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THE ECONOMY OF THE CHINESE MAINLAND:
NATIONAL INCOME AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, 1933-1959

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FOREWORD

This Supplement to The Economy of the Chinese Mainland: National Income and Economic Development, 1933-1959 (RM-3519-PR, 2 volumes, April 1963) presents an additional appendix (Appendix L) dealing with some problems of interpretation in Chapter V of the original study.

Appendix L discusses an alternative interpretation of the Communist definition of basic construction and presents new calculations of investment in working capital. As is shown, the new calculations do not affect the conclusions set forth in the original study; but it is believed that in the present state of knowledge students of the Chinese economy may find the alternative interpretation useful. The authors are much indebted to Richard H. Moorsteen and Hans Heymann, Jr., of The RAND Corporation for suggestions and criticisms relating to the new appendix.

The authors take this opportunity also to thank their colleagues, inside and outside RAND, whose careful reading of the original text has made it possible to correct a number of typographical and other errors. The corrections are given here in a list of Corrigenda.

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Appendix L

AN ALTERNATIVE VIEW OF BASIC CONSTRUCTION
AND INVESTMENT IN WORKING CAPITAL^{1*}

INTRODUCTION

Some Communist investment series can be given a different interpretation from that adopted in Chapter V. One possible reinterpretation involves the definition of investment in basic construction. This term as defined in the text (see Table 74 and related discussion) includes ancillary expenses and new fixed assets. A possible redefinition includes these two elements plus changes in unfinished construction.

A second reinterpretation involves a new estimate of investment in working capital. The estimate in the text (see p. 369) is derived from Communist estimates of accumulation and basic construction. Somewhat different results can be obtained by use of the percentage of accumulation accounted for by working capital investment, as given in Communist sources.

These two interpretations and their effects on the estimates of total investment and investment in working and fixed capital are discussed in this Appendix. The original interpretation and the underlying assumptions are explained first, and then the alternative estimate is derived and compared with the original estimate given in the text.

NET DOMESTIC INVESTMENT

The Original Estimate

Net domestic investment is defined in the text as accumulation less ancillary expenses, plus items omitted from the Communist data

*Footnotes to this appendix appear on p. 11.

(see Table 72). In calculating net domestic investment, we made the following assumptions:

(1) Ancillary expenses (defined below) are included in accumulation. Survey and design expenses for a project, probably a major item in ancillary expenses, are presumably included, for they are included in total value of the fixed asset when the latter becomes an entry in the capital account, and accumulation is estimated from the capital accounts.² It is not clear from the sources whether ancillary expenses other than survey and design costs are also included in accumulation. Here it is assumed that they are.

(2) Part of the value added by work brigades, passenger transportation, and finance is not included in Communist national income estimates, and therefore is not included in accumulation.

Accumulation is derived from Communist data on national expenditures and the percentage of these expenditures accounted for by accumulation. Items presumably omitted from the accumulation figures are estimated elsewhere in the study. Ancillary expenses are obtained by deducting new fixed assets from investment in basic construction on the following definitions and assumptions.

Investment in basic construction -- called "basic construction" for short -- is defined as "funds used to increase fixed assets in the national economy," which includes (a) expenditures on construction; (b) purchases of equipment, tools, and instruments; (c) installation expenses, and (d) expenses of prospecting, design, and scientific experiments and research directly related to the construction project, expenditures of training cadres to operate the new project when completed, expenses necessary to compensate former residents of the

construction site for moving them out, and so on.³ Item (d) in this definition is designated as "ancillary expenses."

The value of a "new fixed asset" is the sum of (a) through (c) above plus "certain expenses connected with increasing fixed assets."⁴ Exactly what is included in "certain expenses connected with increasing fixed assets" is not clear; nor is there any reasonable way of estimating it. The item is assumed to be negligible. If this assumption does not hold, then ancillary expenses will be overestimated and total net investment underestimated.

Other assumptions underlying the calculation of ancillary expenses are (3) that both basic construction and new fixed assets are gross of depreciation; (4) that the scope for both concepts is the same -- both include certain basic construction or new fixed assets outside the state plan but exclude others, such as basic construction by cooperative farms; and (5) that no ancillary expenses are involved in basic construction in the individual or cooperative sector.

