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ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE REPORT

SURVEY OF SOVIET ECONOMISTS
AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS



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FOREWORD

The opportunities for contacts between Western and Soviet economists present a problem for those Western economists who have had no occasion to familiarize themselves with the institutional organization of Soviet economic research activities or with the identification of individual Soviet economists associated with particular fields of interest or with specific research organizations. This report is designed to convey some feeling for the Soviet pattern of research activity and to identify the most recently observed interests and affiliations of some of the major Soviet economists. Not covered in this report are the great number of specialized institutes, the research activities of which are primarily focused on detailed problems of industry, commerce, or agriculture rather than on the broader problems of general interest to most Western economists. Also not covered in the report are the large number of presumably knowledgeable Soviet economists who for one reason or another have not distinguished themselves through numerous published works.

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SURVEY OF SOVIET ECONOMISTS
AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS

I. Introduction

The research activity of Soviet economists is scattered among numerous scientific institutes and research departments subordinated to various parent organizations -- universities, national governmental bodies (Council of Ministers -- Sovet Ministrov, ministries, Gosplan -- Gosudarstvennyy Planovyy Komitet -- State Planning Committee, and other state committees), regional governmental bodies (Councils of National Economy -- Sovety Narodnogo Khozyaystva -- Sovnarkhozes), and even the Communist Party. A number of leading economists are affiliated with more than one organization. They may teach part time in a university, in one of the institutes of the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education, USSR (Ministerstvo Vysshego i Srednego Spetsial'nogo Obrazovaniya SSSR),* or in institutes of other ministries that train accountants, financial workers, planners, and managers. In addition to their teaching activity, the economists may be engaged in the research plan of their own university or institute or in the research plan of another organization, often an institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR (Akademiya Nauk SSSR), or the economic institute of Gosplan. Furthermore, they may act as consultants to one of the economic ministries or state committees, such as the Ministry of Finance (Ministerstvo Finansov), Gosplan, or the Central Statistical Administration (Tsentral'noye Statisticheskoye Upravleniye).

The better known economists and, in general, the better quality research tend to be concentrated in the Institute of Economics (Institut Ekonomiki) of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, which is subordinate to the Council of Ministers of the USSR. The universities and the ministerial economic institutes, the faculties of which devote much of their time to teaching, generally have not attracted the better research economists, although there are notable exceptions. Similarly, regional centers have been unable to lure the better economists away from the attraction that Moscow and Leningrad long have held for the educated elite in general and particularly from the greater opportunity in these cities for the economist to broaden his research contacts.

Nearly all economic research in the USSR is financed directly by the government and is controlled to one degree or another by both the

* Known as the Ministry of Higher Education (Ministerstvo Vysshego Obrazovaniya) before 1959.

Party and the government. This research varies in content from the more generalized economic studies most often originating in the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, to the more specialized technical studies of the ministerial institutes, the locally oriented case studies of the regional institutes, and the propaganda-laden output of the Academy of Social Sciences (Akademiya Obshchestvennykh Nauk), which is subordinated to the Central Committee (Tsentral'nyy Komitet) of the Communist Party. Much of the published results of Soviet economic research is propaganda or is an effort to fit reasonably effective research into an acceptable Marxian mold.

II. Recent Developments in Economic Research

Operating under the handicap of the Marxian ideology, Soviet economists have found themselves increasingly subjected to criticism as the state, in turn, has become increasingly concerned with problems of economic efficiency requiring greater refinement and sophistication in their solution. The inability of the economists to satisfy the growing demands of Party and state, which at first brought only recriminations for failure to provide theoretically well-founded answers to practical problems, has elicited since 1955 a series of more constructive responses from the state.

Specific steps have been taken to bring about a closer correspondence between economic research and actual problems of economic policy-making. The development and application of new techniques of economic analysis, formerly sufficient to brand the innovator as an ideological traitor, now are being encouraged. In the quest for greater economic efficiency, the state has permitted a reopening of old controversies over policies in pricing and investment. The new concern for efficiency also has touched off considerable research to uncover ways of heightening work incentives for labor and management -- a subject previously treated somewhat superficially by economic research organizations.

All of these developments have been aimed at making the product of economic research organizations more useful in the guidance of economic planning. A State Scientific-Economic Council (Gosudarstvennyy Nauchno-Ekonomicheskiy Sovet) was established in 1959, presumably to guide economic research along lines that would more directly support the implementation of policy decisions. I. I. Kuz'min,* a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and formerly Chairman of Gosplan, USSR, was appointed to head the Council. This move to improve the coordination of economic research followed closely after the establishment of a Council

* For an alphabetical listing of all the persons mentioned in this report, see the Index of Economists, pp. 29-30, below.

of Economic Institutes (Sovet Ekonomicheskikh Institutov) that was to sharpen the focus of research on the more pressing major economic problems as well as to facilitate an interchange of ideas among the numerous institutes. I.I. Kuz'min was replaced as head of the State Scientific-Economic Council in April 1960 by A.F. Zasyadko, another deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The mood of the political leadership has been relaxed to permit research economists to shed some of the inhibitions of Marxian theory in favor of a more effective pragmatic approach to economic problems -- even to the extent of permitting a cautious adaptation of some Western economic concepts and tools to the analysis of their own problems. A major response of the economics profession to this new climate has been a rapidly growing interest in the application of mathematics to economic research, particularly in the solution of problems of programming production of enterprises and in the construction of interbranch and interregional economic balances. Although still in its infancy, the program to develop mathematical economics has been given considerable stimulus by the keen interest of V.S. Nemchinov, an influential academician of the Academy of Sciences, USSR; by the capable work of mathematicians and economists under the direction of L.V. Kantorovich at Leningrad State University named for A.A. Zhdanov (Leningradskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet imeni A.A. Zhdanova) and at the Institute of Mathematics (Institut Matematiki) of the Academy of Sciences, USSR; and by the plan to develop a large center for mathematical economics at the new Siberian Department (Sibirskoye Otdeleniye) of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, in Novosibirsk.

