

I. THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

China is known for her vast territory, rich natural resources, large population and long history. There are 22 provinces, including Taiwan which is to be liberated, 5 autonomous regions including the Tibetan Autonomous Region now in preparation, and 2 municipalities. She has a population of more than 650 million, or about one-fourth of mankind and an area of 9.6 million square kilometres, one-fourteenth of the world's total or the size of Europe. On this large expanse of land there are over 1,600 million mou of arable land; 1,600 rivers covering the country like a spider's web and many lakes affording the people facilities for navigation and irrigation; a long coastline leading to many foreign countries; a rich variety of mineral resources, and so on.

History bears witness to the fact that China is one of the advanced countries of the world with the longest continuous economic and cultural history. Her history provable by written sources alone covers more than 4,000 years. But during the past one hundred years, owing to foreign imperialist aggression and the reactionary rule of the feudal landlord class and the bureaucrat-capitalist class, China gradually degenerated into a semi-colonial, semi-feudal country with a backward economy and culture and the people lived under exceedingly wretched conditions.

The economy of old China was very backward. Her industry remained at a very low stage of development and she had no heavy industry of her own. Agricultural production was as backward as in mediaeval times. Before liberation the highest annual production of steel in China was only 923,000 tons; of coal, 61,880,000 tons; of electric power, less than 6,000 million kwh; of grain, 277,400 million catties; and of cotton, less than 17 million tan. The backward economy of old China was not free from the scourge of destructive forces. During the wars launched against the Chinese people by the Japanese imperialists and Kuomintang reactionaries, which lasted for more than ten years, the country was seriously damaged. At the time of liberation in 1949, grain and soya bean production declined by 25 per cent and cotton production dropped by 48 per cent in comparison with the previous peak figures. Industrial production declined even more. Output of the means of production decreased by 50 per cent. Compared with pre-liberation peak figures the percentage of the decreases in production of the following important items were: steel, 83 per cent; pig iron, 86 per cent; coal, 48 per cent; electric power, 28 per cent; cement, 71 per cent; cotton cloth, 32 per cent; and sugar, 52 per cent. These decreases, combined with the runaway

inflation caused by the reactionary Kuomintang, reduced the living standards of the working people to a very low level.

Under the brilliant leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and after long and difficult revolutionary struggles, the courageous and industrious Chinese people eventually won the great victory of the people's democratic revolution in 1949, overthrew the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucrat-capitalism, and founded the great People's Republic of China which is led by the working class and is based on a worker-peasant alliance. From then on the Chinese people, numbering a quarter of the world's population, have stood up; semi-colonial, semi-feudal old China has gone for good; and the history of the development of the Chinese people has turned a new leaf. During the past ten years, under the guidance of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people have displayed intense enthusiasm for work and great creative ability. They have recorded remarkable achievements in socialist construction while they were winning a speedy victory in socialist revolution. The backward state of the national economy inherited from old China has begun to show conspicuous changes.

As soon as the People's Republic of China was founded, measures were taken to abrogate the special privileges of the imperialist, and all enterprises of the bureaucrat-capitalists were confiscated and changed into enterprises of the socialist state economy which are owned by all the people. Meanwhile measures were also taken to heal the wounds of war and begin the difficult task to national economic rehabilitation. The latter task was successfully completed in three years. During the period 1949-1952 the gross output value of industry increased 48.5 per cent. By 1952 most of the major products of industry and agriculture had either been restored to their previous levels or had actually surpassed pre-liberation records.

In 1953 the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung put forward the general line for the transition period: to gradually carry out the socialist industrialization and to gradually complete the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce over a fairly long period of time. Under the guidance of this general line the First Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy was launched and its targets were successfully overfilled in 1957. During the period 1952-1957 the gross output value of industry increased 128 per cent, an average annual increase of 18 per cent, and the gross output value of agriculture increased by 25 per cent, an annual increase of 4.5 per cent. Great progress was also made in other spheres of the economy as well as in culture. During the First Five-Year Plan the preliminary foundations were laid for socialist industrialization,

and the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce were virtually completed.

