

KOSYGIN ATTACKS NIXON FOR MOVING G.I.'S TO CAMBODIA

He Tells News Conference
Action Raises Doubts on
Bids for Negotiations

WARNS ON ARMS PARLEY

China Pledges Support to
Indochinese People —
U.S. in New Drive

Excerpts from Kosygin's text
and Q. and A., Page 2.

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN
Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, May 4—Premier
Aleksai N. Kosygin today as-
sailed President Nixon for hav-
ing sent American forces into
Cambodia. He warned that the
action might lead to a "further
complication" in the interna-
tional scene and a worsening
of Soviet-American relations.

[Communist China also de-
nounced the United States on
Cambodia and pledged sup-
port to the people of Indo-
china in their "patriotic
struggle" against American
forces. Page 3.]

[The Associated Press re-
ported that thousands of
American and South Viet-
namese troops launched a
new offensive into northeast
Cambodia Tuesday, according
to an announcement by the
United States command. The
command said the attack
was launched from a base
50 miles west of Pleiku,
in the Central Highlands,
near the Laotian border.]

Reading from a statement at
the start of his first news con-
ference in the Soviet Union in
more than five years in office,
Mr. Kosygin said the Cambodia
intervention raised doubts about
Mr. Nixon's sincerity in seek-
ing an "era of negotiation."

THE NEWS CONTRADICTIONS

"Is it possible to speak seri-
ously," Mr. Kosygin said, "about
the desire of the United States
President for fruitful negotia-
tions to solve pressing inter-
national problems while the
United States is grossly flouting
the Geneva Agreements of 1954
and 1962 to which it is a
party, and undertaking one new
act after another undermining
the foundations of international
security?"

"What is the value of in-
ternational agreements which
the United States is or intends
to be a party to if it so un-
ceremoniously violates its
obligations? It is impossible not
to give serious thoughts to the
fact that President Nixon's prac-
tical steps in the field of foreign
policy are fundamentally at
variance with those declara-
tions and assurances that he
repeatedly made both before
assuming the Presidency and
when he was already in the
White House."

Attack Shocks Envoys

Western diplomats, who had
expected a Soviet Government
statement against the Cambod-
ian action, were surprised that
it was delivered by Mr. Kosygin
in person, and were shocked by
the personal attack on Mr. Nixon.
Although Mr. Kosygin
spoke in calm tones, the diplo-
mats were taken aback by his
characterization of President
Nixon as a man whose words
could not be trusted.

This seemed to indicate to
the diplomats that a violent
campaign would be started to
enlist world opinion against
Mr. Nixon.

Although the news confer-
ence was called to discuss
Cambodia, in answer to a ques-
tion on the Middle East, Mr.
Kosygin said that Soviet mili-
tary advisers were attached to
the armed forces of the United
Arab Republic to combat Israeli
"aggression" and had certain

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Kosygin Assails Nixon for Moving Into Cambodia

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functions to carry out. But he avoided direct comment on whether the Soviet pilots were flying missions in Egypt, as charged by Israel.

When asked in the question period how the Soviet Government viewed the talks on limitation of strategic arms in Vienna, Mr. Kosygin hinted that chances for success there were now imperiled.

"This certainly puts us on our guard and does not increase our confidence, without which it is certainly difficult to conduct negotiations," he said.

The news conference was held in the ornate, chandeliered House of Receptions on the elevated part of Moscow called the Lenin Hills. About 350 correspondents and diplomats attended the first news conference given in the Soviet Union by a head of government since Nikita S. Khrushchev held one in 1960.

Although Leonid I. Brezhnev, the leader of the Communist party, is the most important personage in the leadership, Mr. Kosygin has always been the spokesman when the Soviet Government wanted to make an important statement dealing with Western countries.

His Call Is Vague

What Mr. Kosygin said about Cambodia added little to what has already been printed in the Soviet press. Except for a vague call for the uniting of "peace-loving" forces, including "progressive" elements in the United States, he had no fresh ideas.

In answer to questions, Mr. Kosygin pointedly rejected the idea of reconvening the Geneva Conference on Indochina, or any other kind of international meeting.

"Now that military actions have been started, it is necessary to stop the aggressors," he said. "Now is the time to act and not to hold conferences."

He said that the American forces were "resorting to scorched-earth tactics in Cambodia, brutally killing peaceful civilians, women and children, and burning to ground villages and towns."

He Assails Reasons

Mr. Nixon's rationale for the intervention, he said, was "trumped-up pretexts," which should not fool anyone.

"It is quite clear that cynical contempt for the inalienable right of the peoples of Indochina to be the master in their own house and a crude American diktat remain the basis of U.S. foreign policy in that region of the world," he said.

Mr. Kosygin seemed to be stood?"

calling for a united front against the Americans, and this and his attack on Mr. Nixon's veracity seemed to signify little chance for measurable improvement in relations in the coming months.

"The result of the invasion of Cambodia by American troops," he said, "may well be the further complication of the general international situation as well.

In this light, the question arises: How should the repeated statements of the United States President in favor of passing from an era of confrontation to an era of negotiation be under-