An Alternative Estimate

An alternative definition of basic construction can be given as follows: At any given point of time, three categories of investment work can be distinguished according to their stages of construction and installation: (1) uninspected work in progress, which includes all construction work in progress before it reaches a certain stage of partial completion and before it is inspected; (2) unfinished construction, which includes the partially completed work that has been inspected, the total value of equipment being installed, the value of equipment and tools that do not require installation but

have been shipped to the construction site, and completed plants that are ready to operate but have not yet been inspected; and (3) new fixed assets, which include completed plants (not necessarily a completed project) that are ready to operate and have been inspected.

If a project consists simply of laying a foundation, putting up walls, and covering the structure with a roof, the value of the unfinished foundation at any given point of time is uninspected work in progress. After the foundation is completed and inspected, its value becomes unfinished construction. After the whole building is completed and inspected, it becomes a new fixed asset.

Basic construction is defined as the sum of new fixed assets, changes in unfinished construction, and ancillary expenses.⁵ If this definition is used, then ancillary expenses cannot be derived as the difference between basic construction and new fixed assets, for this difference includes not only ancillary expenses but also changes in unfinished construction. For lack of information, the amount of ancillary expenses can be roughly estimated only by making some more or less arbitrary assumptions. In the Soviet case, ancillary expenses constitute 6 to 9 per cent of basic construction.⁶ It is probably higher in the Chinese case because most of the surveying, designing, and training was done by Soviet experts, presumably with high salaries. We assume it to be 10 per cent. The results, as compared with the original estimates, in billions of 1952 yuan, are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Original</u>	<u>Alternative</u>	<u>Difference</u>
1952	1.25	0.44	0.81
1953	1.35	0.75	0.60
1954	1.67	0.89	0.78
1955	1.32	0.96	0.36
1956	4.03	1.64	2.39
1957	1.01	1.53	-0.52

Because the estimates of ancillary expenses are different, total net and gross domestic investment would also be different. The new estimates for the two items, both in billions of 1952 yuan, are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Net Domestic Investment</u>		<u>Gross Domestic Investment</u>	
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Alternative</u>	<u>Original</u>	<u>Alternative</u>
1952	11.26	12.07	14.52	15.33
1953	15.45	16.05	19.11	19.71
1954	16.74	17.52	20.77	21.55
1955	18.04	18.40	22.31	22.67
1956	20.39	22.78	25.59	27.98
1957	20.62	20.10	26.10	25.58

These changes will also affect the estimates of total and miscellaneous personal consumption, the percentage distribution of gross domestic expenditure, per capita expenditure and consumption, the comparison of the adjusted with the authors' estimate of domestic expenditure, and the reconciliation of the adjusted estimate and the Communist estimate of net domestic expenditure.

It should be noted that both the original and the alternative estimate of net and gross domestic investment are likely to be high because the Communists tend to understate depreciation, therefore overestimating accumulation.⁷

INVESTMENT IN WORKING CAPITAL AND FIXED CAPITAL

The Original Estimate

Accumulation is first defined as the sum of (a) increase in fixed assets (net of depreciation) and (b) increases in working capital and inventory reserves. Working capital and inventory reserves include such items as raw materials, supplementary raw materials, fuels, low-priced perishable goods, industrial semifinished products and goods in process, "unfinished projects," and inventory reserves of marketing or supply organizations and state organizations.⁸

Increase in fixed assets is defined as the sum of new fixed assets, miscellaneous new fixed assets, ancillary expenses, and major repairs, less depreciation.⁹

Total new fixed assets are separated into new fixed assets (that is, those in the state sector) and miscellaneous new fixed assets (that is, those in the private and cooperative sector) because there is reason to believe that the Communist statistics given for "new fixed assets" refer to those in the state sector only. Basic construction, apparently comparable in scope to new fixed assets, does not include the basic construction of agricultural cooperatives.

There is no satisfactory way of estimating miscellaneous new fixed assets, major repairs, and the Communist figure for depreciation.

In general, depreciation should exceed major repairs because depreciation allows for funding of both major repairs and replacement. On the other hand, there are likely to be some miscellaneous new fixed assets, that is, new fixed assets in the private and cooperative sector. This item will tend to offset the excess of depreciation over major repairs, so that it may not be far wrong to assume that the algebraic sum of these three items is rather small.