The year 1958 was the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy, which was drafted on a much larger scale than the First Five-Year Plan. Under the guidance of the Party's general line of socialist construction and on the basis of the successful fulfillment of the First Five-Year Plan, the people of the whole country made an all-round big leap forward in the national economy to an extent unknown in the history of China. The combined gross output value of industry and agriculture increased by 48 per cent in one year, of which the increase in the gross output value of industry was 66 per cent, exceeding the total increase, in absolute terms, of the entire First Five-Year Plan period; the increase in gross output value of agriculture was 25 per cent, which was comparable to the total growth achieved in the First Five-Year Plan period. The increase in the main industrial and agricultural items was considerably greater than in any previous year. In 1958 investment in capital construction increased by a record 93 per cent. The all-round big leap forward in the national economy in 1958 not only greatly increased the material and technical base of China but also shortened the time required to build socialism.

In 1959 China's national economy continued to leap forward on the basis of the big leap forward of 1958. According to the readjusted plan proposed by the Eighth Plenary Session of the Eight Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and adopted by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress the gross output value of industry in 1959 will amount to 147,000 million yuan, an increase of 25.6 per cent over 1958. Steel production (not including production by indigenous methods) will amount to 12 million tons, an increase of 4 million tons or 50 per cent over 1958. Coal production will amount to 335 million tons, an increase of 65 million tons or 24 per cent over 1958. Although agricultural production has been seriously hampered by floods and drought, efforts will still be made to have grain and cotton production increase by about 10 per cent over 1958, a year of unusually good harvests. During the big leap forward of 1958 the targets for 1962, as set down in the Second Five-Year Plan, for grain, coal, lumber, and salt were already fulfilled. The successful carrying out of the plan for 1959 will enable the targets originally set for 1962 to be exceeded, reached, or approximated by 1959 for the following items: steel, metallurgical equipment, power-generating equipment, metal-cutting tools, cotton yarn, machine-made paper and cotton. In other words, the main targets of the Second Five-Year Plan will be practically fulfilled in three years ahead of schedule. The achievements made during the big leap forward of 1958 and the continued leap forward in 1959 make it possible to realize, in the main, the original goal to

overtake Britain in 15 years in the quantity of the major items of industrial production in about ten years, and to overfulfill the targets of the 12-Year Programme of Agricultural Development originally planned for fulfillment by 1967 considerably ahead of schedule.

The achievements made in socialist construction in the past decade are very great.

The productive capacity developed in the last ten years surpassed the total productive capacity that had been developed in China for several thousand years before liberation. From 1950 to 1958 the total investment in capital construction made by the government was 89,500 million yuan, a sum equivalent to the value of over 900 million liang¹ of gold. The value of new fixed assets amounted to 71,900 million yuan, of which industrial fixed assets added up to 34,360 million yuan, 2.7 times as much as the value of industrial fixed assets accumulated in the last one hundred years of old China. In 1958 the national income increased 250 per cent over the figures of 1949, an annual increase of 14.9 per cent. In the same year the combined gross output of industry and agriculture was 184,100 million yuan, an increase of 340 per cent over 1949. Output of industry alone had a total value of 117,000 million yuan, an increase of 830 per cent over 1949 and the figure for agricultural production was 67,100 million yuan, an increase of 130 per cent over 1949. The increase in the main items of industrial and agricultural production was particularly large. Comparing production figures of 1958 with 1948, the following increases were recorded: steel (not including steel produced by indigenous methods) increased 4,960 per cent; pig iron (not including iron produced by indigenous methods) increased 3,680 per cent; electric power, 540 per cent; coal, 730 per cent; crude oil, 1,770 per cent; metal-cutting machine tools, 3,060 per cent; cement, 1,310 per cent; cotton cloth, 200 per cent; paper, 610 per cent; edible vegetable oil, 180 per cent; sugar, 350 per cent; grain, 130 per cent; and cotton, 370 per cent.

