Paper ID	053
Author(s)	Yuxiu Tan
Title	A Study on Natural Disasters and Their Countermeasures in the Songhua River Basin in Modern Times

Abstract

The Songhua River is one of China's seven major rivers, with numerous tributaries. Located in the mid-latitude region of the Northern Hemisphere, the Songhua River Basin experiences a temperate monsoon climate with distinct seasonal characteristics. River runoff across its mainstream and tributaries varies significantly throughout the year, making flooding frequent during the flood season. Conversely, prolonged drought may occur in years with insufficient rainfall, even lasting several months. Additionally, seasonal disasters such as spring windstorms, autumn and winter frosts, and winter snowstorms are prominent. In modern times, the most common natural disasters in the Songhua River Basin included floods, droughts, frosts, snowstorms, windstorms, and hailstorms, with floods and droughts being the most severe. In terms of frequency, floods occurred more often than droughts, exhibited stronger seasonal patterns, and showed an increasing trend over time. The occurrence of natural disasters in the modern Songhua River Basin resulted from both natural factors, such as climate and monsoon patterns, and human factors, including rapid population growth and unsustainable exploitation of natural resources. These disasters caused widespread negative impacts: casualties and property damage, reduced agricultural productivity, mass displacement of victims, social disorder, and varying degrees of damage to transportation, water infrastructure, and the environment. Countermeasures to these disasters primarily involved *relief* (post-disaster measures) and *preparedness* (proactive planning). Relief efforts were reactive, activated after disasters struck, while preparedness aimed to mitigate risks in advance. Since the Qing Dynasty, post-disaster relief in the basin employed multiple approaches, including tax exemptions (*juǎn*) and government aid (*zhèn*). During the Republic of China era, disaster response diversified further, involving both governmental and non-governmental actors. Preparedness measures focused on granary construction and water conservancy projects. Although the government and local communities implemented measures to address natural disasters from the Qing Dynasty onward, limited policy continuity and funding constraints hindered their effectiveness.

Keywords	modern times; Songhua River Basin; natural disasters; impacts

Paper ID	056
Author(s)	lijun Fan
Title	Forest, Water Conservancy and Environment: Environmental Protection in the Songhua River Basin during the Republic of China (1912-1931)

Abstract

At the end of the 19th century, after the Songhua River basin was gradually opened to the public, a large number of immigrants poured into the area, and the economic development of this area was rapidly developed, showing the characteristics of ""short duration and high intensity"". Until the Republic of China period, the ecological environment in the basin had undergone great changes. Since the Republic of China, the government and the people have gradually formed the awareness of environmental protection. Although relevant policies, laws and regulations had been promulgated, and many measures such as afforestation and construction of water conservancy had been taken to protect the environment, due to the constraints of the social environment at that time, the results were not very effective.

This paper takes forest and water conservancy in Songhua River Basin as the research object, mainly makes a preliminary investigation on the changes of ecological environment, forest institutions, forest regulations, forest policies and measures and effects of forest and water conservancy protection in Songhua River Basin during the Republic of China period by using relevant archives stored in Jilin Province and Heilongjiang Province archives, so as to promote and deepen the research on this issue.

Keywords	the Republic of China period; Songhua River basin; Forests; Water conservancy; Environmental protection

Paper ID	081
Author(s)	Teng Haijian
Title	The Promotion and Difficulties of Cotton Planting in Northeast China during the Pseudo Manchurian Period: From the Perspective of Environmental History

Abstract

As an important economic crop, cotton has been widely promoted around the world in modern times. The history of cotton cultivation in Northeast China can be traced back to the Qing Dynasty. During the period of Manchukuo, Japanese colonizers, driven by economic interests, vigorously promoted cotton cultivation in Northeast China through control policies. The Manchukuo government formulated plans for improving cotton technology and increasing cotton production, and established agricultural cooperatives to control cotton production. These measures to some extent promoted the development of cotton cultivation in Northeast China and met Japan's demand for cotton. However, due to the temperature preference of cotton, the low temperature climate conditions in Northeast China cannot meet the needs of cotton growth, and the combined effects of pests, diseases, and other social factors, cotton cultivation ultimately failed to achieve the expected goals. Both the Qing Dynasty before the puppet Manchukuo and the historical period after the establishment of the People's Republic of China attempted to promote cotton cultivation in Northeast China, but ultimately failed to achieve significant results due to climate and other factors, indicating that crop promotion cannot ignore ecological laws.

