

Report on the State Budget in 1953

Bo Yibo (February 12, 1953)

Chairman, members and comrades:

I report today to the 23rd meeting of the Central People's Government Committee on the state budget for 1953, for review and approval.

In 1953, the total revenue of the state budget was 2,334,99.1 billion yuan, and the total expenditure was 2,334,99.1 billion yuan. The revenue and expenditure were balanced.

Under income, various taxes accounted for 49.12%, state-owned enterprise income accounted for 29.97%, credit insurance income accounted for 4.4%, and other income and the balance of the previous year accounted for 100%. One six-five one. Under expenditures, expenditures for national economic construction and social, cultural and educational construction accounted for 59.24% of total expenditures. Expenditures for the construction of the national economy increased by 41.68% over 1952. Among them, the heavy industry and machinery industry increased by 47.31%, and the fuel industry increased by 84%. 56. Geological surveys increased by 61.46%, construction projects increased by 204.4%, railways increased by 88.92%, and agriculture increased by 61.44%. Forestry increased by 128.38%. Defense expenditures accounted for 2.38% of total expenditures, administrative expenses accounted for 10.19%, other expenditures accounted for 1.56%, and total reserve expenses accounted for 6.63%.

It can be seen from the above figures that although in the struggle to resist US aggression and aid Korea, first, our financial situation has been consolidated and continuously improved; second, our national budget is the budget for production and construction; third, the 1953 budget shows that my country has entered a new stage of large-scale planned economic construction centered on the development of industry, first of all, heavy industry. Industrialization has been the dream of the people of the whole country for a century. Chairman Mao Zedong said in his book "On Coalition Government": "Without industry, there would be no solid national defense, no people's welfare, and no country's prosperity." Now the great dream has begun to become reality step by step.

The new stage of economic construction that began in 1953 is based on the achievements made in the past three years of recovery. The hard work and unity of our people in the past three years has enabled us to solve the serious problem of economic recovery. Our country is completely different from the dilapidated and incomplete situation when the country was first established. Our industrial and agricultural production has generally returned to the highest level before liberation, and most of the projects have exceeded or greatly exceeded this level. This gave us the possibility of starting the first five-year economic construction plan and laid the foundation for the first five-year plan.

Our country's financial situation has been consolidated and improved day by day, because the revenue of our national budget is based on the expansion of production and the increase in national income. In the total income, the proportion of taxes and profits paid by state-owned enterprises and cooperatives has increased year by year, and will increase to about 60% in 1953. The main part of the expenditure in the state budget is in turn used to develop the national economy and improve the people's material and cultural living standards. Our national defense expenditure is also to protect our country's economic construction and people's livelihood. Although our country's active defense against American aggression and our people's efforts to strengthen the struggle against U.S. aggression and aid Korea, this expenditure only accounted for 2% of total expenditure in 1953. Second strong. The expenses we spent on economic and cultural construction, plus most of the total

reserve expenses also used for economic and cultural construction, amounted to more than 60% of the total expenditure.

This advantage of our country's finances strongly proves the superiority of our people's democratic national system and economic system. Our national system, economic system, and financial situation are currently not as good as the Soviet Union, which has achieved socialism and is advancing toward communism. However, the path we are taking is the same as that of other people's democracies and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union Today is our tomorrow.

The budgets of capitalist countries are completely opposite to the budgets of the Soviet Union, China, and other people's democratic countries. They are completely subordinate to the interests of the bourgeois rulers. As Comrade Malinkov said, it is "a means by which billionaires plunder the people." The main source of budget funds in capitalist countries is not the monstrously huge profits of monopoly capitalists, but the declining income of the huge poor working people. The budget is almost entirely used to maintain the reactionary state apparatus that guarantees the interests of the exploiters and suppresses the resistance of the exploited, and is used to serve the requirements of the basic economic laws of modern capitalism revealed by Comrade Stalin, that is, "use the exploitation of the majority of the country's residents and The method of making them bankrupt and impoverished, the method of enslaving and looting the people of other countries, especially the people of backward countries, as well as the method of war and the militarization of the national economy aimed at ensuring the highest profit, to ensure the maximum profit of capitalism ". In the U.S. budget for fiscal year 1952 and 1953, 48.5 percent of the source was direct personal taxes, and the direct military expenditures in its expenditures amounted to 58.2 billion U.S. dollars, accounting for all Seventy-four percent of expenditures. What the American ruling class has given to the people is war, tax increases, inflation, rising prices, falling real wages, poverty and unemployment. In his State of the Union address on January 7 this year, Truman managed to make up some figures, insisting to prove that the imperialist wolves "still have the heart to love the people." It is said that the US government has spent "nearly" five million U.S. dollars on water conservancy projects in eight years. This is the only expenditure cited by Truman. In fact, this is only one hundred thousandth of the total expenditure of the U.S. government in eight years, which is not as much as the total water conservancy expenditure of the Chinese government in the four years from 1950 to 1952. Yuan, which is equivalent to one percent of more than 550 million U.S. dollars according to the historical ratio. However, the American president did not shyly declare: "We have used all these methods to show that our democratic system has not forgotten to use the power of the government to promote the welfare and safety of the people"!

