

CHINA

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLE

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

- 1) There are three factors in social planning:
 - a) Population (biological heritage): quantity of population, quality of population.
 - b) Natural resources (physical heritage): minerals, land, water power.
 - c) Technical arts (social heritage): invention and economic organization, habits and social organization, control and political organization.
- 2) The social fields of rural reconstruction are of two types:
 - a) Those which are primarily concerned with regional or local development.
 - b) Those which are primarily concerned with national policies.
- 3) The regional social fields are:
 - a) Agriculture,
 - b) Rural industries,
 - c) Rural cooperation,
 - d) Rural health,
 - e) Rural education,
 - f) Social administration and local government.
- 4) The national social fields are:
 - a) Land tenure,
 - b) Irrigation,
 - c) Frontier settlements,
 - d) Transportation,
 - e) Currency,
 - f) Tariff,
 - g) Community statistics.
- 5) The principles common to and necessary for the correlated establishment of planned reconstructed society are:
 - a) The principle of the applicability to the primary unit of rural China - each social field of reconstruction should be based upon the actual needs of the rural population of China; and its field of operation must ultimately be the primary ecological unit of Chinese society, that is, the village.

- b) The principle of self-support - each social field of reconstruction must ultimately be self-supporting; the population of the primary unit must in the last analysis be able to bear the cost of the reconstruction enterprises.
 - c) The principle of inherent need and interest - each social field of reconstruction should be an organic part of the social organization or community life of the village, growing out spontaneously of its own needs and interests, and not superimposed by some idealist.
 - d) The principle of integrated approach - there should be a correlated attack or integrated approach of all social fields to the reconstructional processes in every ecological unit rather than isolated development of individual fields in any particular unit.
 - e) The principle of local leadership - the initiative and the leadership in each social field should come from the locality as far as possible.
- 6) The principles as mentioned above may be used as criteria to judge the success of each social field in the process of rural reconstruction. Three elements should be examined to see how far each social field has progressed toward realizing these principles. These elements are
- a) Organization, including finance,
 - b) Methods,
 - c) Personnel.