Of the various recent developments in Soviet economic research, perhaps none is more revealing of the Party's liberalized attitude than the discussions of value and price during the last 5 years. These discussions, touched off by the remarks of the political leadership at the 20th Party Congress in February 1956, could not have occurred in the stricter ideological climate of a few years ago. A number of the foremost Soviet economists, mostly at the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR (Ya.A. Kronrod, M.Z. Bor, L.M. Gatovskiy, A.D. Kurskiy, T.S. Khachaturov, K.V. Ostrovityanov, D.D. Kondrashev, S.G. Strumilin, and M.V. Kolganov), and others (notably I.S. Malyshev of the Central Statistical Administration, Sh.Ya. Turetskiy of the Moscow State Economic Institute -- Moskovskiy Gosudarstvennyy Ekonomicheskiy Institut, and Z.V. Atlas of the Moscow Financial Institute -- Moskovskiy Finansovyy Institut -- of the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education) have led a vigorous exchange of ideas on this subject at several conferences and in numerous articles. The participants in the discussions, ranging from those who advocate radical changes throughout the price structure by the planners in accordance with the Marxian concept of value to those who venture to suggest the

inclusion of a capital charge in prices, have as yet failed to convince the authorities of any workable substitute for the present system. The growing body of literature on the subject, nevertheless, is likely to influence eventual attempts to improve the price structure.

The Soviet quest for efficiency also has brought new life to the continuing debates as to appropriate criteria for investment choice. Investment conferences, numerous articles, and several decrees seeking to standardize investment procedures attest to the growing attention in the last 5 years to problems of increasing the productivity of investment. From this attention has come a new "typical method" for determining the efficiency of proposed investments (by use of a recoupment period) that has the concurrence of the authorities. Considerable disagreement persists, however, on important basic issues in the investment discussions; particularly in areas hinging on the outcome of the price discussions. Some economists, notably L.V. Kantorovich and I.S. Malyshev, argue for the inclusion of capital charges in prices, and Kantorovich maintains that meaningful interbranch comparisons of the yield of investment can be made if prices reflect scarcity values and planners' preferences in the assortment of goods produced. Most economists, however, believe that a price reform will take a more nearly Marxist line of including a markup over labor costs and that recoupment periods must be determined by the planners according to how much capital investment is allocated to each branch of the economy. In spite of these and other disagreements, the recent attention devoted to problems of investment may lead to improvements in an area of decision-making that long has been guided by multiple criteria with a strong element of subjectivity and often with contradictory results.

The efficiency drive by the Soviet leadership also has had a considerable impact on the conduct of research on problems of incentives for both labor and management. Before 1955, such work as was done on these problems was handled by labor sections in a number of economic research organizations. Virtually nothing of general significance had been accomplished by this activity, and the government had made no move to improve work incentives since the wage reforms immediately following World War II. With the decision in 1955 to initiate a thorough reform of wages and hours, the State Committee of the Council of Ministers, USSR, on Questions of Labor and Wages (Gosudarstvennyy Komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po Voprosam Truda i Zarplata) was established and given broad powers to inspect and control the work of ministries, departments, and enterprises on questions of labor and wages. The Scientific Research Institute of Labor (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Truda), established under this state committee, was given the task of conducting research on the problem of using incentives for raising labor productivity in industry. When the Council of Economic Institutes was organized in 1958, the Institute of Labor was given the job of coordinating the activity of other institutes in this area of research.

The placing of research on the problem of work incentives under the direction of the State Committee on Questions of Labor and Wages -- the governmental unit most directly responsible for the structure of wages, salaries, and premiums -- is perhaps one of the most clear-cut indications of the increasing Soviet desire to utilize the product of economic research in the solution of current problems. The Scientific Research Institute of Labor, in all likelihood, contributed the initial studies which formed the basis of the thorough revision of the wage structure that has been introduced gradually since 1955 and of the series of revisions of salaries and bonuses for managerial-supervisory and engineering-technical employees. The thoroughness and originality of the effort being put into the efficiency drive is reflected particularly in the drastic revision of the bonus system for managers and technicians announced in the fall of 1959 that broadens the criteria for bonus awards to include cost reduction in addition to the traditional test of fulfillment of production goals.

III. Coordination of Research Efforts

In spite of the specialized character of most of the numerous economic institutes, an attempt is made to enlist and coordinate the participation of most of these research organizations in the investigation of one or another current major economic problem.* More than 100 scientific research departments, for example, have been charged with studying various aspects of the problem of raising labor productivity. Academician S.G. Strumilin has been active in the general coordination of this effort. Coordination of the work on problems of production and national economic balances is entrusted to four organizations: the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR;

* A Council of Economic Institutes was organized under the Scientific Research Economic Institute of Gosplan, USSR (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Ekonomicheskiiy Institut Gosplana SSSR -- SREI), at the end of 1958 to supervise this coordination effort. The Council is made up of members of the following organizations: SREI; Council for the Study of Productive Forces of the Academy of Sciences, USSR (Sovet po Izucheniyu Proizvodstvennykh Sil Akademii Nauk SSSR); Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences; Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the Academy of Sciences, USSR (Institut Mirovoy Ekonomiki i Mezhdunarodnykh Otnoshenii Akademii Nauk SSSR); Moscow State Economic Institute; Moscow Engineering Economic Institute named for S. Ordzhonikidze (Moskovskiy Inzhenerno-Ekonomicheskiiy Institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze); Moscow Economic Statistical Institute (Moskovskiy Ekonomiko-Statisticheskiiy Institut); Faculty of Economics of Moscow State University named for M.V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova); Institute of Complex Transportation Problems (Institut Kompleksnykh Transportnykh Problem); and the Scientific Research Institute of Finance (Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Finansovyy Institut) of the Ministry of Finance, USSR.

SREI Gosplan; the Moscow State Economic Institute of the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education; and the Economics Faculty of Moscow State University. A.I. Petrov of SREI Gosplan is involved in this coordination effort.

Similarly, work on the problems of methodology of planning is distributed among SREI Gosplan; the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR; the Moscow State Economic Institute of the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education; the Moscow Financial Institute of the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education; Moscow State University; other economic institutes; and specialists in Gosplan, the Ministry of Finance, the Central Statistical Administration, some sovnarkhozes, and some enterprises. P.S. Ivanov of SREI Gosplan is engaged in the work of coordinating this area of research. A.N. Yefimov, director of SREI Gosplan, has been active in the coordination of the work of eight scientific research establishments on the problem of using the balance method of planning interbranch relationships. Coordination of the work of more than 30 institutes on the problem of economic effectiveness of capital investment lies with the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR. T.S. Khachaturov has been active in this effort. The study of problems of economic competition between the USSR and the US is distributed among the Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the Academy of Sciences, USSR; SREI Gosplan; the Scientific Research Institute of Labor of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers on Questions of Labor and Wages, the Scientific Research Institute for the Study of Market Forces (Kon'yunkturnyy Institut) of the Ministry of Foreign Trade; and the Institute of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Foreign Trade (Institut Vneshney Torgovli Ministerstva Vneshney Torgovli).