Keywords	Cotton Planting；Plants；Land,

Paper ID	112
Author(s)	Yue Guo and Haijian Teng
Title	Tobacco, Land, and Addiction: The Prosperity and Influence of Tobacco Cultivation in Northeast China during the Qing Dynasty

Abstract

Tobacco is an addictive crop originating in the Americas and was introduced to Northeast China in the late Ming Dynasty. After tobacco cultivation was introduced to Northeast China, it rapidly expanded and even threatened food production. The Later Jin regime once implemented a smoking ban. After the Qing Dynasty, tobacco cultivation continued to flourish in Northeast China, giving rise to the “Kanto Tobacco” and forming a tobacco culture with local characteristics. The climate and soil conditions in Northeast China are conducive to producing high-quality tobacco, which is an important prerequisite for the prosperity of tobacco cultivation in Northeast China. In addition, due to the characteristics and understanding of tobacco itself, there is a great demand for tobacco in society, which has also driven the cultivation of tobacco and made it an important economic crop. Due to tobacco being a crop that depletes soil fertility, the extensive cultivation of tobacco has also accelerated

the depletion of land in tobacco growing areas.	
Keywords	Tobacco,Plants,Economic crop

Paper ID	135
Author(s)	Hongyan Jin
Title	Research on the Investigation and Development of the Songhua River Water Conservancy in Modern China
Abstract	
The Songhua River is situated in the northeastern region of China, featuring a vast water system and exerting a crucial influence on the production and livelihood in modern northeastern China. Based on the excavation and organization of historical materials regarding the water conservancy of the Songhua River from modern China, Japan, and others, this article further explores the development of irrigation, flood control, hydropower, and so on.	
Keywords	Water, Disasters, Humans

Paper ID	137
Author(s)	ZhongJun Wu
Title	Tsarist Russia's investigation of mineral resources in Northeast China
Abstract	
Tsarist Russia's investigation of Northeast China arose in the 19th century with the layout of Tsarist Russia's Far East strategy, when a large number of Russian scholars and investigators went to Northeast China to conduct a comprehensive investigation and kept a large number of investigation reports. These materials are more or less related to the mineral resources of the Northeast China, which is related to the mineral needs of Tsarist Russia to build a cross-border railway and the intention to seek gold resources in the Northeast China. Tsarist Russia's mineral surveys in Northeast China had a dual character. On the one hand, geologists and travelers focused on the physical geography of Northeast China, and the survey was of a scientific nature; On the other hand, driven by Russian colonialism, many of the surveys served the construction of the Eastern Railway and the extraction of mineral resources. Therefore, these surveys not only promoted the study of the geography of Northeast China in modern times, but also became an important guide for the construction of the Eastern Railway and the colonization of Northeast China by Tsarist Russia.	
Keywords	Land, Mineral

Paper ID	150
Author(s)	Xin Guo and Yujun LI
Title	Research on the Changes of Marine Environment and the Development of Fishery in Southern Liaoning Region
Abstract	
This study focuses on the southern Liaoning region, traces the course of its fishery development, and explores the changes in the marine environment. By sorting through historical materials, conducting field investigations, and analyzing data, it reveals the transformation of the fishery from traditional to modern from ancient times to modern times. It analyzes marine pollution, coastline changes, and ecological pressure caused by	

industrialization, resource development, etc. It expounds on the changes in fishery resources, alterations in fishing seasons and fishing grounds, and increased costs triggered by environmental changes. It emphasizes the feedback effect of fishery development on the marine environment, such as overfishing and aquaculture pollution. It proposes achieving marine environmental protection and sustainable fishery development through policies and regulations, application of science and technology, and public participation, providing a reference for the future development of the marine and fishery industries in the southern Liaoning region.

Keywords	Southern Liaoning Region; Changes of Marine Environment; Fishery DevelopmentP