

從世界屋脊到三江平原

中國環保運動的星星之火

From

Tibet-The Roof of the World to
The Three River Plains

A spark of the Chinese Environmental Movement



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電話：(852) 2745 1888

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前言

一九九八年中國長江橫溢，洪水泛濫，既是天災，也是人禍。關鍵性的問題是森林被砍了，濕地被佔了，長江及諸多流域，焉有不怒吼之理呢？！

中國有個民間組合的大學生綠色營，一九九六年去了雲南省的白馬雪山，九七年去了西藏東南的原始森林，九八年又去了東北的三江平原；綠色營一系列深入腹地考察行動的目的，最大的訴求是保護森林，保護濕地，他們為了推動環保運動而不辭辛苦，作出了不少貢獻。



我在北京多次會見到這個組合的負責人唐錫陽先生，他是實幹的環保運動家，從他談話和著作中了解綠色營對環保運動所衍生的效應，可以肯定具有深遠意義。

所謂綠色營的行動，可以說是傳播綠色種子的星星之火。綠色運動是全世界普遍重視的環保運動之一環，在中國的上海、南寧等地紛紛成立了綠色營的組合，為宣傳環保而奮戰。本人有鑒及此，曾盡棉薄贊助他們這項活動，繼之以編印這本多姿采的畫冊。

這本畫冊的特色之一，以精簡的中英文編寫，使中外讀者瀏覽畫冊，一目了然。其次是刊出的幾百張圖片，乃由中國大學生綠色營出征大自然獵取到的幾千張圖片之中挑選出的寶貴材料，足資收藏留念。

並予說明的，這本畫冊彙輯的資料範圍，包括中國西藏鮮為人知的“神秘”面貌，以及雲南和東北地區大自然秀麗風光和名勝古跡，使到讀者大飽眼福。更重要的是許多圖片畫面，透視了這些地方如同世外桃源，令人嚮往！更是綠色和平的象徵。敬祈讀者們垂察焉。

范止安

Preface

In 1998, the overflow of the Yangtze River caused extensive flooding in China. It was a natural disaster as well as a man-made calamity. The furious outburst of the Yangtze was the River's protest against decades of felling trees and the ravage of the wetlands along her tributaries.

'Green Camp' is a civilian organization in China established by a group of mainly university students. In 1996, the students visited the snow-covered Baima Mountain in Yunnan Province; they then ventured deep into the primeval forests in southeastern Tibet in 1997. In the following year, the youngsters traveled across the Three River Plains in northeastern China. The main objective of this series of study tours in the hinterland of China was to seek ways and means of conserving her forests and wetlands. Members of Green Camp had to overcome daunting difficulties and hardships to promote the environmental cause to which they have contributed so substantially.

On numerous occasions in Beijing, I have had the pleasure of meeting with the organization's leader — Mr. Tang Xiyang, a pragmatic environmentalist. In the course of our conversations and through reading of his written works, I gained invaluable insight into their meaningful contribution, and the far-reaching impact they have had on the environmental movements in China.

The activities organized by Green Camp are like gentle winds dispersing green seeds across the continent of China. The ideas engendered by a few men have encouraged affiliated organizations to spring up in places like Shanghai and Nanning; together they form important links in the global chain of conservation movements. The publishing of this album is a small token of my admiration for their efforts, and apart from financial contributions, to show my support for their meaningful work.

This album is rather unique in two aspects. Firstly, it incorporates English translation of the Chinese text so as to make it comprehensible to our English speaking readers. Secondly, the photos appearing in this album are selected carefully from thousands of photos taken by members of Green Camp during the course of their expeditions. Each photo tells a story and is a collectible piece in its own right. The scope of the pictures covers a wide range of vistas of natural landscapes in China, spanning from the mystical majesty of Tibet, to the awe-inspiring historical sites in Yunnan and northeastern China. Collectively they not only present to the readers the vivid images of the natural beauty of China which is symbolic of the environment Green Camp endeavour to preserve but also conjure up imageries of the fabled 'Shangri-La' which is still there to behold and to preserve, if given the efforts by one and all.