Increase in fixed assets is therefore equal to new fixed assets plus ancillary expenses, which in turn is equal to basic construction. Investment in working capital is equal to accumulation minus the increase in fixed assets, that is, accumulation minus basic construction. And net fixed investment is equal to total domestic investment minus investment in working capital. Underlying this calculation is the assumption that the service items omitted in accumulation are now allocated to fixed investment alone. Whatever error there may be in this allocation would be relatively small, for the total amount of services added back to accumulation for any given year is about 0.5 billion yuan, that is, about 3 to 4 per cent of total domestic investment.

A more serious difficulty arises in connection with the estimate of net fixed investment in each sector. As in the case of increase in fixed assets, it is assumed that the algebraic sum of miscellaneous new fixed assets, major repairs, and depreciation is negligible. Net fixed investment in each sector is then derived by summing new fixed assets and the omitted items in each sector. However, depreciation is likely to exceed major repairs by a considerable amount. If, as is probable toward the end of the First Plan Period, this amount

is not fully compensated for by miscellaneous new fixed assets, net fixed investment should be lower than the figures given in Table 76. In other words, the original estimate is high. Consequently the capital stock figures for pre-1956 years are underestimated and those for post-1955 years are overestimated, since the capital stock estimates are obtained by adding (algebraically) the net fixed investment to the Communist estimate of net capital stock at the end of 1955. The rather rapid rate of growth of capital stock for the trade sector may be partly explained in this way, although to some extent it may be due to the construction of storage facilities for grain since 1953 when the planned purchase and sale system was first put into effect.

An Alternative Estimate

An alternative estimate of working capital investment can be derived by multiplying accumulation by the percentage of accumulation accounted for by increases in working capital investment. This calculation by-passes the assumptions underlying the original estimate, but it involves two others: (1) it is not clear whether the percentages are computed from absolute figures in constant 1952 prices or not, but we assume that they are; (2) it is not clear whether working capital investment includes changes in unfinished construction, but we assume that it does not. In the calculation of ancillary expenses given above, the amount of change in unfinished construction is implicit. The sum of the estimate for unfinished construction plus the estimate of working capital obtained directly from Communist figures is the alternative estimate of working capital investment.

Net fixed investment is then obtained by deducting working capital investment from total net domestic investment. The results, in billions of 1952, yuan, are as follows:

Year	<u>Working Capital Investment</u>		<u>Net Fixed Investment</u>	
	Original	Alternative	Original	Alternative
1952	7.08	7.72	4.18	4.35
1953	7.86	7.83	7.59	8.22
1954	7.91	8.48	8.83	9.04
1955	8.24	7.16	9.80	11.24
1956	6.32	4.48	14.07	18.30
1957	6.53	5.47	16.13	16.67

The new estimate of total net fixed investment will not affect the allocation of fixed investment by sectors shown in Table 76, except for the "others" sector, which, being the residual, becomes larger.

It seems desirable to separate fixed investment in the state sector (which includes investment in the state plan and other investment such as investment by state enterprises financed with union funds) and fixed investment outside the state sector. The total for the state sector is the sum of new fixed assets (deflated) and the omitted items (work brigades, passenger transportation, and finance, which have been allocated entirely to the state sector). Fixed investment in the non-state sector is derived as the residual after deducting fixed investment in the state sector from total fixed investment. The results, in billions of 1952 yuan, are as follows:¹⁰

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Other investments by the state						
(1) Culture, education, and research	0.21	0.48	0.58	0.55	0.86	1.00
(2) Public health and welfare	0.04	0.11	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.14
(3) Geological prospecting	0.05	0.15	0.24	0.23	0.34	0.32
(4) Government administration	0.01	0.22	0.18	0.13	0.13	0.20
(5) Omitted service items	0.11	0.16	0.16	0.11	0.11	0.10
(6) Miscellaneous	0.39	0.91	0.86	0.58	0.70	0.66
(7) TOTAL	0.81	2.03	2.15	1.70	2.23	2.42
Other investments in the non-state sector						
(8) Original	0	0.55	0.65	0.23	0.32	0.35
(9) Alternative	0.17	1.18	0.86	1.67	4.55	0.89
Total other investments, state and non-state sectors						
(10) Original [row (7) + row (8)]	0.81	2.58	2.80	1.93	2.55	2.77
(11) Alternative [row (7) + row (9)]	0.98	3.21	3.01	3.37	6.78	3.31

There is yet another way of using the Communist figures for new fixed assets by sectors without involving the many assumptions mentioned earlier. One may simply regard the sum of new fixed assets and the omitted items as fixed investment by the state, gross of depreciation and net of major repairs, and use them in the discussion of the pattern of investment by the state and the trends in capital-output relationships. But since the margin of error in the Communist figures and hence in our investment estimates is probably large, further refinements along these lines are not likely to produce significant improvements, and have therefore not been attempted.