The pace of the development of China's national economy is something which no capitalist country could hope for. During the nine years, 1950-1959, the average annual increase in the gross output value of industry and in the gross output value of agriculture was 28.1 per cent and 9.8 per cent respectively. The average annual increases in the quantity of the major items of industrial and agricultural production were as follows: steel, 54.7 per cent; coal, 26.6 per cent; grain, 9.8 per cent; and cotton, 18.8 per cent. During the same period the average annual increase of industrial production in the U.S.A. was only 3.7 per cent, while

¹Liang = 31.2500 grammes.

steel increased only 1 per cent and grain only 2.5 per cent. There was no increase in coal and cotton, in fact their output even declined. In the same period in Britain the average annual increase of industrial production was 2.9 per cent, steel, 2.6 per cent, and coal, only 0.03 per cent, while grain output declined.

All this proves that the two different systems, socialist and capitalism, create two entirely different rates of development of the national economy and socialism is incomparably the better system.

The great achievements of China during the past ten years in socialist revolution and construction have consolidated the people's democratic system, increased the solidarity between the peoples of various nationalities, and strengthened the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union.

AREA AND POPULATION

<u>Area</u> (thousand sq. km.)	<u>Population in 1957</u> (thousands)	<u>Density of population</u> (no. of persons per sq. km.)
9,597	656,630	68

POPULATION¹

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>(thousands)</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1949	548,770	285,140	263,630
1953	595,550	308,850	286,700
1957	656,630	340,140	316,490

¹At the year end. Chinese living in Hongkong, Macao and abroad are not included.

THE NATIONALITIES OF CHINA

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Main geographic distribution</u>
Han	All provinces, municipalities and regions of China
Mongolian	Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Liaoning and other provinces
Hui	Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region, Kansu and other provinces
Tibetan	Tibet, Szechuan, Chinghai and other provinces
Uighur	Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region
Miao	Kweichow, Yunnan, Hunan, and other provinces
Yi	Szechuan, Yunnan and other provinces
Chuang	Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, Yunnan and other provinces
Puyi	Kweichow
Korean	Kirin and other provinces
Manchu	Lianoning, Kirin, Heilungkiang and other provinces
Tung	Kweichow and other provinces
Yao	Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region
Pai	Yunnan
Tuchia	Hunnan and Hupeh
Kazakh	Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region
Hani	Yunnan
Tai	Yunnan
Li	Kwangtung
Lisu	Yunnan
Kawa	Yunnan
Yu	Fukien and Chekiang

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Main geographic distribution</u>
Kaoshan	Taiwan
Tungshiang	Kansu
Nasi	Yunnan
Lahu	Yunnan
Shui	Kweichow
Chingpo	Yunnan
Khalkha	Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region
Tu	Chinghai
Tahur	Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region and Heilungkiang
Maolao	Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region
Chiang	Szechuan
Pulang	Yunnan
Sala	Chinghai
Russian	Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region
Chilao	Kweichow
Sibo	Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region
Maonan	Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region
Achang	Yunnan
Tadjik	Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region
Usbek	Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region
Nu	Yunnan
Tartar	Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region
Owenke	Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region
Paoan	Kansu
Ching	Kwangtung
Yuku	Kansu
Penglung	Yunnan
Tulung	Yunnan
Olunchun	Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region and Heilungkiang
Hoche	Heilungkiang

POPULATION BY PROVINCES, AUTONOMOUS REGIONS
AND MUNICIPALITIES
(year-end of 1957 in thousands)

<u>Place</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Population</u>
Total	656,630		
Peking	4,010	Anhwei	33,560
Shanghai	6,900	Chekiang	25,280
Hopei	44,720	Fukien	14,650
Shansi	15,960	Honan	48,670
Inner Mongolian Aut. Region	9,200	Hupei	30,790
Liaoning	24,090	Hunan	36,220
Kirin	12,550	Kiangsi	18,610