Fan Che On

編者的話

西藏，擴而為青藏地區，是世界上最神秘的一個地方。不僅這裏高踞“世界屋脊”，有其特殊的地理環境和特殊的生態系統，而且這裏生活着藏族和其他少數民族，有其特殊的文化、宗教和生活方式。

1996年夏天，在藏滇交界的德欽縣，因為要砍伐100平方公里的原始森林，引發了一個傳奇式的環保故事。一批志願者千里迢迢來到白馬雪山，為保護這片原始森林及林中的滇金絲猴請命！如此民間的綠色行動，在中國大陸上從未有過。她的名字叫“大學生綠色營”，發起人是一對年逾花甲的夫婦——著名的自然保護作家唐錫陽和他的美籍妻子馬霞·瑪爾柯斯。國務委員、環境保護委員會主任宋健等負責人和各界人士以及輿論界，積極支持了這次活動，終於制止了這場災難。

7月25日，綠色營大轎車在開往北京西站的途中，暫停在友誼醫院的門口。同學們準備把花籃獻給重病在身的馬霞，並迎接唐老師一起上路。原來同學們所盼望的是一次親切而有意義的會見，萬萬沒有想到唐老師背着背包，滿臉憔悴地邁上汽車，痛哭失聲地對大家說：“同學們送的鮮花，馬霞已經不能親手接了，她在今天早晨離開了我們。”車廂裏一片驚愕與哭泣。

綠色營在列車前舉行了簡短的儀式。首先為地球村的環保戰士馬霞默哀一分鐘，然後請唐老師說話。他沒有提馬霞，相反的，把悲痛化作激昂，高聲地說道：

我要說個“一、二、三、四”。

“一”是高舉一面綠色的旗幟；

“二”是兩句話：一句是“行萬里路，讀萬卷書，閱萬代事，積萬代福”；另一句是“熱愛自然，豐富知識，鍛煉意志，淨化心靈，增長才幹，迎接綠色運動的到來。”

“三”是三個希望：希望在我們綠色營中，能夠出現一個、兩個自然保護的英雄；希望有幾個同學通過這次活動將改變他們的生活坐標，把自己的一生獻給自然保護事業；希望比較多的人將改變自己的價值觀、人生觀、生態觀、宇宙觀。

“四”是通過這次活動，我們將生產四個精神產品：

寫一本書；做一部錄像片；搞一個攝影展覽；出一份調查報告。

同學們，我們能做到嗎？

全體營員齊聲應答：“能！”

人數不多，不到40人；時間不長，一個暑假；但在中國大地上所產生的影響是深遠的。通過這項活動，不僅參加者接觸了自然，接觸了實際，接觸了環保問題的焦點，受到了深刻的觸動和教育（對有些年輕人來說，其影響將是一生），而且這樣一批熱心環保、層次較高的知識分子深入窮鄉僻壤，作了家喻戶曉的調查和宣傳，把考察的結果向縣、州、省和中央匯報，促使各級政府更加關注這個問題，終於保住了這片原始林及其中的滇金絲猴。像這樣通過民間活動產生如此深遠的影響並解決一個實際問題，這在中國大陸還是首次。後來又搞巡迴攝影展覽，作報告，放錄像片，國內外電視台、電台、報刊的各種報道上百次，美國紐約《新聞周刊》長篇評論道：綠色營和一些民間環保活動，標誌着中國民眾綠色意識的覺醒……

在這個基礎上，1997年暑假組織了第二屆綠色營，目標是藏東南的原始森林。1998年又組織了第三屆綠色營，為保護濕地奔赴黑龍江三江平原，在此同時，上海和南寧也分別組織了大學生綠色營。

綠色營的誕生不是偶然的，它是全社會綠色覺醒的一個反映；反過來，它又孕育和催化着全社會的綠色浪潮。首屆綠色營在列車前許諾的四個精神產品早已實現，現在在范芷安先生的熱情關懷和幫助下，又生產了第五個精神產品，即編輯出版了這本畫冊。