FOOTNOTES TO APPENDIX L

1. We are greatly indebted to RAND colleague Richard H. Moorsteen for first calling our attention to the possibilities of the new interpretations and for many stimulating and fruitful comments.

2. Hsu Chien, et al., Ching-chi-t'ung-chi-she chian-hua (Lectures on Economic Statistics), Peiping, T'ung-chi chu-pan-she, 1957, p. 131; Yueh Wei, "The Method of Computing National Income," Ching-chi yen-chiu (Economic Research), Peiping, No. 3, June 1956, p. 63.

3. Chung-hua-jen-min-kung-ho-kuo fa-chan kuo-min ching-chi ti-y wu-nien-chi-hua (The First Five Year Plan for National Economic Development of the People's Republic of China), Peiping, Jen-min chu-pan-she, 1955, p. 23.

4. Hsu Chien, et al., op. cit., p. 131.

5. Ibid., pp. 129-131; Yang Pin-chuan, "Unfinished Construction," T'ung-chi kung-tso t'ung-hsin (Statistical Work Bulletin), No. 1, 1956, pp. 29-30.

6. Central Statistical Board of the U.S.S.R.; Council of Ministers, U.S.S.R. in Figures for 1959, Moscow, Foreign Language Publishing House, p. 167.

7. Hsu Yi, "A Discussion of Some Aspects of Economic Accounting," Ching-chi yen-chiu (Economic Research), Peiping, No. 4, April 1958, p. 66.

8. Yueh Wei, "The Method of Computing National Income," Ching-chi yen-chiu (Economic Research), Peiping, No. 3, June 1956, p. 63.

9. This definition is based on a discussion of increases and reductions of fixed assets in an enterprise given in Hsu Chien,

et al., op. cit., p. 48. The original discussion includes two items not given in the definition here: purchase or sale of fixed assets by the enterprise, and withdrawal of depreciated assets and losses. The first item does not appear in our definition because for the economy as a whole interfirm purchases and sales cancel out. The second item is presumably negligible.

10. Total investment in the "others" sector is obtained by deducting fixed investment in factories, mining, and utilities; construction; trade; modern transportation and communications; and agriculture from total fixed investment. The estimates of other investments by the state are primarily based on the Communist figures for new fixed assets and basic construction. For sources, see the notes to Table 76. Other investments in the non-state sector are residuals.

CORRIGENDA

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CORRIGENDA

- p. 39, Table 2, nonglutinous rice, column (3): change 1,400 to 1,440
- p. 41, line 12: change 2,080 to 2,070
- p. 43, note c: change pp. 407 and 411 to pp. 407-413
- p. 94, Table 8, billions of 1933 yuan, line 3, 1955: change 2.23 to 2.33
line 9b, 1956: change 0.76 to 0.66
billions of 1952 yuan, line 9, 1954: change 10.24 to 10.27
- p. 96, Table 10, billions of 1952 yuan, line 1a, 1954:
change 36.41 to 36.44
line 1e, 1954: change 1.61 to 1.58
- p. 99, note 12: change 465 hundred million to 465 million
note 22: delete (a)
- p. 102, note 30, line 19: change Tientsin to Peiping
- p. 104, 4th line from bottom: change Chung-kuo to Chung-huo
- p. 119, line 22: change 75 per cent to 72 per cent
- p. 150, line 13: change (Table 54). to (5.9 million given in Table 54 plus the number of farmers selling their produce in various market towns, roughly estimated at 1.9 million. See notes to Table 54).
line 18: change p. 409 to p. 408
- p. 151, line 24: change Table 4 to Table 11
lines 27-28: change given in Table 55 to the sum of non-agricultural female workers given in Tables 54 and 55.
- p. 153, line 23: change 27-29 to 25-27
line 24: change 31 to 32
- p. 176, line 16, after "prices." add superscript 32 (key to footnote 32)
line 25: change 2 to 2.1
- p. 182, Table 28, Distribution of employment, agriculture:
change 78.6 to 77.1
- p. 193, last line: change 75 to 85
- p. 204, Table 33, animal products, 1953, mules: change b to 0.1
donkeys: change 0.1 to 0.5
sheep and goats: change 6.1 to 9.8
hogs: change -4.1 to 5.9
- p. 205, Table 33 (continued), line 3, chickens: change 267 to 269
- p. 206, last line: change Table 35 to Table 34