<u>Place</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Population</u>
Heilungkiang	14,860	Kwangtung	37,960
Shensi	18,130	Kwangsi Chuang Aut. Region	19,390
Kansu	12,800	Szechuan	72,160
Ningsia Hui Aut. Region	1,810	Kweichow	16,890
Chinghai	2,050	Yunnan	19,100
Sinkiang Uighur Aut. Region	5,640	Tibet	1,270
Kiangsu	45,230	Taiwan	10,100
Shantung	54,030		

Note: Figures for Hopei, Kansu and Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region were taken according to the administrative divisions as they existed at the end of 1958. All the others were taken according to the administrative divisions as they existed at the end of 1957.

POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING OVER 500,000 INHABITANTS
(year-end of 1957 in thousands)

<u>City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Population</u>
Municipalities directly under central authority:		Kiangsu	
Peking	4,010	Nanking	1,419
Shanghai	6,900	Hsuehchow	676
		Soochow	633
		Wusih	613
Hopei		Chekiang	
Tientsin	3,220	Hangchow	784
Tangshan	800		
Shihchiachuang	598	Fukien	
		Foochow	616
Shansi			
Taiyuan	1,020	Honan	
		Chengchow	766
Liaoning			
Shenyang	2,411	Hupei	
Lushun-Talien	1,508	Wuhan	2,146
Fushun	985		
Anshan	805	Hunan	
		Changsha	703
Kirin			
Changchun	975	Kiangsi	
Kirin	568	Nanchang	508

Heilungkiang		Kwangtung	
Harbin	1,552	Canton	1,840
Tsitsihar	668		
		Szechuan	
Shensi		Chungking	2,121
Sian	1,310	Chengtu	1,107
Kansu		Kweichow	
Lanchow	699	Kweiyang	504
Shantung		Yunnan	
Tsinan	862	Kunming	880
Tsingtao	1,121		
Tzupo	806		

GROWTH IN NUMBER OF BIG AND MEDIUM-SIZED CITIES

<u>Population</u>	<u>No. of cities</u>	
	<u>1952</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	159	176
Over 5 million	1	1
3 to 5 million	-	2
1 to 3 million	8	11
0.5 to 1 million	15	20
100,000 to 500,000	81	90
Under 100,000	54	52

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF 1958
(from county upwards)

<u>Administrative divisions</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Administrative divisions</u>	<u>Number</u>
Municipalities directly under central authority	2	Municipalities	183
Provinces	22	County-level divisions:	1,747
Autonomous regions ¹	5	Counties	1,626
Autonomous <u>chou</u>	29	Autonomous counties	54
Leagues ²		Autonomous banners	
		Banners	48

Administrative regions	3
Special administrative regions	121

The autonomous regions include the Tibetan Autonomous region now in preparation.

²An administrative division corresponding to a special administrative region.

NUMBER OF DEPUTIES TO THE NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS
(1959)

Total	1,226
Number of women deputies	150
Percentage of women deputies	12.2
Number of deputies from national minorities	179
Percentage of deputies from national minorities	14.6

NATURAL RESOURCES
(verified figures as of end of 1958)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Proved reserves ¹ | |
| Iron ores | over 8,000 million tons |
| Coal | over 80,000 million tons |
| 2. Forests | about 100 million hectares |
| 3. Potential hydro-electric capacity | 580 million kw. |

These reserves can be used as a basis for designing capital construction and investment.

RAPID INCREASE OF INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCTION

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1959 as a multiple of 1949</u>
Combined gross output value of industry and agricultural	million yuan	46,610	220,800	5.3
Gross Output value of industry	do	14,020	147,000	11.7
Gross Output value of agriculture	do	32,590	73,800	2.5
Steel	thousand tons	158	12,000	75.9
Coal	do	32,430	335,000	10.3
Electric power	million kwh.	4,310	39,000	9.1
Metal-cutting machine tools	number	1,582	60,000	37.9
Electric generators	thousand kw.	-	1,800	-
Cotton yarn	thousand bales ¹	1,800	8,200	4.5
Paper	thousand tons	228	2,000	8.8
Grains	million catties	216,200	550,000	2.5
Cotton	thousand <u>tan</u>	8,890	46,200	5.2

Note: The first three items are calculated in terms of 1952 constant prices for the year 1949 and in terms of 1957 constant prices for 1959. The absolute figures for 1949 and 1959 for these items are therefore not directly comparable, and the figures in the last column, i.e. 5.3, 11.7 and 2.5 are derived by multiplying the corresponding index numbers.