The relationship of all of this research activity to the actual decisions of Soviet economic planners is difficult to generalize. In the solving of specific problems within well-defined lines of general economic policy, the research work of the many specialized institutes and the regional economic institutes and much of the applied research of SREI Gosplan probably are used extensively in lower level economic decision-making. In the formulation of major decisions on economic policy, however, economic research probably bears little influence except for feasibility studies such as the recent work of M.M. Sokolov of Moscow State University with regard to the recent abolition of the machine tractor stations (MTS's) that served the equipment needs of the collective farms. Some of the economic research undoubtedly is too far out of touch with current policy to be of use to the planners, such as the work of I.D. Laptev a few years ago that focused on measures to strengthen the MTS's after the decision had been made to abolish the system. Some of the current thought arising from basic research in the economic institutes, however, undoubtedly is transmitted to individuals

in decision-making positions by those economists who hold both research and consulting positions and by those who have moved from research to government positions or in the opposite direction, such as the Director of the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, K.N. Plotnikov, who formerly was a Deputy Minister of Finance.

IV. Location of Soviet Economists

A. Economic Research Organizations

1. Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR

The Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, the citadel of Soviet economics, has a broader charter and a larger number of better known economists than any of the other economic institutes. The institute always has had more than its share of the few Soviet economists included among the small number of scientists elected as academicians or corresponding members of the Academy of Sciences, USSR.*

As in most of the institutes of other subject disciplines associated with the Academy of Sciences, USSR, the economic research activity of this institute emphasizes the more theoretical aspects of major economic problems. Its work is divided among seven sections, as follows: Economic Policy, Industrial Economics, Agricultural Economics, Economics of the Peoples' Democracies, Economics of the Distribution of Productive Forces, Economic Statistics, and History of Economics and Economic Doctrine. The institute publishes the leading Soviet theoretical economic journal, Voprosy ekonomiki (Problems of Economics).

The ideological hazards of theoretical as opposed to applied research in some of the above fields have caused much of the work of this institute to be rather obviously too cautious and devoid of operational

* Of the 172 academicians and 351 corresponding members of the Academy in 1958, only 7 academicians and 13 corresponding members were economists. The academicians were I.I. Kuz'minov, P.P. Maslov, V.S. Nemchinov, K.V. Ostrovityanov, S.G. Strumilin, I.A. Trakhtenberg, and Ye. S. Varga. The corresponding members were A.A. Arzumanyan, V.N. Avdeyev, V.P. D'yachenko, T.S. Khachaturov, L.A. Leont'yev, N.N. Nekrasov, B.N. Nikolayevich, A.I. Pashkov, M.V. Ptukha, D.Ya. Rozenberg, D.P. Shepilov, M.K. Smit-Falkner, and V.N. Starovskiy.

Those academicians and corresponding members not cited elsewhere in this study represent scholars whose names have not been attached to publications or associated with research institutions during the past 5 years. They may be either economists of advanced age who are professionally inactive or economists who are engaged in activities in which publicity is not desired.

significance -- a tendency often lamented in the annual Soviet review of activities of the academy. In an attempt "to secure a more creative development of economic theory and a bolder posing of the economic problems of building a Communist society," the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences in March 1959 resolved to raise its economic institutes (the Institute of Economics and the Institute of World Economics and International Relations) from their present organizational position in the Department of Economics, Philosophy, and Law (Otdeleniye Ekonomicheskikh, Filosofskikh i Pravovyykh Nauk) to that of a separate department. Leading specialists of planning and economic agencies were to be appointed to a bureau that would direct the research activities of the institutes along more productive channels. As late as April 1960, this resolution apparently had not been carried out. The prominent economist, V.S. Nemchinov, who resigned in March 1959 as head of the Department of Economics, Philosophy, and Law, was replaced by a philosopher, P.N. Fedoseyev.

A few of the economists who have been active in directing or performing some of the more recent research work of the Institute of Economics are as follows:

- Plotnikov, K.N. Director of the Institute of Economics; on the editorial board of Voprosy ekonomiki; former Deputy Minister of Finance; former Director of the Institute of Finance, Ministry of Finance; member of an economic delegation to the US, 1959; Soviet representative on ECAFE (Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East), Bangkok, 1955-57.
- Bakulev, G.D. Industrial planning, also at Moscow State University.
- Batyrev, V.M. Expert on banking and finance.
- Belov, A.A. In the section studying the distribution of productive forces; recently concerned with tax and pricing problems.
- Bor, M.Z. Leading specialist in problems of national balances and central planning; also associated with Gosplan; a participant in the recent discussion on price and value.
- Borodin, I.A. In the section on agricultural economics.

- Dmitriyev, M.V. Doctor of Economic Science, Professor of Economic Statistics.
- D'yachenko, V.P. Former director of the institute; on the editorial board of Voprosy ekonomiki; corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, USSR; specialist in banking and finance.
- Gatovskiy, L.M. Former director of the institute; currently a deputy director; chief editor of Voprosy ekonomiki.
- Karotamm, N.G. Recent work in investment problems; on the editorial board of Voprosy ekonomiki.
- Khachaturov, T.S. Recent Director of the Institute of Complex Transportation Problems; on the editorial board of Voprosy ekonomiki; leading specialist in investment and transportation economics; corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, USSR.
- Khromov, P.A. Former director of the institute; interested in problems of regional planning.
- Kochetov, I.V. Expert on transport statistics; in 1957 was head of the Department of Statistics of the Moscow Transport Economic Institute (Moskovskiy Transportno-Ekonomicheskii Institut); also was reported as a member of the Scientific Methodological Council (Nauchno-Metodicheskii Sovet) of the Central Statistical Administration.
- Kolganov, M.V. Participant in national income studies; has been involved in the recent discussions on price and value; also active in affairs at Moscow State University.
- Kondrashev, D.D. Former deputy director of the institute; currently chief of the section on the distribution of productive forces; a major participant in the recent discussion on price and value.
- Kozel'skiy, N.N. (Professional specialty not observed.)
- Kozlov, M.I. In the section on agricultural economics.

Kronrod, Ya.A. Major contributor of studies on the larger aspects of the economics of socialism, social product, and the economic law of socialism; major participant in the recent discussions on price and value; interested in mathematical economics.

Kulikov, A.G. On the editorial board of Voprosy ekonomiki.

Kurskiy, A.D. (Professional specialty not observed.)