- p. 236, Table 47, mining, 1952 prices, gross value of output, 1933:
change 0.80 to 0.73
gross value added: change 0.59 to 0.54
utilities, 1933 prices, net value added, 1957: change 9.72 to 0.72
1952 prices, gross value added, 1933: change 0.18 to 0.19
- p. 273, Table 54, joint agriculture and subsidiary occupations,
millions of females: change 50.97 to 50.57
Transportation, millions of males: change 1.44 to 1.14
- p. 275, last line: change 36 to 35
- p. 294, Table 60: raise first line of figures to align with Modern sector
Change Transportation
Communications to Transportation and communications
- p. 301, line 11: change 4 to 3.4
- p. 314, Table 66 (continued), Entire category missing from Communist
data, total: change +29.21 to +35.00
- p. 337, Table 70 (continued), Reconstructed Communist figures, Net
domestic product: change 95.53 to 93.53
- p. 343, note 59, line 3: change February to March
- p. 345, note 75: change 225 to 222
- p. 346, note 81: change 532 to 529
- p. 347, line 1: change tsung to hui
- p. 361, line 18: change Table 68 to Table 69
- p. 401, Table 87, line 7, in 1933 prices,
1952: change 11.49 to 11.54
1953: change 11.60 to 11.65
1954: change 11.84 to 11.89
1955: change 12.07 to 12.12
1956: change 12.31 to 12.37
1957: change 12.56 to 12.62
line 10, 1952 in 1933 prices: change 14.88 to 14.83
1953: change 15.59 to 15.54
1954: change 16.44 to 16.39
1955: change 17.36 to 17.31
1956: change 18.16 to 18.10
1957: change 18.82 to 18.76
- p. 422, note 13, at end of note: add
Note that the accumulation for 1956 and the estimate for 1957
are slightly different from the figures given in Table 72,
probably due to rounding.
Note 14, line 3: change October to May
Note 17: change Fong to Pong
- p. 428, Table A-1, totals: change 22 provinces to 23 provinces
- p. 429, note a: change 22 provinces to 23 provinces

- p. 432, column (7), 2: change all estimates to estimates by Chiao and Ma.
- p. 466, Table A-11, column (2): change Chang Chung-ko and Hwang Wai-yi to Chang Chung-wan and Hwang Wei-yi
- p. 483, Table B-1, note a: change Table 35 to text of this appendix.
- p. 517, note 11: change Ministry of Industry to Bureau of Foreign Trade, National Government; and add Mien tze-yu (Cottonseed Oil).
- pp. 517-518, note 17: delete However...p. 149.
- p. 518, note 25, after Chang Hsiao-mei: add Sze-chuan ching-chi tsan-kao tzu-liao (Reference Materials on Szechuan Economy)
- p. 519, Sesame, line 3: change 64.9 to 65
line 5: change 10.6 to about 11
- p. 520, potatoes at natural weight, 1955: change 4,630 to 4,530
- p. 531, note 14: change Chang Chung-ko and Hwang Wai-yi to Chang Chung-wan and Hwang Wei-yi
Note 15: change Table A-3 to Table A-13
- p. 545, line 12: change The 1933 price ratios of hogs to chickens, ducks, and geese
to The 1933 price ratio of chickens, ducks, and geese to hogs
- p. 553, note 37: change Table 35 to Table 34
- p. 566, Table E-7: change title to VALUE OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY UTILIZED, 1952-1957
in 1933 prices, 1957: add (Adjusted)
after 1957: add (Authors') livestock poultry
 5,803 176
in 1952 prices, 1952, livestock: change 11,596 to 11,496
in 1952 prices, 1957: add (Adjusted)
after 1957: add (Authors') livestock poultry
 11,279 483
notes, line 2: change Table C-1 to Table C-2
- p. 578, Table E-13, 1957: add (Adjusted)
after 1957: add (Authors') 5.98 0.60 11.76 1.19
- p. 581, note 7: change Table C-3 to Table C-4
- p. 582, note 14, after Land Utilization: add Vol. I,
- p. 593, note f: change 621 to 261
- p. 610, Table F-5, machinery: add superscript b
Notes: add
^b For comparison with the postwar figures, gross value of output and value added for machinery repairs have been roughly estimated on the basis of figures given in Ou, National Income, Vol. II, p. 38, and then deducted from the total.

