

<b>Paper ID</b>	115
<b>Author(s)</b>	Wenjie Wan
<b>Title</b>	How can forestry be revitalized? --The Path of Spreading of Japanese Forestry Thought in Northeastern China in the Late Qing and Republic of China and Its Practical Influence
<b>Abstract</b>	
<p>At the end of the Qing Dynasty and Republic of China, forestry was one of the ends of industrial development, and at that time, the forest policy was not yet developed, in order to develop forestry, the central government and the local government had sent officials to Japan to study the forestry policy; at that time, Japan had been affected by the western forest policy to form a self-contained system of forestry management, and the local government officials in Japan to learn the advanced ideas of the forest policy, and introduced the idea into the construction of Chinese forest policy. In the Northeastern region, not only sent commissioners to Japan to study, and by the Japanese forestry scientists as Fengtian persuasion, Fengtian Forestry School and other teaching forestry knowledge of the position, the interaction and exchange between Chinese and Japanese forestry ideas to promote the development of the Northeastern forestry, and effectively promote the modernization of the Northeastern forestry.</p>	
<b>Keywords</b>	Plants; forestry ideology; Late Qing Republic; Japan;

<b>Paper ID</b>	195
<b>Author(s)</b>	Scott Bailey
<b>Title</b>	"Our Land Was a Forest" in Global Environmental Historiography
<b>Abstract</b>	
<p>World historians who focus their work on environmental history often cite individuals like John Muir or Rachel Carson as seminal in the development of a global environmental movement. Other mid-century heroes of environmentalism were situated within fields like conservation, forest preservation, or other efforts to curtail industrial pollution. Less attention has been paid to the intellectual contributions of Indigenous environmentalists, which is a serious omission. This paper and presentation will focus on placing Kayano Shigeru's autobiographical work Our Land was a Forest: An Ainu Memoir within the historiography of global environmental history. Kayano's work offers many important insights into thoughts about traditional Ainu cultural practices and their relationship with the local environment. This paper and presentation will highlight Kayano's contributions to raising awareness both in Japan and internationally to the Indigenous Ainu and their sustainable practices. The goal will be to elucidate Kayano's overall opinion on how traditional Ainu lifeways related to the natural environment. It will be argued that this text should be seen as seminal for its contribution to Indigenous environmental thought, and deserves to be more internationally recognized in environmental history education.</p>	
<b>Keywords</b>	Land, World History, Ainu, Indigenous Land Usage

<b>Paper ID</b>	131
<b>Author(s)</b>	Yanting Wang
<b>Title</b>	Cognitive evolution of Jehol fossils
<b>Abstract</b>	
<p>The Jehol biota, a geologically important biological community, has been widely concerned by the world. The</p>	

evolution of people's cognition of the Jehol fossils from "traditional fossils" to "industrial fuels" is the epitome of the modernization of the Jehol region. In ancient Chinese history, the ancient people had the practice and experience of studying fossils, and drew some conclusions of geological significance, but the complete knowledge system has not yet been formed. In the middle and late 19th century, with the development of industry and the rise of western geology, geological survey and fossil research by geologists and paleontologists gradually became popular, prompting people to change their concept of fossils, and this cognitive change was accompanied by the transformation of modern industrial society in the West. As a result, the fossils in the Jehol area have gradually changed from a kind of items with traditional value (medicinal, aesthetic) to a kind of industrial fuel with great economic value through continuous geological investigation and paleontological research, and have gradually entered the global industrial market. In the past studies on fossils in the Jehol area, scholars mostly paid attention to the ancient geological history and biological discovery of the biota in the Jehol area from the perspectives of paleontology and geological history, but few scholars discussed the change of people's cognition of fossils and its modern significance. This change in the cognition of fossils from traditional significance to industrial value follows closely with the industrialization process after the Industrial Revolution and the formation of global scientific knowledge network, reflecting the modern significance of Jehol fossils. Therefore, taking the Jehol fossils as the research object to discuss the change of people's cognition and different practices, it is of great significance to reveal the transformation from traditional society to modern industrial society.

<b>Keywords</b>	Jehol; Animal fossils; cognitive evolution
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