems in southeast Asia as a result of the Communist victory.

The conference heard a dramatic plea from a black Rhodesian Bishop, for support to avoid an intensification of armed struggle in southern Africa. Bishop Abel Muzorewa, president of the African National Council, a nationalist coalition in Rhodesia, is the first outsider to address Commonwealth heads of state and government in conference.

He told the meeting, being held behind closed doors, that his group demanded "immediate self-determination on the basis of majority rule" and warned that failure would involve "a reintensified armed struggle as the only alternative."

Though today was Africa Day for the gathering of leaders from 33 Commonwealth nations, the main speakers were severely critical of the United States role in Vietnam and gave strong indications that a number of the Commonwealth nations would rapidly recognize the new government.

U.S. Stance Criticized

Mrs. Gandhi, who said that the failure of United States policy in Southeast Asia was due to a faulty appreciation of postcolonial nationalism, asserted that the United States "had underestimated the caliber of Ho Chi Minh and the capacity of the Vietnamese people to mold their own future and withstand pressures."

She suggested that similar mistakes in United States policy in India had given the Soviet Union the opportunity to come to India's support, but she maintained that it was ridiculous to say that India was under Soviet influence.

Another view of Vietnam was voiced by the Prime Minister of Singapore, who declared that "the Communists control Saigon, Phnom Penh and the coalition Government in Laos, and Western dominance in Southeast Asia has suffered a great loss."

Saying that with the changes in Southeast Asia "the cold war is finished," Mr. Lee expressed concern over what would become of the \$2-billion to \$3-billion of United States weapons in Vietnam, since they could cause "incalculable mischief."

Hanoi won because Saigon's generals with bank accounts left, while North Vietnamese officers died with their men, according to Mr. Lee.

"Americans and Russians don't like to fight, and fought by proxies," he added. "Let us not be foolish proxies."