從這部畫冊中，我們將親切地看到神秘的西藏，看到宏偉的雲藏高原，看到遼闊的三江平原；可以看到這些邊遠地區的民族風情，看到大學生綠色營熱愛自然、擁戴綠色、嚮往未來的風采。正如綠色營的三屆攝影展覽受到北京、昆明、桂林、上海、哈爾濱等地觀眾的歡迎一樣，我們相信，凡是嚮往西藏、嚮往青藏高原，凡是嚮往自然、關注綠色、關注中國和世界未來的讀者，一定會喜歡本畫冊。

Editor's Word

Tibet, in large, Qinghai — Tibet area, is the most mysterious place in the world. Not only it is the roof of the world, with special geographical environment and ecological system, but also live here Tibetan and other minorities with peculiar culture, religion and living manner.

In the summer of 1996, Deqin county at the boundary of Tibet and Yunnan province was going to fell a stretch of primeval forest and a legendary environmental story was induced.

A group of volunteers traversed the long distance from Beijing to the snow-covered Baima mountain. Their goal was to protect the primeval forests and publicize the plight of the Yunnan golden monkeys. This gathering of college students marked the entry of the non-governmental sector into the environmental protection efforts of the mainland. Known as the Green Camp of Collegers, the camp was the brainchild of the well-known nature preservation writer Tang Xiyang and his American wife, Marcia Marks. The camp's activities also gained the support of Mr. Song Jian, state councilor, the Chairman of the Chinese Environment Protection Committee, personages of all circles and the news media, finally, this disaster was stopped.

As the group headed to the Beijing West Railway Station on July 25 of 1996, their bus stopped briefly at the main gate to the Friendship Hospital. They were to meet Tang Xiyang, who was to join them on their expedition, and had brought along a basket of flowers for Marcia. They were looking forward to Marcia's bright smile as they surprised her with the beautiful arrangement. As Tang Xiyang approached they could see that something was wrong. Instead of his usual cordial and pleasant manner, his face was drawn and pale. Unable to hold back his tears he told the anxious students. "Marcia won't be able to accept your flowers. She left us this morning." The shock was too much for many as they broke into tears.

Before they boarded the train, they paused for a moment of silence to commemorate a woman who had been instrumental in bringing them to this stage in their lives. Tang Xiyang was asked to say a few words. Drawing on the energy his wife had for years added to his passion for the environment, Tang turned his grief into strength. "I would like to make one, two, three, and four points.

"One" is to hold high the banner of environmental protection.

"Two" is two assertions: First, travel a lot, read a lot, learn from past generations, and bring benefit to future generations. And second, love nature, enrich knowledge, temper your spirit, purify your soul, and enhance your ability to welcome the arrival of the green movement.

"Three" is three hopes: hope that one or two heroes of environmental protection and preservation will emerge from our Green Camp; hope that through this activity, some of our students will change the direction of their lives and devote their lives to environmental work; and hope that the masses will alter their outlook on values, life, ecology, and the universe.

"Four" is four spiritual products: Through our work we should produce a book, a videotape, a photo exhibition, and a report.

"Comrades, can we do it?"

As one voice the campers answered, "Yes, we can!"

Our numbers were few, less than 40 campers; the time was short, just a summer vacation; but the activities of the Green Camp have had a profound influence on the entire nation. Not only did the members have a chance to get in touch with nature, reality, and the issue of environmental protection, which combined to educate and motive these students but our efforts have brought about government action to preserve the primeval forests in Yunnan and their most famous residents, the Yunnan golden monkeys. The members were enthusiastic about environmental protection. We journeyed into the remote and undeveloped areas to investigate the reality of the forest ecology and reported our findings to county, prefecture, provincial, and state governments, urging them to place greater emphasis on environmental protection. Green Camp's 1996 expedition marked the first time a non-governmental project in this field has had such a profound impact in the mainland. The expedition was a genesis for publicity. A photo exhibition toured the nation, a series of public lectures were presented, videotapes were produced and distributed, and nearly 100 articles chronicling the camp and its efforts were featured on television, on radio, and in newspapers and magazines. US Newsweek ran a long commentary praising the Green Camp as indicating an emerging environmental awareness among the Chinese people.

