

Soviets Say U.S. Forced Arms Outlay

Some Goals Cut
In Economic Plan
Offered by Kosygin

By Henry Shapiro

MOSCOW, April 5 (UPI)

Soviet Premier Kosygin introduced the government's 1966-70 economic plan today with a charge that U.S. "aggression" was forcing the Kremlin to spend on guns rather than butter for its citizens.

He also lambasted his predecessor, Nikita S. Khrushchev, without naming him, for "errors, miscalculations and amateurism" in economic planning.

Kosygin, in a four-hour report to the 23d Soviet Communist Party Congress, warned that some 1970 economic targets had been cut by half from the level set in 1961, but stated that the long-term goal of overtaking the U.S. was still "realistic."

U.S. Policy Criticized

American moves in Vietnam "have compelled the Soviet Union to increase expenditures on defense" and prevented it from making "substantial" defense cuts and "correspondingly greater capital investments in the peaceful branches of the economy," said Kosygin.

[Victor Zorza of the Manchester Guardian reported in London that this was an important verbal concession to the Soviet defense lobby. Zorza added that Kosygin sought to resist excessive defense-spending pressure by stressing that the health of the economy is itself an element of military strength.]

Stating that Russia's forces are "equipped with mighty modern armaments," Kosygin said that "along with increas-

ing output of combat equipment, great emphasis is made on developing and mastering new types of such equipment, on improving the combat and technological characteristics of our arms."

Khrushchev Accused

Kosygin accused Khrushchev of "subjectivism," of setting goals so high as to lead to dislocation of resources, of "crude miscalculations" in housing and "doubly insufferable" failures to sell Soviet goods abroad. He said farm failings "could not but slow down the rate of growth of national income and material well-being."

In the new, five-year plan, he said, repeating figures al-

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ready published, television output will be doubled, car production quadrupled, per capita income raised 30 per cent, and industrial production increased by 8 per cent a year.

He put total Soviet production at 65 per cent of American. U.S. Government economists put it closer to 50 per cent.

Kosygin said by 1977 one of three factory workers will be under the new "profit" system begun last year to give more incentives and initiative. (From savings released by these economic reforms, Zorza said, Kosygin expects to get the resources needed to satisfy the competing demands of butter and guns.)

The Premier called for more long-term trade with the West, without specifying the United States and complained that a

number of countries still levy high duties on Soviet goods."

He went on: "The U. S. tries to obstruct development of our trade with other countries. But its attempts are unsuccessful."

Only a summary of Kosygin's speech was released. It will be discussed by the Congress for the next two days and accepted late this week. The Congress, which began March 29, is expected to adjourn by the weekend.

The first report of disharmony at the Congress became available yesterday in a Yugoslav Radio account of the reaction drawn by the Cuban delegate, who called for formation of a joint military force to fight "imperialism."

Commotion ran through the hall," said the Yugoslav account by Milika Sundic. "Of course, nobody agreed with (Armando Hart Davalos') pseudo-revolutionary adventurism. In three days (Hart spoke last Friday) nothing similar has been heard from the rostrum."

The Soviet press reported Hart's appeal deadpan. There has been no public Soviet response to it.