¹The weight of one bale of cotton yarn is 181.44 kg. or 400 lb.

COMBINED GROSS OUTPUT VALUE OF INDUSTRY AND
AGRICULTURE (1)

(million yuan)

		<u>Gross output value of ind.</u>		
	<u>Combined gross output value of ind. and agr.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Of which: handicrafts</u>	<u>Gross output value of agr.¹</u>
(At 1952 prices)				
1949	46,610	14,020	3,240	32,590
1950	57,480	19,120	5,060	38,360
1951	68,320	26,350	6,140	41,970
1952	82,720	34,330	7,310	48,390
1953	94,610	44,700	9,120	49,910
1954	103,540	51,970	10,460	51,570
1955	110,410	54,870	10,120	55,540
1956	128,650	70,360	11,700	58,290
1957	138,740	78,390	13,370	60,350
(At 1957 prices)				
1957	124,100	70,400	-	53,700
1958	184,100	117,000	-	67,100
1959 ²	220,800	147,000	-	73,800

¹The gross output value of agriculture covers agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, agricultural side-occupations and fishery (exclusive of fishing by mechanical means). Handicrafts consumed at the rural source of production and preliminary processing of agricultural products are included in the gross output value of agriculture for 1949-1957, but excluded for subsequent years.

²Planned

COMBINED GROSS OUTPUT VALUE OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE
 AGRICULTURE (II)
 (percentage distribution)

	<u>Gross output value of industry</u>		<u>Gross output value</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Of which: handicrafts</u>	<u>of agriculture</u>
1949	30.1	6.9	69.9
1950	33.3	8.9	66.7
1951	38.6	9.0	61.4
1952	41.5	8.8	58.5
1953	47.2	9.6	52.8
1954	50.2	10.1	49.8
1955	49.7	9.2	50.3
1956	54.7	9.1	45.3
1957	56.5	9.6	43.5
1958	63.6	-	36.4
1959 ¹	66.6	-	33.4

¹Planned

COMBINED GROSS OUTPUT VALUE OF INDUSTRY AND
 AGRICULTURE (III)
 (index numbers, preceding year = 100)

	<u>Combined gross output value of ind. and agr.</u>	<u>Gross output value of ind.</u>		<u>Gross output value of agr.</u>
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Of which: handicrafts</u>	
1950	123.3	136.4	156.4	117.7
1951	118.9	137.9	121.3	109.4
1952	121.1	130.3	119.1	115.3
1953	114.4	130.2	124.7	103.1
1954	109.4	116.3	114.7	103.3
1955	106.6	105.6	96.8	107.7
1956	116.5	128.2	115.6	104.9
1957	107.8	111.4	114.2	103.5
1958	148.0	166.2	-	125.0
1959 ¹	120.0	125.6	-	110.0

¹Planned

COMBINED GROSS OUTPUT VALUE OF INDUSTRY AND
AGRICULTURE (IV)

(index numbers)

	<u>Combined gross output value of ind. and agr.</u>	<u>Gross output value of Ind.</u>		
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Of which: handicrafts</u>	<u>Gross output value of agr.</u>
1952 (1949= 100)	177.5	244.9	225.9	148.5
1957 (1952= 100)	167.7	228.4	182.8	124.7
1958 (1949= 100)	440.4	929.4	-	231.4
1959 (1949= 100)	529.4	1,170.0	-	254.5
(percentage)				
Average annual increase 1950-1952	21.1	34.8	31.2	14.1
Average annual increase 1953-1957	10.9	18.0	12.8	4.5
Average annual increase 1950-1958	17.9	28.1	-	9.8
Average annual increase 1950-1959 ¹	18.1	27.9	-	9.8

¹The figures for 1959 are planned.