In the two worlds, in the two national systems and economic systems, there are two absolutely opposite finances. Don't you understand?

1. Estimated State Budget Implementation in 1952 In order to facilitate the explanation of the compilation of the 1953 budget, please let me first give a brief explanation of the estimated implementation of the 1952 Budget.

It is now certain that the implementation of the state budget in 1952 was basically good. Revenue has exceeded the original budget, and it has also exceeded expenditure. It is estimated that there will be a surplus of more than 30 trillion yuan.

In terms of income: the total income is 18.92978.1 billion yuan, which is 19.15% higher than the original budget. Among them: various taxes were 9.6218.2 billion yuan, which exceeded the original budget by 4.86%; the revenue of state-owned enterprises was 4.65787 billion yuan, which exceeded

the original budget. 25.99%; credit insurance income was 251 billion yuan, which was 56.49% of the original budget; other income was 439.71 billion yuan, exceeding 71.21% of the original budget.

In terms of expenditures: total expenditures were 1.632128.6 billion yuan, which exceeded the original budget by 25.75%. Among them: expenditure on national economic construction was 730,699.9 billion yuan, which exceeded the original budget by 25.85%; expenditure on social, cultural and educational construction was 223,225 billion yuan, which exceeded 10.64% of the original budget; defense expenditures of 427,77 billion yuan, which is 96.39% of the original budget; administrative expenditures of 192,300 6.9 billion yuan is 85.17% of the original budget; other expenditures are 570.23 billion yuan, which is 83.36% of the original budget.

The state budget for 1952 fully guaranteed the needs of economic construction and national defense, and ensured the continued stability of national prices. According to the statistics of the state commercial agency: In December 1952, the total wholesale price index of 52 major commodities in the seven major cities of Shanghai, Tianjin, Shenyang, Hankou, Chongqing, Xi'an and Guangzhou was higher than that of 10 in 1951. In February, it fell by 6.4%, of which: non-staple food fell by 14.9%, fuel fell by 13.2%, industrial equipment fell by 12, 5, and gauze Increased 0.8%, and construction materials dropped by 9%. Because the price of commercial grain was too low in the past, it has been increased by 1.9%, enabling farmers to obtain reasonable benefits.

In 1952, the country's total income and total expenditure increased. This is the active work of our workers and peasants, which enabled new developments in various economic undertakings and greatly exceeded the level of 1951 in industrial and agricultural production. result.

In terms of industrial production: the output in 1952 compared with 1951, pig iron increased by 31.45%; steel increased by 41.05%; electrolytic copper increased by 28% ·43; soda ash increased by 32.80%; caustic soda increased by 32.11%; cement increased by 10.95%; crude oil increased by 24.94%, power generation An increase of 29.56%; an increase of 177% for coal; an increase of 29% for cotton yarn. 87; cotton increased by 36.63%; paper increased by 50.8%; sugar increased by 28.17%.

In terms of agricultural production: in 1952, the output of grain reached 327.5 billion jin; lint reached 25.84 million quintal; flue-cured tobacco reached 4.04 million quintal; tea reached 1 1.65 million quintals; various aquatic products reached 1.71 million tons.

All of the above, except iron, coal, sugar, and tea, have exceeded or greatly exceeded the maximum annual output before liberation.

In terms of water conservancy construction: In 1952, the ability of rivers to defend against floods was continuously improved, and a huge project of more than one billion earthwork was completed. After two years of treatment of the Huai River, most areas have been able to avoid the threat of normal flooding. The Jingjiang flood diversion project has been completed, reducing the threat of floods in the Yangtze River in the Jiangnan Plain and Dongting Lake area. The area of irrigated areas increased nationwide in 251, an average increase of 15 to 31%. This is in terms of monetary wages. If you look at the actual income of workers, it will increase even more. For example, in 1952, the state spent more than 1,600 billion yuan on labor insurance, and more than 2866 billion yuan on the construction of workers' dormitories, and a total of 217,000 dormitories were built. Thousands of five hundred and fifty rooms can accommodate about one million people. In addition, the medical and health, cultural and entertainment, and other living conditions of employees have also been significantly improved. These are the actual income of workers and employees.