On this basis, the second expedition by the Green Camp was organized for the summer of 1997. The target was the primeval forests of southeastern Tibet.

The summer of 1998 would see a third expedition of the Green Camp in the wetland of Three-River Plains of Heilongjiang Province.

At the same time, Green Camps of collegers in Shanghai and Nanning were organized respectively.

The birth of Green Camp was not incidental. The gathering of established experts and young students reflects an environmental awakening among the entire society. In turn, the work of these pioneers is smoothing the way for environmental protection to become a central element among the general public. The four spiritual products the campers promised to produce as we stood in front of the train on the first day of this green journey have produced resounding effects. And today, with the help of Mr. Fan Che On, a fifth spiritual product is being offered this album has been edited and published.

In this album, we can see intimately the mysterious Tibet, the magnificent Yunnan Tibet Plateau, the vast Three River Plains. We can see the custom and feeling of minorities in the remote area and elegant demeanour of students of the Green Camp, who love nature, who are concerned about environment, and who care about the future of China.

Just like all three photo exhibitions are popularly received in Beijing, Kunmin, Guilin, Shanghai, Harbin, we believe, all readers who love nature, who are concerned about environment and who care about the future of China and the world will find some comfort in this album.

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上篇 自然歷史

1996 年和 1997 年兩屆大學生綠色營的考察目標，選擇在滇西北和藏東南，即青藏高原上森林資源與生物多樣性最豐富的地區。近年來，該地區由於森林砍伐和草場過牧，導致植被破壞，水土流失與沙漠化日益加劇的趨勢。而且以“世界屋脊”之稱的青藏高原，是亞洲六條大江大河的發源地，影響所及，絕不是一個地區，而是半個中國以及周邊的鄰國。特別是居亞洲之最、居世界第三的長江和世界第七的黃河，是中華民族的母親河，而今生態日益惡化。黃河年年斷流，向季節河與內陸河演變；而長江變黃，泥沙俱下，水患頻仍，向第二條黃河演變。至於東北三江平原的濕地，其生態價值及生物資源，近年來遭受破壞的情況，亦不可忽視。所以到了1998年，江河橫溢，驚心動魄，應在意中。名曰天災，實為人禍。道理很簡單，森林被砍了，濕地被佔了，才導致中國當代最大的生態悲劇！



雄踞於全球之巔、神秘而博大的青藏高原，承喜馬拉雅造山運動的天力，橫空出海，不斷隆升，形成了平均海拔約4000—5000米的地球上最年輕的高原。它跨越西藏、青海、雲南、四川和新疆五省區，南起喜馬拉雅山脈，北至崑崙山脈，西為帕米爾和喀拉崑崙山脈，東止於橫斷山脈，地域遼闊、雪嶺橫空、江河縱橫、湖泊星羅棋布，冰川、湖盆、山原、河谷以及峻峭的高山峽谷，共同構成了“世界屋脊”奇特而多姿的地貌景觀。

山地學家稱青藏高原為“地球的第三極”，它聚集了全球絕大部分海拔7000米以上的高峰，因而也是高山冰川的最大集中地，是巨大的冰庫和水塔，供應全球五分之一以上人口的淡水。我國及東南亞、南亞和西亞諸大水系，如北流的塔里木河，東流的長江、黃河，南流的怒江、瀾滄江和雅魯藏布江等等，均發源於此。青藏高原不僅有衝霄的高山峻嶺，也有低至海拔500-600米的深谷，因此擁有山地熱帶、亞熱帶，山地暖溫帶，山地、河谷溫帶，亞高山、高原寒溫帶，高山寒帶等氣候帶。由於西藏的西北部受西伯利亞乾寒大陸的氣候影響，東南部承受印度暖濕氣流，故又有乾旱、半乾旱、半濕潤和濕潤等氣候類型。

