

## 8 改革开放 40 年 | Four Decades Since Reform And Opening-up

As an important land resource of the country, collective forest land accounts for half of the forest land in China. It is vital for the state to solve the problem of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers", while forest farmers are the main force for sustainable development of Chinese forestry sector.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, collective forest regions have played an important role in supplying forest products, safeguarding national ecological security, promoting rural economic and social development, and providing primitive accumulation of capital for national economic development, especially for industrial development. However, some questions in developing forestry remain unanswered, such as how to properly manage the forest resources, how to protect the legal rights and interests of forest farmers, how to define the property rights of collective forests and how to adjust the distribution structure of interests.

In 1978, the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee was held, unveiling the historical prelude to China's reform and opening up. In June 2002, Comrade Xi Jinping, the then governor of Fujian Province, went to Wuping County to investigate. He affirmed the collective forest tenure reform in Jiewen Village. In unequivocal terms, he said that the reform of the collective forest tenure system, like the household contract responsibility system, should be pushed forward from the grassroots to the top."

On March 1, 2003, the Rural Land Contract Law of the People's Republic of China was promulgated. The collective forest tenure reform is essentially an extension of rural reform and an addendum to household contract responsibility system. On June 8, 2008, Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Promoting the Collective Forest Tenure Reform in an All-round Way ([2008] No. 10) was released; as a result, the reform has allocated the tenure of 2.7 billion mu of collective forest land and the forests growing there to rural households, unleashing great productivity in the collective forest regions. It has become another major change in rural production relations and another great practice by millions of farmers after the household contract responsibility system.

When the farmers could claim ownership of the collective forest, the forests became their assets. The clearly defined ownership spurred the farmers, who aspired for a better-off life, to tap the potential and productivity of the forests. Therefore, both the aspiration of the farmers and the integrity of the ecosystem could be realized.

The year of 2018 marks the 40th anniversary of China's reform and opening up. We run a special report on the typical cases and fruitful results of the collective forest tenure system reform. (All the articles are contributed by the Department of Rural Forestry Reform and Development of the State Forestry and Grassland Administration)

## 50 文明回眸 | Civilization Glimpse

### Living fossil of Chinese Forestry Contract Culture: Wendou Miao Ethnic Village of Jinping County in Guizhou

Wendou Village, located in the west of Jinping County in the Miao and Dong Autonomous Prefecture of Guizhou Province, boasts the forest coverage at 95% and above. It is nestled in the ancient trees such as pine, fir, yew, ginkgo, camphor and nanmu (*Phoebe zhennan*). Wendou, deep in the mountains, has a tradition of growing trees since its establishment more than 600 years ago, leaving a unique ethnic culture and abundant primitive forest resources. The residences in the village are all stilted wooden houses, many of which are historical sites that have recorded the vicissitudes over the years.

## 56 特别策划 | Special Focus

### Lessons Learn from a Trip to Mount Hood National Forest in USA

In 1916, in the Mount Hood National Forest in Portland, Oregon, was born the Uygur Creek Camp, the first campsite established in the forest managed by US Forestry Service. Now this place has become the first choice for increasingly more Americans to seek outdoor entertainment, reduce pressure and reconnect with their souls. In order to learn from the United States' extensive experiences in developing outdoor recreation in forest area, we visited the national forest. In the campsite, we had the first-hand experience of outdoor recreation activities in a national forest.

## 68 美丽乡村 | Beautiful Countryside

### Xiangyu Village, the Birthplace of First Ancient Rural Style Castle in the Ming Dynasty

Xiangyu Village of Yishui County, Shanxi Province, is named after the rivers flowing around the village. It was an ancient rural style castle back to the Ming Dynasty in 1614; the castle here was known as the first ancient castle in Northern China. In recent years, with the cultural relics of the ancient castle, Xiangyu Village has combined rural environmental protection with the improvement of rural living environment and the healthy development of tourism. People in there are striding toward a better and happier life.

## 76 文化采撷 | Cultural Highlights

### Huangpu Village, the Starting Point of Maritime Silk Road

Huangpu Village, the starting point of Maritime Silk Road, was once the only port for China's foreign trade. It has witnessed the history of China's foreign trade and the prosperity of the Maritime Silk Road. The names of both the famous Huangpu Port and Whampoa Military Academy originated from Huangpu Village. In the 18th century, Sweden's "Göteborg" arrived here for three times, and the United States' "Empress of China" started Sino-U.S. trade right here in Huangpu Port.

## 82 理论视点 | Theoretical Views

### The Human-Nature Relations in Marxism Worldview and Socialism Values

The fundamental purpose and core of a socialist society is the liberation, freedom, development and happiness of humans. Human orientation is the core value of socialism. The concept of the harmonious coexistence in the socialism with Chinese characteristics has integrated the unity of human and nature from traditional Chinese culture of "Heaven-Human Integration", the development and ecological thoughts of Marxism, and the rational core thoughts of Western ecological socialism. It is based on and tuned to the reality and development of China's ecological environment.

## 90 古树史话 | Story of Trees

### Populus euphratica, Remain Intact for 3,000 Years in the Dessert

The 300,000-plus mu of *Populus euphratica* in the Ejina area is one of the world's only three major *P. euphratica* forests. *P. euphratica*, known as the "living fossil" of ancient tree species, is a rare and endangered tree from the third century. It can live for 1,000 years, and stand still for another 1,000 years after its death, and remain uncorrupt for the third 1,000 years even when it falls down. It is a tree of 3,000 years' legend. It is pleasing to the eye but it fights like a warrior, with some nobility and fortitude in its character.