The income of farmers has also greatly increased due to the high yield of crops.

Cooperative undertakings have played an important role in developing production and increasing income for farmers and other working people. Agricultural production cooperatives are a new form of peasants further organized on the basis of mutual labor assistance. In 1952, they had grown to about 4,000. In the same period, more than 2,600 handicraft production cooperatives have also been established. By the end of 1952, there were more than 34,000 supply and marketing cooperatives, including more than 141 million members.

The increase in the income of workers and peasants has resulted in a significant increase in their purchasing power, which can be proved by the increase in the sales of the people's daily consumer goods. According to the preliminary statistics of the state commercial and tax authorities, the total sales of state-owned commercial goods in 1952 reached 915.18 billion yuan, an increase of approximately 60.93% over 1951. The sales of several of the main products are as follows: cotton 6,921,161,107 pounds, an increase of 41.42%, paper, 157,998 tons, an increase of 47.46%, 187,722 tons of sugar, an increase of 5.5.05%, matches of 435,834,831 An increase of 73%, 35%, 2,427,700 tons of coal, an increase of 29.63%, 145,158 tons of kerosene, An increase of 146.82%, an increase of 12,509 tons of cooking oil, an increase of 10.25%, and an increase of 32.29 million tons of salt. Increase by 24%. The total retail sales of cooperatives in 1952 was 4,922,744.9 billion yuan, an increase of 160% over 1951. The total turnover of state-owned enterprises, cooperatives, and private industry and commerce across the country increased by 39.73% over 1951.

The cultural life of the people has gradually improved along with the improvement of the people's material life. The total number of primary school students reached 50 million, an increase of 15.9% over 1951; the total number of secondary school students reached 30.9 million, an increase of 54.2%; The total number reached 22,000 people, an increase of 15.3%; the number of hospital beds nationwide reached 142,000, an increase of 38.5%; movie audiences reached 650 million, An increase of 65 percent.

In summary, fiscal revenue exceeds expenditures, the economy has recovered and developed, prices have largely fallen, and the people's material and cultural lives have risen, indicating that the country's fiscal and economic conditions have fundamentally improved. This great achievement is the basis for the great victories in the anti-US and aggression movements, the land reform movement, the suppression of counter-revolutionary movements, the adjustment of industrial and commercial work, especially the "three evils" and "five evils" movement in 1952 and the production increase and conservation movement in 1952. What we can get is based on the correct leadership of Chairman Mao and the unity and struggle of the people of the whole country. This result also shows that the financial work in 1952 was basically correct.

However, it should be pointed out that serious shortcomings and mistakes still existed in the financial work in 1952, and efforts must be made to overcome and correct them in the work in 1953. The shortcomings in terms of income, first of all, are the underestimation of the profits of industrial and commercial taxes, agricultural taxes, and state-owned enterprises. The underestimation of tax revenue is due to the underestimation of the development of industry, commerce and agriculture, and the possible underestimation of tax evasion by some industrial and commercial households. The underestimation of the profits of state-owned enterprises is due to the fact that many state-owned enterprises do not understand their assets, equipment capabilities, various quotas, and market conditions, and underestimate the enthusiasm and creativity of the workers. The average advanced quota was adopted, and the backward quota was adopted, and the financial and economic agencies did not correct it.