Laptev, I.D. Former director of the institute; specialist in agricultural economics; transferred in the summer of 1958 to the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Science named for V.I. Lenin of the Ministry of Agriculture (Vsesoyuznaya Akademiya Sel'skokhozyaystvennykh Nauk imeni V.I. Lenina Ministerstva Sel'skogo Khozyaystva).

Linkun, N.I. Former director of the institute; currently a deputy director.

Manevich, Ye. L. Recent work in labor economics; was chief of the former section on the economics of industry and labor.

Maslova, N.S. Specialist in labor productivity and industrial economics.

Moiseyev, M.I. Does research for the institute; corresponding member of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Science named for V.I. Lenin; specialist in collective farm problems and agricultural planning.

Nemchinov, V.S. Academician of the Academy of Sciences, USSR; former head of the Department of Economics, Philosophy, and Law; specialist in labor economics and statistics; Chairman of the Council for the Study of Productive Forces.

Notkin, A.I. Specialist in the theory of capital formation and labor economics; participant in the recent discussions on price and value.

Ostrovityanov, K.V. Academician of the Academy of Sciences, USSR; a vice-president of the academy; chief editor of Vestnik akademii nauk SSSR (Herald of the Academy of Sciences, USSR); specialist in political economy; active in affairs at Moscow State University.

Pashkov, A.I. Political economist and sociologist; corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, USSR.

Petrov, V.I. Transport economist; currently at the Institute of Complex Transportation Problems.

Ryabushkin, T.V. Chief of the section on economic statistics; on the editorial board of Vestnik statistiki (Herald of Statistics), major contributor to Soviet work on index theory; interested in mathematical economics; member of the Scientific Methodological Council of the Central Statistical Administration.

Samir Labor economist.

Semyenova, S.I. Member of the section on agricultural economics.

Strumilin, S.G. Dean of Soviet economists; Academician of the Academy of Sciences, USSR; specialist in labor economics, economic history, statistics, and other fields; member of the Scientific Methodological Council of the Central Statistical Administration.

Vasyutin, V.F. Professor, chief of the section on economic statistics (in 1957).

Venzher, V.G. In the section on agricultural economics; specialist in agrarian problems and planning.

Yevstaf'yev, G.V. Chief of the section on industrial economics.

2. Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the Academy of Sciences, USSR

The Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, is concerned with economic research on capitalist economies and imparts a strongly ideological flavor in its research. It was originally the Institute of World Economy and World Politics (Institut Mirovogo Khozyaystva i Mirovoy Politiki) under the direction of Ye.S. Varga from 1924 to 1947 and subsequently existed as a section (Economics of Contemporary Capitalism Section) of the Institute of Economics from 1947 to 1956. Emerging under its present title in 1956, the Institute of World Economics and International Relations is now divided into six geographic and six functional sections, the latter

being General Problems of Imperialism, Problems of American Imperialism, Workers' Movement in Capitalist Countries, Agrarian Problems in Contemporary Capitalism, National Colonial Problems, and Current Conditions in Capitalistic Economies. This institute also has not escaped attention in the general spirit of criticism directed at research activities in recent years. I.I. Kuz'min, for example, at the February 1959 Party Congress, accused the institute of inadequate concern for the problems of expanding economic cooperation with capitalist countries.

A few of the economists active in the recent work of the institute are as follows:

- Arzumanyan, A.A. Director of the institute; a former deputy director of the Institute of Economics; corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, USSR; on the editorial board of the journal of this institute, Mirovaya ekonomika i mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya (World Economics and International Relations -- WEIR); specialist in international relations and problems of the working class in capitalist economies; leader of the delegation of Soviet economists to the US in November 1959; former professor at Moscow State University.
- Aboltin, V. Deputy director of the institute; wrote an article for AEA (American Economics Association) on "Economic Aspects of Peaceful Coexistence Between Two Systems."
- Alekseyev, A.M. Specialist in finance and capitalist economies; coordinator of research on problems of economic competition with the West; concerned with problems of comparison of the over-all economic potential of Communist and Free World Blocs; on the editorial board of WEIR; most recently identified with SREI Gosplan.

Bechin, A.I.	Formerly chief of a section of the Institute of Economics dealing with general problems of foreign countries; specialist in the economics of capitalist countries; on the editorial board of WEIR; a deputy director of the institute.
Belyakov, A.S. Kazakevich, V.D.	On the editorial board of WEIR. Specialist in US finance; former professor at Columbia and Cornell Universities.
Khavinson, Ya.S. Kolontai, V.M.	Chief editor of WEIR. In the US section; member of delegation of Soviet economists to the US in November 1959.
Lemin, I.M.	On the editorial board of WEIR.
Lyubimov, V.V.	On the editorial board of WEIR.
Manyakyan, A.A.	On the editorial board of WEIR.
Mendel'son, L.	Chief of the section on general problems of imperialism; specialist in economic cycles; prolific writer -- more than 60 books.
Nikitin, S.M.	In the US section; interested in mathematical economics.
Rubenshtein, M.I.	Chief of the US section; specialist in economic planning, internal trade, and international trade; member of delegation of Soviet economists to the US, 1959.
Skorov, G.Ye.	On the editorial board of WEIR.
Sokolov, I.A.	Deputy chief editor of WEIR.
Solodovnikov, V.	A deputy director of the institute.
Varga, Ye.S.	Former director of the institute; Academician of the Academy of Sciences, USSR; still participates in the affairs of the institute; senior Soviet expert on economics of capitalism.

3. Institute of Complex Transportation Problems of the Academy of Sciences, USSR

The Institute of Complex Transportation Problems of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, which was established within the last several years to study problems in coordinating the development of the Soviet

transport system and ways of obtaining the most efficient use of existing facilities, is one of a number of specialized institutes, laboratories, and commissions in the Department of Technical Sciences (Otdel'eniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk) of the Academy of Sciences, USSR. This institute has been a target of major criticism during most of its short life. A recent change of directors may have been a response to this dissatisfaction. T.S. Khachaturov, the former director, has been active in fields other than transport, however, and may have been freed of the directorship to work on broader problems of investment and industrial development at the Institute of Economics. A number of transport economists continue to work in the Institute of Economics rather than in the Institute of Complex Transportation Problems. The new director of the latter institute is I.I. Belousov. Professor I.V. Vasil'yevskiy is in charge of research on Western transportation; V.I. Petrov works on carrier coordination problems; and V.I. Dmitriyev works on freight traffic planning.