- p. 611, Table F-6, under Consumers' goods, price of raw materials,
1933: change 38 to 31.4
1952: change 94 to 84.9
Index: change 374 to 270
Woolen piece goods, price of output, 1933: change 37 to 3.7
- p. 612, notes, price of raw materials, 1933 and 1952, 7th line:
delete The prices...pp. 74-203. and add in its place
For the price of cotton in 1933 and 1952, see Appendix B,
Table B-17; and Appendix D, Table D-4.
- p. 614, Table F-7, gross value added in 1952 prices, consumers'
goods: change 2,762 to 2,784
Others: change 677 to 704
Total: change 3,706 to 3,733
- p. 650, Table F-14, notes: add at end Gross value of output for
silk includes 11.7 per cent for silk waste.
- p. 652, note a, after first sentence: add Note that the computation
is based on figures rounded to the nearest tenth of a million
yuan, whereas the figures in Table F-14 are rounded to the
nearest million yuan.
- p. 659, Table F-17, line 6, 1954: change 1,213 to 1,312
notes, line 2: change ...given in Table F-11 to For derivation
of the percentage figure, see Tables 11-13.
- p. 667, note 21, line 5, after National Income: add Vol. II,
- p. 680, Table G-2, note e: change Tables F-1 and F-2 to Table F-4
- p. 699, Table G-5, Rapeseed, price per cake: change 2.5 to 2.7
notes, column 2: add at end The price of rapeseed cake seemed
low. We used a slightly higher price instead.
- p. 706, Table G-6, output of paddy rice, 1952: change 1,561 to 1,736
1953: change 1,636 to 1,666
1954: change 1,629 to 1,666
1955: change 1,665 to 1,631
1956: change 1,666 to 1,638
1957: change 1,736 to 1,565
- p. 713, line 7: change 98 to 100
- p. 715, line 8: change 73 to 74
line 22: change superscript 103 to superscript 104
- p. 720, note 9, line 4: change lung to hung
- p. 725, note 46, line 2: change Table F-1 to Table F-4
- p. 726, note 51, after Land Utilization: add Vol. I,
note 53, line 3: change Table F-2 to Table F-4
- p. 727, note 57: change Table F-2 to Table F-4
- p. 733, note 104: change 89.9 to 84.9

- p. 742, notes, line 2: change The 1956 Abstract to 1956 Statistical Abstract
- p. 750, line 1: change 186.6 to 168.6
- p. 765, line 23: delete, given above, and add (243 yuan obtained by multiplying the estimate in 1933 prices, that is, 110.7 yuan given above, by the price of handicraft products, that is, 220 per cent, given in Appendix I),
- p. 772, line 21, after catty: add of rice,
- p. 784, Table H-15, notes, column 5: change times to plus
- p. 797, note 52, after Land Utilization: add Vol. I,
- p. 803, sources, edible vegetable oils, line 2:
change Table G-2 to Table G-4
Sugar, line 3, after National Income: add Vol. II,
- p. 812, note 4, after Land Utilization: add Vol. I,
note 7: change 14 to 12.5
note 8: change Table F-4 to Table F-6
- p. 819, Table J-3, trade, 1953: change 12.28 to 12.53
Total 1953: change 33.09 to 32.60
1955: change 27.15 to 37.15
- p. 821, line 16: change a. to b.
line 25: change b. to c.
- p. 822, line 17: change c. to d.
line 25: change c. to d.
line 26: change a. to b.
- p. 825, line 21: change d. to e.
- p. 830, note 9: change Table F-15 to Table F-16
- p. 861, Table K-10, net value added, native coal, adjusted estimate,
1959: change 1.79 to 0.79