Another shortcoming in terms of income is that the bureaucracy and commandism in expropriation work has not been eliminated. This style often prevents the implementation of the policies of the Communist Party and the people's government or even undermines them. Although the work of collecting agricultural taxes has progressed every year, some problems have not been completely resolved. First of all, the central competent authority did not promptly inspect and summarize the experience of land and production inspections in various regions, and issued new and specific instructions according to different situations in different regions. In most regions, there are no steps in the implementation. The planned land relies on a combination of trained, technical and policy-oriented work teams and the masses of farmers to survey and measure the fields in detail, so as to distinguish the yield grades according to the quality of the fields. Instead, the standard acres and acres of a certain area are first investigated. Standard yield, and then estimate the yield of the surrounding fields, or adopt random inspections and sampling methods. As a result, the calculation of arable land area and yield is high and low. Secondly, some places did not accurately implement the policy of deduction or exemption according to law, or the deduction was not reduced, and the exemption was not exempted; or the exemption was reduced, and the exemption was exempted. In levy and in the work of transporting grain into the warehouse, in some places, people and animals were still injured because they did not care about the interests of the masses; in some places, the public grain was not sent to the warehouse after the levy, resulting in food loss; some places simply striving for "Speed", so that the grain is ready to be stored before it is dry, and after the storage, no attention is paid to protection, which also causes the loss of grain. The work of collecting industrial and commercial taxes made great progress in 1952. However, in certain regions, industries, and between districts, there were still improper tax calculations. Some people choose typical households to be fat and thin instead of taking the multi-stage and multi-polar approach, resulting in some abnormalities. In addition, after the "Five Evils" movement, many industrial and commercial households have evaded taxes. Some people have even tried to avoid them. Some state-owned enterprises have also evaded taxes. For this phenomenon, some financial institutions have not strictly prevented them in advance. And did not strictly investigate and deal with it afterwards.

On the expenditure side, the biggest shortcoming is that the budget is not strictly reviewed and controlled. As a result, the expenditure budget of many units lacks a proper plan, or the plan is inaccurate and inappropriate, or the plan is not complied with. If the plan is incomplete and inaccurate, the temporary additional budget will be too much. Among those temporary supplementary budgets, some expenditures are due to lack of experience and difficult to calculate in advance, so they are necessary and reasonable; but there are also many that should not be spent at all or should be spent less or late. There are also some plans that should not be proposed and approved by the newspaper, but because of blind enthusiasm, or irresponsibility, or casually proposed for "care", and approved, they have to continue to invest in the future.

The mistakes made in the above-mentioned aspects are inseparable from the bureaucracy of leadership. In the future, we must start by severely criticizing bureaucracy and punishing typical bureaucrats to resolutely overcome these mistakes.

2. The State Budget for 1953. 1953 was the year when my country began to implement its first five-year construction plan. In order to achieve the overall goal of industrialization, we must focus on the development of heavy industry and actively carry out infrastructure construction. On the other hand, we must give full play to the potential capabilities of existing enterprises and strive to increase production and save money in order to accumulate funds necessary for industrialization. The state budget of 1953 was adapted to the situation and needs of the country, and was based on the

indicators of the state plan in 1953. Ensuring the correct realization of the state budget for 1953 is a major combat task for all the people of our country, all enterprises and organs across the country.

The total revenue of the state budget in 1953 was 2,334,99.1 billion yuan, an increase of 23.36% over 1952; the total expenditure was 2.33 million. 499.1 billion yuan, an increase of 43.06% over 1952.

The state budget revenue in 1953 is divided into four categories: (1) Various taxes are 1,146,852 billion yuan, accounting for 49.12% of the total revenue. Among them, industrial and commercial taxes accounted for 27.46%, agricultural taxes accounted for 10.99%, and other taxes accounted for 0.67%. (2) The profit and depreciation income of state-owned enterprises and local state-owned enterprises is 69,985.2 billion yuan, accounting for 29.97% of total revenue. Its Chinese enterprises accounted for 26.36%, and local state-owned enterprises accounted for 3.61%. (3) Credit insurance income is 1,280 billion yuan, accounting for 4.4% of total income. (4) Other income and last year's balance of 385,480 million yuan, accounting for 16.51% of total revenue. The comparison of the various revenue budgets in 1953 and the estimated revenue in 1952 is as follows: various taxes increased by 19.19%; state-owned enterprise income increased by 50.25%; credit insurance Income increased by 309.56%; other income decreased by 12.33%.

The state budget expenditures in 1953 are divided into five categories: (1) National construction expenditures are 1,383,351 billion yuan, accounting for 59.24% of total expenditures. Among them, expenditures for national economic construction were 1.033527.6 billion yuan, accounting for 444.34%, and expenditures for social, cultural and educational construction were 3,4807.5 billion yuan, accounting for 100%. One-fourth. Nine. In the national economic construction expenditure, industry accounts for the largest proportion, accounting for 20.4% of the total expenditure; agriculture, forestry and water conservancy accounted for 5.04%, railway transportation, post and telecommunications accounted for 6.36%; trade and banking accounted for 100%. One part. In 1992, other construction accounted for 10.62%. (2) Defense expenditure is 522,533.7 billion yuan, accounting for 22.28% of total expenditure. (3) Administrative expenses are 227,797 billion yuan, accounting for 10.19% of total expenditures. (4) Other expenditures are 36,47 billion yuan, accounting for 1.56 percent of total expenditures. (5) The total reserve cost is 154,843.7 billion yuan, accounting for 6.63% of the total expenditure. The comparison between the expenditure budget for 1953 and the estimated expenditure for 1952 is as follows: the expenditure for national economic construction increased by 41.68%; the expenditure on social, cultural and educational construction increased by 55.8%; the expenditure for national defense increased by 100%. The administrative fee increased by 22.98%. In order to facilitate the understanding of the development of my country's fiscal revenue and expenditure over the years since 1950