4. Institutes of Economics of the Academies of Sciences of the Union Republics

Each of the Union Republics except the-Moldavian SSR and the RSFSR has an Academy of Sciences, the activities of which are supervised by the Academy of Sciences, USSR. Most of these Academies of Sciences contain an Institute of Economics. In lieu of having academies, the Moldavian SSR has a research affiliate and the RSFSR has 10 affiliates and a Siberian Department, all subordinated directly to the Academy of Sciences, USSR. The recently established Siberian Department in Novosibirsk has an Institute of Economics and Organization of Production (Institut Ekonomiki i Organizatsii Proizvodstva) under the direction of G.A. Prudenskiy, but the affiliates generally do not contain Institutes of Economics.

Although the Institutes of Economics of the Academies of Sciences of the various Union Republics are charged with work on problems of national significance, such as problems of raising labor productivity and of improving the criteria of investment, and although their work is coordinated to some degree with that of other institutes,* they generally are concerned only with local aspects of such problems. Typical of the organization and work that might be found in these institutes is that of the Institute of Economics of the Belorussian Academy of Sciences.

* Much of this coordination is performed by the Council for Coordinating the Scientific Work (Sovet po Koordinatsii Nauchnoy Deyatel'nosti) of the Academies of Sciences of the Union Republics, which is under the Academy of Sciences, USSR. The Chairman of this council is A.N. Nesmeyanov, President of the Academy of Sciences, USSR.

Its staff of about 50 workers is distributed among four sections, as follows: Political Economy, Economics of Heavy Industry, Economics of Light Industry, and Geographical Distribution of Production. The following major studies published by the institute in the last few years illustrate the specialized nature of research: Development of Belorussian Industry, Prospects for Beet Growing and Development of the Sugar Industry in the Belorussian SSR, Essays on the Economic Geography of the Belorussian SSR, Problems of Increasing Labor Productivity and Reducing Costs in the Peat Industry of the Belorussian SSR, and On Cooperation in the Processing and Organization of Combined Production in Motor Vehicle and Tractor Industry Enterprises of the Belorussian SSR.

The location of the Institutes of Economics of the Academies of Sciences of the Union Republics and the Directors of the institutes, where known, are as follows:

<u>Academy</u>	<u>Location of the Institute of Economics</u>	<u>Director of the Institute of Economics</u>
Ukrainian	Kiev	Nesterenko, A.A.
Uzbek	Tashkent	Dzhamalov, O.B.
Turkmen	Ashkhabad	Annaklychev, A.A.
Tadzhik	Stalinabad	N.A.
Lithuanian	Vil'nyus	Meshkauskas, K.
Latvian	Riga	Dzerve, P.P.
Kirgiz	Frunze	Lailiyev, D.S.
Kazakh	Alma-Ata	Tolybekov, S.Ye.
Georgian	Tbilisi	Gugushvili, P.
Estonian	Tartu	Antons, R.I.
Belorussian	Minsk	Kovalevskiy, G.T.
Azerbaijdzhan	Baku	Guseynov, G.T.
Armenian	Yerevan	Marykhyan, A.O.

5. Scientific Research Economic Institute of Gosplan, USSR

The Scientific Research Economic Institute of Gosplan, USSR, created in 1955 along with other institutes,* quickly has

* The Scientific Research Institute of Labor under the State Committee of the Council of Ministers on Questions of Labor and Wages and the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Economics (Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Ekonomiki Sel'skogo Khozyaystva) of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

become one of the most active and influential of the many Soviet institutes of economic research. Its broad charter -- to generalize on the experience of planning the national economy and to suggest methods of resolving planning problems -- permits it to participate in nearly all aspects of economic research. The institute is charged specifically with planning and coordinating research work in problems of constructing national economic balances, in developing methods of determining norms for labor and materials, in promoting interbranch and interregional economic relationships, in problems of technical progress and methods of determining the economic effectiveness of new techniques, and in problems of planning in the countries of the Soviet Bloc and of economic competition between Bloc and non-Bloc countries. In addition, the institute is charged with promoting scientific propaganda on the progress of the socialist economy and with the organization of conferences on the most important problems of planning.

The institute is organized into the following four research areas: the Department of Methodology and General Planning, the Department of Industry, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department for the Distribution of Productive Forces. A few of the approximately 300 scientific workers in the institute are as follows:

Yefimov, A.N.	Director of the institute.
Alekseyev, A.M.	Head of the section on economic competition; formerly with the Institute of World Economics and International Relations.
Ambartsumov, A.M.	(Professional specialty not observed.)
Bogomolov, O.T.	Interested in economic competition.
Braginskiy, B.I.	Chief of the section on statistics.
Ivanov, P.S.	Monitors work on the methodology of planning; on the editorial board of <u>Planovoye khozyaystvo</u> (Planned Economy); a deputy chairman of Gosplan.
Ioffe, Ya.A.	Specialist in comparative economic systems.
Krylov, P.N.	Chief of the section on statistics in 1957.
Lyubimov, N.P.	Senior scientific worker; interested in statistics.
Muromtsev, M.N.	Chief of the section dealing with foreign economies and foreign economic literature.

Obolenskiy, K.P.	Specialist in economic indexes; on the editorial board of <u>Planovoye khozyaystvo</u> .
Petrov, A.I.	A deputy director of the institute; specialist in measurement of industrial production; coordinator of research on production and national economic planning; on the editorial board of <u>Planovoye khozyaystvo</u> .
Tolkachev, A.S.	A deputy director of the institute.
Val'yuzhenich, Ye.N.	Agricultural economist.
Vinogradov, N.V.	(Professional specialty not observed.)
Yeremeyev, K.I.	Labor economist.
Zaremba, S.A.	(Professional specialty not observed.)

6. Moscow State Economic Institute of the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education, USSR

The Moscow State Economic Institute of the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education, USSR, created in 1945 from the old Moscow Planning Institute (Moskovskiy Planovyy Institut) of Gosplan, is primarily an educational establishment supplying technically trained personnel for Gosplan and for ministerial and industrial positions. By contrast, university departments of economics mainly train Party economic specialists. The institute trains economists in the following five faculties: General Economics (political economy, economic planning, and labor), Economics of Industry and Transport, Economics of Agriculture, Economics of Finance, and Economics and Planning of State Supplies. Although the faculty is primarily pedagogical, a few of its members, such as A.M. Birman, I.G. Malyy, and Sh.Ya. Turetskiy, are regular contributors to the Soviet basic economic research effort. I.G. Malyy heads the Department of Statistics and N.S. Buzulukov is the director of the institute. N.S. Buzulukov also is the chief editor of Ekonomicheskiye nauki (Economic Sciences), a journal of the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education, USSR.