INCREASE OF NATIONAL INCOME

(percentage)

	<u>1949=100</u>	<u>1952=100</u>	<u>Preceding year=100</u>
1950	118.6	-	118.6
1951	138.8	-	117.0
1952	169.7	100.0	122.3
1953	193.4	114.0	114.0
1954	204.4	120.4	105.7
1955	217.8	128.3	106.5
1956	248.3	146.3	114.0
1957	259.7	153.0	104.6
1958 ¹	348.0	205.0	134.0

¹Preliminary

STATE REVENUES (1)

(million yuan)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Taxes</u>	<u>Revenue from state-owned enterprises and under- takings</u>	<u>Credits and insurance</u>	<u>Other</u>
1950	6,520	4,900	870	330	420
1951	12,960	8,110	3,050	570	1,230
1952	17,560	9,770	5,730	190	1,870
1953	21,760	11,970	7,670	490	1,630
1954	26,230	13,220	9,960	1,790	1,260
1955	27,200	12,750	11,190	2,360	900
1956	28,740	14,090	13,430	720	500
1957	31,020	15,490	14,420	700	410
1958	41,860	18,730	22,020	800	310

Note: Data do not include carry-overs from the preceding year.

STATE REVENUES (II)

(percentage distribution)

	<u>Taxes</u>	<u>Revenue from state-owned enterprises and undertakings</u>	<u>Credits and insurance</u>	<u>Other</u>
1950	75.1	13.4	5.0	6.5
1951	62.6	23.5	4.4	9.5
1952	55.6	32.6	1.1	10.7
1953	55.0	35.2	2.3	7.5
1954	50.4	38.0	6.8	4.8
1955	46.9	41.1	8.7	3.3
1956	49.0	46.7	2.5	1.8
1957	49.9	46.5	2.3	1.3
1958	44.8	52.6	1.9	0.7

STATE EXPENDITURES (I)

(million yuan)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Economic Construc- tion</u>	<u>Social, cul- tural and educational</u>	<u>National defense</u>	<u>Government adminis- tration</u>	<u>Other</u>
1950	6,810	1,740	750	2,830	1,310	180
1951	11,900	3,510	1,340	5,060	1,750	240
1952	16,790	7,630	2,280	4,370	1,730	780
1953	21,490	8,650	3,360	5,680	2,120	1,680
1954	24,630	12,360	3,460	5,810	2,160	840
1955	26,920	13,760	3,190	6,500	2,150	1,320
1956	30,580	15,910	4,600	6,120	2,660	1,290
1957	29,020	14,910	4,640	5,510	2,270	1,690
1958	40,960	26,270	4,350	5,000	2,270	3,070

Note: The years 1950-1957 do not include additional appropriations for bank loans.

STATE EXPENDITURES (II)
(percentage distribution)

	<u>Economic Construc- tion</u>	<u>Social, cul- tural and educational</u>	<u>National defense</u>	<u>Government adminis- tration</u>	<u>Other</u>
1950	25.5	11.1	41.5	19.3	2.6
1951	29.5	11.3	42.5	14.7	2.0
1952	45.4	13.6	26.0	10.3	4.7
1953	40.2	15.7	26.4	9.9	7.8
1954	50.2	14.1	23.6	8.7	3.4
1955	51.1	11.9	24.1	8.0	4.9
1956	52.1	15.0	20.0	8.7	4.2
1957	51.4	16.0	19.0	7.8	5.8
1958	64.1	10.6	12.2	5.6	7.5

INDEX NUMBERS OF STATE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
1952 (1950=100)	269.4	246.6
1957 (1952=100)	176.6	172.9
1957 (1950=100)	475.8	426.4
1958 (1950=100)	642.2	601.7