Regarding the situation, please look at the following table (in the table, 1950 and 1951 are the actual revenue and expenditure, and the estimated revenue and expenditure in 1952 are all revenue greater than expenditure. 1953 is the budget. The income and expenditure are equal, so the percentage of total income in 1953 to 1950 is lower than total expenditure):

1950, 1951, 1952, 1953 (A) Total income: 100 204, 63, 227, 1, 60, 3, 36, 29, and taxes 100 One Six Five Six Four One Nine Six Four Five Two Three Four One Four Including: Industrial and Commercial Taxes 100 One Nine Five Seven Two Two Three Zero Eight Eight Two Two Two Seven Five Agricultural Tax One 00 One Three Three Five Eight One Three Four 0 One Three Four Three Two Industrial and Commercial Enterprise Income One 00 Three Five One Two 0 Five Three Five Seven One Eight Four 92 Credit Enterprise Income One 00 One Seven Three Four Three Seven Six ·Six one three one three Three, four, two, nine, seven, national economic construction costs, one 00, two, two, two, nine,

two, one, one, five, nine, six, four, nine, social, cultural and educational construction costs, one, one, seven, nine, one, two, nine, five, seven, four, six 0·89 National Defense Expenses One 00 One Seven Eight·Nine Nine One Five One·Three 0 One Eight Four·August One Administrative Expenses One 00 One Three Two·Nine Three One Four Seven·Two Five One Eight One·0 From the above table, it can be seen that the total national income in 1953 has increased to 3·36 times of that in 1950. , The total expenditure has increased to three. Four or three times. Why is our budget able to grow so rapidly year after year? As mentioned earlier, this is due to the superiority of our national system of people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants, and due to the economic system of our socialist economy as the leading force of the national economy. This state system and economic system enable the working class and peasant class to continuously develop their enthusiasm for production and create more and more wealth. Our state organs directly manage state-owned enterprises, guarantee to continuously increase their production, vigorously lead the peasant masses in the development of production, and at the same time led the bourgeoisie to properly operate private industry and commerce that is beneficial to the national economy and the people's livelihood.

The most noteworthy phenomenon in the source of our fiscal revenue is that the proportion of taxes and profits paid by state-owned enterprises and cooperatives is rapidly increasing year by year. The following table is an illustration: State-owned enterprises and cooperative farmers pay taxes, private industrial and commercial businesses for social tax payment accounted for the state's tax payment and profits accounted for the state's income% of the state's income. Two nine six three three two nine two nine two one nine five one five one nine one five one eight one seven two eight six six one nine five two five six three three one seven zero eight two four zero six In 1953, it should be pointed out that, in addition to income tax, the taxes paid by private industry and commerce are still borne by consumers, first of all, workers and peasants. And all the income of private industry and commerce is still created by workers and peasants. Therefore, protecting and developing the productive enthusiasm of the working class and peasant class should be the basic starting point of all economic and fiscal policies in our country. However, it should also be pointed out that all private industry and commerce that are beneficial to the national economy and the people's livelihood still have their importance in our country's current economic life. Private industry and commerce also contribute to the state's finances. To properly play their active role, they should still be part of the country. An important policy.

The huge increase in the fiscal budget in 1953, as mentioned above, firstly indicates that my country's industrial infrastructure and industrial production will have a significant development.

In the iron and steel industry, non-ferrous metal industry, and chemical industry, in 1953, we will continue to vigorously renovate and expand 13 original larger factories and build eight larger factories. Pig iron production will increase by 14% in 1953, steel ingots will increase by 23%, copper will increase by 39%, lead will increase by 49%, and zinc will increase by 5%. Four.

In the machinery industry, nine larger factories will be built in 1953, and 15 original larger factories will be rebuilt and expanded, including machinery factories, heavy machinery factories, electric factories, automobile factories, shipyards, etc. . In 1953, machine tools will increase by 34%, and industrial and mining machinery will increase by 153%.