7. Moscow Financial Institute of the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education, USSR

The Moscow Financial Institute of the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education, USSR, is one of a number of pedagogical institutes of finance and other specialties operated by this ministry in Moscow and elsewhere (such as the Leningrad Financial Economic

Institute -- Leningradskiy Finansovo-Ekonomicheskii Institut). This group of institutes should be distinguished from the specialized scientific research institutes subordinate to other ministries, such as the Scientific Research Institute of Finance subordinate to the Ministry of Finance, USSR. The Moscow Financial Institute of the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education was organized in 1946 by combining the Moscow Financial Economic Institute (Moskovskiy Finansovo-Ekonomicheskii Institut) and the Moscow Credit Economic Institute (Moskovskiy Kreditno-Ekonomicheskii Institut). In 1953 the Moscow Financial Institute had five faculties, as follows: Finance Economic, Credit Economic, Accounting Economic, International Finance, and Accounting and Computer Work. The number of faculties has since been reduced to three, as follows: Finance, Credit and Banking, and Accounting. In addition to performing the teaching duties associated with a student body of approximately 1,500, the members of the faculties maintain contacts with banks, government agencies, and financial departments of enterprises. A few of the faculty members are as follows:

Atlas, Z.V.	Professor of Money.
Margulis, A.	Professor of Accounting.
Maslov, P.P.	Chairman of the Department of Statistics; Academician of the Academy of Sciences, USSR.
Rusovskiy	Specialist in Banking; also serves as consultant to Gosbank and to the Ministry of Finance.
Scharrer	Specialist in problems of capital investment.
Usoskin, M.	On the editorial board of <u>Den'gi i kredit</u> (Money and Credit); expert on banking.

8. Scientific Research Institute of Finance of the Ministry of Finance, USSR

The Scientific Research Institute of Finance of the Ministry of Finance, USSR, located in Moscow, was established in 1936 to provide solutions for pressing financial problems. Since then this institute has acquired a number of duties including the implementation and the dissemination of the achievements of leading financial workers and of basic research in finance and the collecting and interpreting of statistical material on the budget, taxes, credit, money circulation, and wages in Soviet Bloc and major non-Bloc countries. In addition to its major publications -- usually generalizations of work experiences

in the financial system -- the institute publishes periodic surveys of financial and currency conditions in foreign countries. The work of the institute is divided among the following four sections: Budgetary Finance; Finance of Branches of the Economy of the USSR; Credit and Monetary Circulation in the USSR; and Finance, Money, and Credit in Foreign States. The director of the institute, A.V. Bachurin, also is on the editorial board of the journal of the Ministry of Finance, Finansy SSSR (Finances of the USSR), and a faculty member at Moscow State University. An economist with the Ministry of Finance, V. Barmin, also is active in the work of the institute.

9. Moscow Institute of National Economy Named for G.V. Plekhanov

The Moscow Institute of National Economy named for G.V. Plekhanov (Moskovskiy Institut Narodnogo Khozyaystva imeni G.V. Plekhanova), the basic organization for handling training and research in the economics of trade and commerce during the early years of the Soviet state, gave up various aspects of its research and training programs during the early 1930's to a number of newly formed specialized institutes. This institute is still regarded, however, as one of the main institutes for the investigation of problems of internal trade. Originally under the Ministry of Higher Education, the institute was subordinated to the Ministry of Trade, USSR, from 1953 until the abolition of that ministry in 1958.* The pedagogical effort -- a large part of the total activity of the institute -- is organized into the following four faculties: Management, Economics of Trade, Theoretical Economics, and Technology. A.I. Fefilov, a former editor of the journal Sovetskaya trgovlya (Soviet Trade), is the director of the institute. B.I. Pashkov is Dean of the Faculty of Economics of Trade. P.K. Druzhinin, a professor at the institute, is a specialist in trade statistics.

10. Scientific Research Institute for the Study of Market Forces of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, USSR

The Scientific Research Institute for the Study of Market Forces of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, USSR, located in Moscow, performs research in the economics of foreign trade and trade policies of foreign states. This institute, the director of which is N.V. Orlov, supplies the Ministry of Foreign Trade with information on the conditions of commodity markets in order to aid the carrying out of foreign

* The research institutes of the various ministries that have been abolished during the last several years generally have been placed under Gosplan, under the remaining ministries, under committees of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, or under the sovnarkhozes.

trade operations. The institute is divided into the following six sections: Economics of Foreign States, Commodity Markets, Prices, Foreign Commercial Information, Statistics, and Study of Foreign Firms. The institute regularly publishes Byulleten' stranoy kommercheskoy informatsii (Bulletin of Foreign Commercial Information) and a series of occasional papers devoted to more complete studies of commercial conditions. The journal of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Vneshnyaya trgovlya (Foreign Trade), also provides an outlet for the work of this institute.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade also has an Academy of Foreign Trade (Akademiya Vneshney Torgovli) in Moscow that is almost exclusively devoted to educational activities and, in addition, an Institute of Foreign Trade in Leningrad that specializes in training more advanced students and engages in a limited amount of research work. Virtually all of the theoretical work in international economics, however, is conducted by the Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the Academy of Sciences, USSR.*

11. All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Economics of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences Named for V.I. Lenin of the Ministry of Agriculture, USSR

The All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Economics of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences named for V.I. Lenin of the Ministry of Agriculture, USSR, established in April 1955 in Moscow, has a broad system of affiliates and supporting centers and a large staff of 800, of which about 350 are scientific workers. The mission of this institute -- the study of the broader problems of agricultural development not covered by the large number of more specialized institutes in Moscow or by the zonal institutes and experimental stations in each oblast, kray, and autonomous republic -- is well illustrated by the summary plan of work for the institute in 1959, which set forth 15 basic research themes, as follows: improvements in patterns of agricultural production among oblasts; appraisal of agricultural measures and systems of economic control in collective and state farms of different zones; appraisal of land and measures for improving its utilization; improvements of the organization of meat production; improvements in the utilization of labor resources in agriculture; problems of the guaranteed money wage and standardization of labor; improvements in the utilization of agricultural equipment; problems of reducing costs and perfecting agricultural prices; problems of complex mechanization, automation, and the introduction of new equipment in agriculture; economic basis for capital investment and the obtaining of material-technical supplies in agriculture; progressive forms of economic accounting and wage

* See IV, A, 2, p. 11, above.

payments in state farms; improvement in the patterns of specialization on state farms; heightening the economic effectiveness of production in the new lands; improvement in planning, accounting, and introduction of cost accountability (khozraschet) on collective farms; and strengthening and developing collective farm forms of property.

