setup. In other words, there may be some legislation required to prevent it. In other words if we cannot hold inflation with monetary and fiscal policies, then we may have to go into some controls.

But I do think that the trouble is more severe without the economic growth, really, although I see that economic growth is necessary. Sometimes, you wonder, economic growth for what? And in what direction? In what sector? It will depend very much on that, I believe, as to whether or not we'll have inflationary tendencies. Does that answer your question?

QUESTION: I have heard quite frequently that the gross national product is deceiving in that it includes services and tends to throw a person off in actually telling the vitality of the economy. Would you please comment on that?

DR. POPPE: No, I do not think it is deceiving, because it also indicates the standard of living. The gross national product as measured in the Soviet Union does not include services, and limits itself just to the actual production that is taking place. We maintain that services should be in there so as to indicate the level of prosperity at which we are. And the services component of the gross national product indicates the maturity and the advance of the economy. Consequently, it has greater value than it has disadvantages, in measuring it. Of course, it has been said that if we all start ironing each other's pants we get lost in a big gross national product; that's true. But there must be a balance; that's an obvious thing, isn't it?

QUESTION: I am troubled by the assumption that investment is equal to savings which we make here for the purposes of considering an employment situation. Now, it appears to me that this is an assumption which you cannot make if you're considering monetary policy. Could you reconcile this for me, please?

DR. POPPE: I wondering how I can best attack your question. It's similar to