In the fuel industry, 14 pairs of shafts will continue to be constructed in Northeast coal mines in 1953, and 26 pairs of shafts and inclined shafts will be rebuilt in Guannei coal mines. In 1953, nine thermal power plants will be built or expanded, three hydropower plants will be expanded, and

twelve thermal power plants will be built. In 1952, power generation should increase by 27%, and crude oil will increase by 42%.

In order to meet the needs of industrial development, geological prospecting and construction industries will be developed in 1953. The production of cement will increase by 17%, and the production of wood will increase by 38%.

The production of light industry will also develop appropriately in 1953. Cotton yarn will increase by 9%, cotton cloth will increase by 16%, paper will increase by 6%, and sugar will increase by 23%.

In 1952, 11 new railways including Lanzhou to Jiayuguan and Tianshui to Chengdu will be built, which can open more than 600 kilometers to traffic. Railway freight increased by 7.4%, reaching 63.8 billion ton-kilometers. Roads, shipping, post and telecommunications will also have new developments, and agriculture in 1953 will continue to have tremendous development. Grain will increase by 9% to about 350 billion catties; cotton will increase by 16% to about 30 million catties; flue-cured tobacco will increase by 47%; tea will increase by 47%.

Add 16%. In 1953, the Huaihe River and Yongding River will continue to be cured, the partial remediation project of Dongting Lake will be completed, the radical treatment project of the Liaohe River will be started, the Hanshui radical treatment project will be started, a preliminary plan for radical treatment of the Yellow River will be made, and the wells will continue to expand the irrigation area.

Cultural construction that is compatible with economic construction will also have a great development in 1953. Except that primary education will focus on improving quality within the approximate limit of 50 million primary school students, the other levels of schools have increased by 9.3% compared with 1952, reaching 224 million. The number of students in senior middle schools increased by 4.8% to 370,000; the students of Workers Express Middle School increased by 62% to 34,000; the students in secondary technical schools increased by 12% to 337,000; secondary normal school students increased by 7.4% to 360,000; higher school students increased by 8.9% to 220,000. Urban hospital beds increased by 10% to 94,000; chronic hospital beds increased by 68.77% to 45,000. The film projection team increased by 2,000 to 4,040; the slide projector increased by 20,000 to 40,000.

Various measures to improve the living standards of the people of all ethnic groups will continue in 1953.

The national defense expenditure in 1953 was 522,522.7 billion yuan, which was used to strengthen our national defense measures to protect the independence of our motherland and the happiness of the people. The task of our national defense force is to serve the economic and cultural interests of our people and our country's peaceful foreign policy. Our people have always loved peace. We are willing to live in peace with all countries in the world and advocate the peaceful settlement of North Korea and other Far East issues. However, the U.S. imperialists who adhere to the aggressive policy have not learned from the failures in China and North Korea. They also insisted on forcibly detaining prisoners of war and interrupting the armistice negotiations to prevent the peaceful settlement of the Korean issue, actively preparing for the expansion of the Korean War, and giving orders. Their running dog Chiang Kai-shek bandit harassed me. Therefore, our people must continue to strengthen their national defense capabilities, and must continue to strengthen their struggle to resist U.S. aggression and aggression, and must be fully vigilant and ready to smash any attacks and attacks by the enemy at any time. Chairman Mao Zedong said in the closing speech of the Fourth Session of the First National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference:

To expand the war of aggression against Korea, therefore, the struggle to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea must continue to intensify. We want peace, but as long as U.S. imperialism does not abandon its unreasonable demands and conspiracy to expand aggression, the Chinese people's resolve is to fight with the Korean people forever. This is not because we are warlike, we are willing to cease the war immediately, and the remaining problems will be resolved in the future. But U.S. imperialism is unwilling to do this, so well, just keep fighting. As long as the U.S. imperialism is willing to fight, we will be prepared to fight with it for as long as the U.S. imperialists are willing to give up. Until the time when the Chinese and Korean people are completely victorious. "

All the above shows that our task in 1953 is huge. According to the budget proposed now, our income and expenditure are balanced. But it is estimated that we have just started the first five-year plan, we still lack experience, there will be some unexpected but necessary expenses that need to be added. Therefore, in order to ensure the balance of this budget and to ensure that there will be a surplus by the end of the year, the people of our country must make great efforts.