Extensive recent criticism of the accomplishments of this institute indicates that its research plans are considerably more impressive than its ability to produce acceptable solutions to major Soviet agricultural problems. The press has accused the institute of inadequate attention to virtually every one of the themes in its 1959 program. This criticism of the institute's research activity, however, overlooks its positive contribution to the Lenin All-Union Academy in the accomplishment of the academy's role of coordination and direction of all agricultural research in the large network of agricultural organizations throughout the USSR.

A few of the economists associated with the Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Economics are as follows:

Tulupnikov, A.P.	Director of the institute; member of the Scientific Methodological Council of the Central Statistical Administration.
Boyev, V.	Chief of the section on prices.
Gavrilov, V.	A deputy director of the institute.
Kolesnev, S.G.	Academician of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences.
Laptev, I.D.	Academician of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences; Academic Secretary of the Department of Economics and Organization of Agricultural Production of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences (hence, superior to Tulupnikov, whose institute is in this department).
Loza, G.M.	Corresponding member of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences; on the editorial board of the journal of the Ministry of Agriculture, <u>Ekonomika sel'skogo khozyaystva</u> (Economics of Agriculture).
Moiseyev, M.I.	Corresponding member of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

Nemchinov, V.S.	Academician of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences (for other positions, see pp. 3, 8, and 10, above).
Obolenskiy, K.P.	Associated with the Agricultural Section of Gosplan (chief, 1956), and with this institute in 1955 and 1959.
Okhapkin, K.	Chief of the section on setting norms for wages and labor.
Romanenko, I.N.	Corresponding member of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences.
Tikhomirov, M.I.	Corresponding member of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

12. Scientific Research Institute of Labor of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers, USSR, on Questions of Labor and Wages

The Scientific Research Institute of Labor of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers, USSR, on Questions of Labor and Wages and its parent organization, the state committee, both located in Moscow, were created in 1955 to give greater emphasis to labor and wage problems that formerly were handled mainly by Gosplan. Before July 1957 the work of the Institute appeared mainly in Sotsialisticheskiy trud (Socialist Labor), the monthly journal of the state committee. Since that time the institute has issued its own monthly publication, Byulleten' nauchnoy informatsii: trud i zarabotnaya plata (Bulletin of Scientific Information on Labor and Wages). In addition to its own research program, this institute has been charged by the Council of Economic Institutes (under SREI, Gosplan) with the coordination of all basic research work of other organizations on the general problem of exploiting reserves for the growth of labor productivity in industry.

Because of the large number of research organizations engaged in labor and wage research, other institutes have been assigned tasks of coordinating basic research on other major labor topics. In 1959, about 190 scientific research institutes (attached to the Academy of Sciences, USSR; to the Academies of the various Union Republics; to Gosplan USSR; to the Gosplans of the various Union Republics; to state committees; to sovnarkhozes; and to higher educational institutions) and 850 norm-setting research organizations were engaged in one or another of about 600 separate labor and wage topics. Coordination of research on the basic theme of improving the methodology

of planning labor productivity in industry is charged to the Moscow Engineering Economic Institute named for S. Ordzhonikidze and to the Moscow State Economic Institute; on the basic theme of labor productivity in agriculture, to the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR; and on the theme of statistical measurement of labor productivity, to the Moscow Economic Statistical Institute.

The greatest concentration of research on labor and wage problems, nevertheless, is in the Scientific Research Institute of Labor. This institute has drawn up a basic research plan containing nine major divisions for the period of the Seven Year Plan (1959-65), as follows: labor productivity, labor organization, technical labor norms, organization of wages, improvement in the organization and mechanization of the management of labor, labor resources and their distribution and utilization, raising the material well-being of workers, labor problems in countries of the Soviet Bloc, and labor problems of non-Bloc countries.

A few of the economists recently noted in this institute are as follows:

Aron, Ye.	In the section on labor in capitalist countries.
Kapustin, Ye.I	A deputy director of the institute.
Karapetyan, A.Kh.	Interested in mathematical economics.
Kats, A.I.	Specialist on productivity.
Petrochenko, P.F.	A deputy director of the institute.
Pisarev, I.Yu.	Research on real income and labor welfare.
Shishkin, N.I.	Research on problems of distribution and utilization of labor.
Shkurkov	Chief of the section on wages.

13. Moscow Economic Statistical Institute of the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education, USSR

The Moscow Economic Statistical Institute of the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education, USSR, primarily a training center for statisticians for industry, agriculture, trade, and transport positions, is included in this report because of its central role in coordinating Soviet research in statistical methodology by virtue both of being a member of the Council of Economic Institutes and of its specific assignment as coordinator of research on problems of measuring labor productivity.

The senior faculty members of the institute are as follows:

Ovsiyenko, V.Ye.	Director of the institute.
Baklanov, G.I.	Chief of the Department of Industrial Statistics.
Yevstigneyev, G.P.	Chief of the Department of Machine Accounting.
Zhebrak, M.Kh.	Chief of the Department of Book-keeping Accounting.
Kuznetsova, T.M.	Chief of the Department of Trade and Transport Statistics.
Maksimova, V.N.	Chief of the Department of Agricultural Statistics.
Novikov, V.S.	Deputy director of the institute.

14. Moscow State University Named for M.V. Lomonosov

The economics faculty of Moscow State University named for M.V. Lomonosov -- like faculties at all Soviet universities and institutes of higher learning -- must fulfill an annual research plan in addition to its teaching duties. Illustrative of the content of such plans is the Seven Year Plan for scientific research by the various departments or chairs (kafedra) of the economics faculty of Moscow State University for the period 1959-65.

All departments are to participate in work on problems of the law of development of the socialist society, which include problems of the theory of commodity production and the law of value under socialism, problems of differential land rents, and khozraschet (cost accounting) as a method of economizing. The Department of Economics of Foreign Countries and some of the members of the Department of Political Economy are to study the laws and peculiarities of the transformation from capitalism to socialism in the European Satellites. The Department of Agricultural Economics and some members of the Department of Political Economy will work on the long-term strengthening and development of the kolkhoz economy, including problems of specialization and distribution of agricultural production, factors of growth of labor productivity, and the calculation of costs of agricultural production.

Various departments of the economics faculty will work on the problem of new techniques and their utilization by the basic sectors of industry. Data from the economics institutes and project planning institutes will be studied and systematized. This work will be headed by the Department of Economics and Planning of Industry.