青藏高原的森林主要分布在藏東南及雲南、四川和青海與西藏接壤一帶。在藏東南林區，從海拔500米的低山溝谷到海拔4500米的亞高山，分布著從熱帶雨林、季雨林到寒溫帶暗針葉林的極其豐富、完整的生物垂直分布帶譜，幾乎包括了北半球多氣候帶植物區係的主要科屬，還蘊藏些

一些古老孑遺種和該地區特有的植物種屬。這裏有壯觀的罕見的高蓄積量林分，有古木參天、青藤修竹、山花映雪的奇觀；也有種類繁多、色彩紛呈的熱帶雨林風光。據不完全統計，青藏高原有12,000多種高等植物，200多種獸類和70多種鳥類，因此被稱為“百科全書式的生物基因庫”，具有舉世稱羨的生物多樣性和生態價值。

所以，青藏高原是世界探險家、旅行家、地理學家、生物學家所矚目的地方。而大學生綠色營在1996年和1997年兩次來到青藏地區，卻擔負著特殊的使命，滇西北和藏東南是青藏高原上森林資源與生物多樣性最豐富的地區，保護這裏的原始森林及林中的滇金絲猴是當時環保的一個焦點。近年來，該地區由於森林砍伐和草場過牧，導致植被破壞，水土流失與沙漠化日益加劇的趨勢。而且以“世界屋脊”之稱的青藏高原，是亞洲六條大江大河的發源地，影響所及，絕不是一個地區，而是半個中國以及周邊的鄰國。特別是居亞洲之最、居世界第三的長江和世界第七的黃河，是中華民族的母親河，而今生態日益惡化。黃河年年斷流，向季節河與內河演變；而長江變黃，泥沙俱下，水患頻仍，正向第二條黃河演變。1998年，綠色營轉入另一個環保考察焦點，選擇在東北的三江平原；那裏擁有大片濕地，其生態價值極高，生物資源亦非常豐富。但近年濕地逐漸受到破壞，令人痛心疾首。所以到了1998年，年江河潰溢，驚心動魄，名曰天災，實為人禍。道理很簡單，森林被砍了，濕地被佔了，才導致中國當代最大的生態悲劇！

Natural History

The Green Camp's expeditions of 1996 and 1997 chose northwestern Yunnan and southeastern Tibet as the sites of their investigations. These areas encompass the most abundant forest reserves and most biological diversity on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. The timber industry in the region has combined with over-grazing of the highland meadows to cause massive environmental damage. Soil erosion and desertification are becoming increasingly serious problems.

The Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, is called "Tibet — The Roof of the World", is the original place of six big rivers of Asia. Therefore, any environmental shift on the plateau is carried downstream to effect the entire lower half of China and the neighboring nations of Southeast Asia.

Especially, the longest in Asia, the third in the world, Yangtze River and the seventh in the world, the Yellow River, are the mother rivers of the Chinese nation. Now their ecological system become worse day after day.

As a result of changes in the highlands of Tibet and Yunnan, the Yellow River has become an inland and intermittent river, drying up at various times of the year. The Yangtze River has begun to slit rapidly, adding to the threat of flooding and becomes just like second Yellow River.

Exceptionally, in the soul stirring year 1998, the severe floods occur. It is not unforeseen. It is called natural disaster but in fact it is a fault of mankind. The reason is very simple forests are felled, and wetlands occupied. As the lifeblood of a nation, damage to the Yellow and Yangtze rivers are the worst ecological tragedies of contemporary China.

In 1998, the Green Camp turned to another environmental focus, going to the Three River Plains of northeastern China. The Three River Plains have a big wetland. The wetland is an ecological system of the earth with abundant biological resources and higher production capacity. During these years, lots of wetland are lost, they felt bitter. As a result, it is called natural disaster but in fact it is a fault of mankind. The reason is very simple, forests are felled, and wetlands occupied. As the lifeblood of a nation, damage to the rivers are the worse ecological tragedies of contemporary China.

The Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, standing like a giant at the roof of the world, is mysterious and extensive. Because of the orogenic movement of the Himalayas, the plateau rose out of the sea and formed the highest plateau on earth with an average elevation of 4,000 to 5,000 meters. It stretches over the Tibet and Xinjiang Uygur autonomous regions and the provinces of Qinghai, Yunnan, and Sichuan. It is bordered on the south by the Himalayas, the Kunlun Mountains to the north, the Pamirs and Karakorum Mountains to the west and the Hengduan Mountains to the east. This impressive landmass includes a diverse ecology ranging from snow-capped mountains, rushing rivers and calm lakes, glaciers, lowlands, river valleys and canyons, and steep gorges.

The Qinghai-Tibet Plateau has been referred to as the "third polar region" as nearly all of the summits rise to over 7,000 meters, on the earth meet here, granting it the highest concentration of alpine glaciers. The melting ice and snow provide fresh water to over one-fifth of the world's population. The major river systems of China, Southeast Asia, South Asia and West Asia, such as the Tarim River flowing northward, the Yangtze and the Yellow rivers flowing eastward, and the Nu, the Lancang and the Yarlung Zangbo rivers flowing southward, have their genesis in these mountains. But the plateau is not simply a landscape of jagged mountain peaks. The rushing waters have carved deep valleys that dive to within 500 to 600 meters of sea level. Because of this drastic shift in elevation, the region's climate includes tropical, subtropical, alpine, and temperate bands. Because the northwestern part of Tibet is under the influence of Siberian continental weather patterns while southeastern Tibet is under the influence of the warm and moist air stream coming from the Indian subcontinent, the plateau has four weather types-arid, semi-arid, semi-humid, and humid.

The forest of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau is primarily located in southeastern Tibet, Yunnan, Sichuan, and the border area between Qinghai and Tibet. The forest of southeastern Tibet is characterized by low hills and valleys situated some 500 meters above sea level to mountains rising 4,500 meters above sea level. An extremely abundant and complete biological distribution zone runs vertically from tropical rain and monsoon forests to high-altitude temperate conifer forests. The region is home to nearly all the major plant families of the Northern Hemisphere and contains several living fossils and species that are particular to this area. There are magnificent and rare forest stands with high accumulation, and such marvelous phenomena as ancient trees towering into the clear, blue skies, green vines and tall bamboo, and hardy mountain flowers breaking through the light of snow. There are also tropical rain forests that provide a view exploding with color. The Qinghai-Tibet Plateau has over 12,000 types of plants, over 200 types of beasts and over 70 types of birds. This biological diversity has earned the area a reputation as "an encyclopedia of animal and plant life."

Therefore, the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau is the focus for explorers, travelers, geographers and biologists of the world. Green Camp students went to Qinghai Tibet area two times in 1996 and 1997, bore a special mission. The northwestern Yunnan and southeastern Tibet encompass the most abundant forest reserves and most biological diversity on the Qinghai Tibet Plateau. Protection of primeval forests and their residents golden monkeys is an environmental focus at those days. Recent years, the timber industry in the region has combined with overgrazing of the highland meadows to cause massive environmental damage. Soil erosion and desertion are become serious problems. The Qinghai Tibet Plateau, is called "Tibet — The Roof of the World", is the original place of six big rivers of Asia. Therefore any environmental shift on the plateau is carried downstream to effect the lower half of China and the neighboring countries.

Especially, the longest in Asia, the third in the world, the Yangtze River and the seventh in the world, the Yellow River are the mother rivers of the Chinese nation. Now, their ecological system become worse day after day. The Yellow River has become an inland and intermittent river drying up at various time of the year. The Yangtze River has begun to silt rapidly, adding to the threat of flooding. It becomes just like second Yellow River. In 1998, the Green Camp turned to another environmental focus, going to the Three River Plains of northeastern China. Wetland the Three River Plains of northeast

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