There is a public debt under the budgeted income, which will be issued at an appropriate time and subscribed on a voluntary basis by employees, workers, farmers, and industrial and commercial people across the country. On the one hand, public debt is the savings of the people; on the other hand, it is a manifestation of the people's concern for the country. It is patriotic. The trickling waters flow into rivers. As long as a small amount of money is gathered, it can have a positive effect on the construction of the country.

The basic way to ensure the balance of this year's budget and strive for a surplus is to increase the country's income on the basis of increasing production and to cut all fiscal expenditures that can be cut. Can our income be increased, and can our expenditure be reduced? Our answer is possible. In order to make this possibility a reality, we must fight to oppose blindness in construction work, oppose conservatism in production, and oppose waste by enterprises and administrative agencies. This means that, first, we must strengthen the planning of national construction work and oppose blindness. The development of our state-owned economy must be planned, and other economic components must be further planned under the leadership of the state-owned economy. If there is no unified national economic development plan, then the proportional development of industrial and agricultural production and other undertakings will be impossible. Adapting to the objective needs of economic development, the budget of 1952 has changed the country's

Expenditure is spent on the most decisive industrial infrastructure construction, and at the same time, other aspects of construction are gradually advanced in proportion. In order to ensure the realization of this construction plan, it is necessary to oppose various plans that are out of touch with the national unified plan. The construction work of the country must first be adapted to the needs of the country and the domestic market. At the same time, it must take into account the national resource survey and other technical conditions. Under the guidance of the unified national plan, and according to the possibility of national financial strength Go ahead. If you unnecessarily or prematurely set up certain businesses that are out of touch with the state's plan and financial capacity, and disregard the conditions necessary for the establishment of these businesses, it will destroy the state's plans, accumulate and waste state assets, and destroy the country. Fiscal capacity is decentralized to the danger of spending that has nothing to do with the development of industry and the advancement of the entire national economy. Therefore, all expenditures that are unnecessary and that are practically impossible to use due to conditions must be resolutely eliminated. Comrade Stalin once pointed out: "Being good at using funds rationally and economically is an extremely important art, and it cannot be successful all at once." We must learn this extremely important art. Second, we must actively increase production, increase accumulation, give full play to

existing potential capabilities, and oppose conservatism in production. The main way to increase national income is to increase production and increase accumulation. It can be seen from the national fiscal revenue and expenditure budget that most of the national industrial construction funds must be solved by the accumulation of existing enterprises. Except for one of the equipment for the newly built project, most of them will also rely on the production of existing industrial enterprises. Therefore, it is very important to rationally adjust and rebuild existing factories, rationally use existing industrial equipment, and give full play to its potential power. In order to accomplish this serious task, it is necessary to further improve the production management of existing enterprises, oppose any remnants of the supply system, and thoroughly implement the economic accounting system; it is necessary to increase the utilization rate of existing machinery and equipment at a high price and increase labor productivity. , Increase production, improve quality and reduce costs. All state-owned enterprises should summarize and promote advanced experience, check various quotas in a planned way, establish a special responsibility system, make full use of sluggish materials, reduce backlog materials, and reduce administrative expenses. The business sector should seriously investigate and study social purchases

To meet the needs of residents, expand social commodity circulation, reduce supply and marketing imbalances and commodity backlogs, accelerate capital turnover, and reduce commodity circulation costs. The transportation department should strengthen the planning of the shipment of goods, overcome the opposite transportation, accelerate the turnover of vehicles and ships, and save the country's expenditure. In all state-owned enterprises, the production quota must be an average advanced quota that can be achieved through hard work, and backward quotas that can be completed or exceeded without much effort are not allowed. Any conservatism that does not work hard to give full play to the enthusiasm and creativity of the working class and to tap the potential capabilities of the enterprise must be resolutely overcome; and those who stay behind and lie in ambush are illegal behaviors and must be criticized and punished. As long as all state-owned enterprises, but also in the rural areas of the country and private enterprises that are beneficial to the national economy and people's livelihood, can actively increase production, increase operations, and reduce costs as needed and possible, then our national income will be able to continue increase.

Third, we must strengthen financial supervision, practice strict economy, and oppose waste. In order to financially ensure the economical and correct implementation of the national construction plan, financial institutions must conscientiously establish and strengthen financial supervision work in the future. The first is to implement financial supervision over enterprise agencies. The central link in the implementation of financial supervision of enterprise institutions is to strengthen the financial management of enterprises at the grassroots level. All business units must, in accordance with regulations, make timely and accurate business financial revenue and expenditure plans. For this purpose, it is first necessary to improve the financial organization and independent accounting system of the enterprise organization, because without these two conditions, it is impossible to actually calculate the production and operating costs from financial calculations and accounting settlements. The so-called combination of planning and finance , It will be completely lost. Regardless of corporate institutions, institutions or national administrative agencies, their expenditures must be responsible for the country's fiscal system and fiscal discipline. Before any appropriation, the financial agency must carefully examine whether its purpose is appropriate and not allow general appropriation. After appropriation, it is necessary to systematically understand whether each unit strictly abides by financial discipline, whether expenditure is in accordance with the prescribed purpose, and whether there is a backlog of waste.