The Department of Statistics and the Department of Accounting and Analysis of Economic Activity of Socialist Enterprises will work on the problem of uncovering economic reserves. This work will include research on the problems of raising the productivity of labor, lowering the cost of production, improving the utilization of productive capacity, materials, and the like.

Some of the approximately 60 members of the economics faculty are as follows:

Sokolov, M.M.	Dean of the economics faculty since 1954; also head of the Department of Economics and Planning of Socialist Agriculture since 1947.
Atlas, Z.V.	Specialist in finance, Department of Political Economy.
Bachurin, A.V.	Specialist in finance; also Director of the Scientific Research Institute of Finance.
Bakulev, G.D.	Specialist in the economic planning of industry.
Boyarskiy, A.Ya.	Specialist in statistics and mathematical economics; member of the Scientific Methodological Council of the Central Statistical Administration.
Dragilev, M.S.	Chief of the section on capitalism.
Khudokormov, G.N.	(Professional specialty not observed.)
Kolganov, M.V.	Specialist in national income, pricing, and value theory.
Koshelev, F.P.	Professor in the Department of Political Economy.
Kumachenko, Ya.	(Professional specialty not observed.)
Lyapunov	(Professional specialty not observed.)
Osad'ko, M.P.	Interested in wage problems in agriculture.
Ostrovityanov, K.V.	In the Department of Political Economy.
Polyanskiy	Specialist in economic history.
Rudenko, G.F.	(Professional specialty not observed.)

Savenskiy, D.V.	Chief of the Department of Statistics; member of the Scientific Methodological Council of the Central Statistical Administration.
Spiridonova, N.S.	(Professional specialty not observed.)
Tatur, S.K.	Chief of the Department of Accounting and Analysis of Economic Activity of Socialist Enterprises.
Tsagolov, N.A.	Chief of the Department of Political Economy.

15. Leningrad State University Named for A.A. Zhdanov

The economics faculty of Leningrad State University named for A.A. Zhdanov -- like faculties of universities in the major cities throughout the USSR -- engages in scientific work, much of which is directed at problems of the sovnarkhoz or specific enterprises in its region. The economics faculty of Leningrad State University, however, is currently of special interest because of the initiative it has taken in promoting the application of mathematical methods in Soviet economics. Working closely with the mathematics-mechanics faculty and the calculator-computer center at the university, the economics faculty has created a Laboratory for the Utilization of Mathematical Methods in Economics. A major activity of this laboratory is its educational section, which prepares specialists in economic calculation. Its students have been drawn from final-year students in the university; from scientific workers in Gosplan and the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences, USSR; and from the European Satellites.

The pioneer laboratory at Leningrad State University is the major training ground for mathematical economists who will supply the needs of the growing number of institutes that are beginning to employ mathematical methods in economic analysis. The research plan of the Institute of Economics of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, envisions the development of this institute as a major center for research in methods of utilizing mathematics in interbranch balances for regional economic planning and in the study of problems of the effectiveness of capital investment. Other organizations that have begun to explore the use of mathematical methodology in economic research are SREI Gosplan; the Institute of Complex Transportation Problems; Moscow State Economic Institute; the Institute of Electronic Managerial Machines (Institut Elektronnykh Upravlyayushchikh Mashin) of the Academy of Sciences, USSR; and the Economics Section of the Council for Cybernetics (Sovet po Kibernetike) of the Academy of Sciences, USSR.

Some of the economists who have been most active in promoting the development of mathematical economics in these organizations are as follows: A.Ya. Boyarskiy of Moscow State University; S.M. Nikitin of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations; V.D. Belkin of the Laboratory of Managerial Machines and Systems (Laboratoriya Upravlyayushchikh Mashin i Sistem) of the Academy of Sciences, USSR; A.Kh. Karapetyan of the Scientific Research Institute of Labor; Ya.A. Kronrod of the Institute of Economics; I.G. Malyy of Moscow State Economic Institute; and V.A. Sobol' of the Central Statistical Administration. L.V. Kantorovich, mathematician and corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, and his assistant, A.A. Korbut of Leningrad State University, have been major advocates of the use of linear programming in economics. V.V. Novozhilov and V.A. Zalgaller, also of Leningrad State University, also have been active in this field.

Some of the members of the economics faculty of Leningrad State University are as follows:

Vorotilov, V.A.	Dean of the economics faculty.
Aleshin, I.V.	Specialist in the theory of socialism.
Andreyev, B.S.	Assistant dean, economics faculty.
Blaykhman, L.S.	In the Department of Branches of the Economy.
Korbut, A.A.	Mathematical economics.
Kotov, I.V.	(Professional specialty not observed.)
Novozhilov, V.V.	Mathematical economics.
Zaostrovtssev, P.G.	(Professional specialty not observed.)
Zalgaller, V.A.	Mathematical economics.

B. Government Ministries, Councils, and Committees

Although most Soviet economic research is conducted by institutes and educational organizations such as those included in this report, some prominent economists directly associated with government ministries, councils, committees, and the like, command attention either for their own research activity or for their role in influencing the research work of others.

Leading personnel in the Central Statistical Administration, which has no economic institute attached to it, are particularly illustrative of this group of economists. The Director of the Central

Statistical Administration, V.N. Starovskiy, is the dean of Soviet statisticians and a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, USSR. He is an active participant in economic-statistical conferences and is in close contact with the statistical research conducted by the Central Statistical Administration. A deputy director of the Central Statistical Administration, I.S. Malyshev, has been a major contributor to the body of Soviet literature on the law of value in a planned economy. Another deputy director, V.F. Monakhov, is on the editorial board of the journal of the Central Statistical Administration, Vestnik statistiki (Herald of Statistics). Still another deputy director, L.M. Volodarskiy, is on the editorial board of the journal of Gosplan, Planovoye khozyaystvo. V.A. Sobol', the chief editor of Vestnik statistiki, is Chief of the National Income Section of the Central Statistical Administration and a major contributor to work on national income. Other leading personnel of this organization who have contributed to discussions of current Soviet economic problems are I.I. Kalinin, Chief of the Section of Communal Housing Statistics; A.F. Ul'yanova, Chief of the Section of Labor and Wage Statistics; I.Ya. Matyukha, Chief of the Section of Budget Statistics; V.V. Dzha-paridze, Deputy Chief of the Industrial Statistics Section; and A.A. Belyakov, Chief of the Section on Statistics of Material Supplies and Inventories.

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