Whether to complete the quantity and quality indicators stipulated in the national plan on a weekly and monthly basis in production and infrastructure construction, and must urge them to accurately implement the plan, increase production, reduce costs, eliminate waste and implement strict savings, and it is not allowed to be as fine as you dial out. In order to minimize administrative expenses, financial agencies should also pay attention to reviewing whether the staffing and administrative expenses of various enterprises, undertakings, and state institutions conform to the principles of simplification, efficiency, and economy. At present, many enterprises, undertakings, and national institutions have too many levels, too complicated procedures, too slow to handle affairs, and too many redundant staff, which is a great waste. Also in 1942, when Chairman Mao Zedong asked the liberated areas to implement streamlining and streamlining administration, he said: "In this streamlining and streamlining administration, the five items of streamlining, unification, efficiency, economy, and anti-bureaucracy must be achieved. These five items are of great importance. Our economic work and fiscal work have a great relationship. After streamlining, we have reduced consumer expenditures and increased production income, which not only directly exerts a good influence on finances, but also reduces the burden on the people and affects the people's economy. The bad views of disunity, independence, and self-governance in the financial work organization must be overcome, and a unified, commanding work system that allows policies and systems to be implemented to the end must be established. After this unified system is established, work efficiency can be increased. Saving is something that all work agencies should pay attention to. Economic and financial work agencies should pay special attention. As a result of implementing conservation, a large number of unnecessary and wasteful expenditures can be saved. Staff engaged in economic and financial business We must also overcome some of the existing bureaucracies that are still very serious, such as corruption, arrogance, unhelpful 'regularization', literary essayism, etc." Chairman Mao's words are used to criticize the financial and economic aspects of many countries today. Institutions and other administrative agencies are still appropriate. Therefore, it is necessary to strictly review and supervise the establishment and expenditure of the management organs of enterprises, undertakings and state institutions, implement quotas and quotas, reduce levels, and simplify handling procedures.

We must oppose the bureaucracy that only sits in the office and gives instructions and orders without checking the execution of the work; we must vacate a part of the administrative staff to enrich the grassroots factories and mines. Not only all business organizations, but also all business organizations and national administrative agencies should formulate their own regular savings plans, implement them carefully, and check and report on the status of implementation on a regular basis. In order to complete the plan, increase production, practice economy, and complete the glorious task of 1953, we must fully mobilize the strength of the employee class and the people of the whole country. Comrade Stalin once pointed out: "To advance our country's industry, increase industrial productivity, create new cadres for industrial construction, correctly carry out socialist accumulation, use the accumulation rationally for industrial needs, establish a strict economy system, rectify state organs, and make State agencies are streamlined and clean, clean up the vices and filth contaminated by state agencies during the construction of our country, and constantly fight against the theft and waste of state property. All these tasks, without the direct and regular support of millions of people of the working class, No political party can solve it. Therefore, the task is

To attract millions of non-party workers to participate in all the construction work in our country. "Our task today is also here. We must mobilize the broad masses, earnestly learn from the advanced experience of Soviet construction, promote all advanced working methods, carry out patriotic production competitions and conservation movements, and complete the National Budget Office in 1953. The number of various indicators required.

Three years ago, when the People's Republic of China was founded, our financial and economic conditions were still very difficult, and the national budget was still in deficit. Our enemies once calculated that although we had won military victory across the country and established a people's democratic regime, it is impossible to leave them economically, and it must fail. But it turns out that it was themselves who failed. In the past three years, our production has generally recovered or surpassed the highest level before liberation, and our country's overall financial and economic conditions have been fundamentally improved; now, we have begun the five-year plan for national construction while continuing to resist the United States and aid Korea. In the next few five-year plans, we will build many large-scale modern factories and mines that have never been seen in Chinese history, thus fundamentally changing the face of our country. The Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao Zedong and the Communist Party of China have never won without victory. We have full confidence in fulfilling the tasks stipulated in the national plan and budget of 1953, which is a good start for the first five-year plan.