

Research on the Construction of Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front National Cultural Park: Cultural Features, Resource Integration, and Spatial Construction

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Abstract: This study focuses on in-depth exploration of the cultural characteristics of the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front, integration of resources, and construction of space, aiming to promote cultural prosperity and development in the Northeast region, and strengthen the protection and inheritance of revolutionary culture. Starting from the superior ecological environment, abundant tourism resources, and distribution characteristics of Anti-Japanese cultural resources in Northeast China, this study demonstrates the feasibility of building a national cultural park and draws on the construction experience of national cultural parks such as the Great Wall and the Grand Canal to propose construction strategies. These strategies include enhancing public cultural value recognition, scientifically defining spatial boundaries, constructing spatial structures, introducing spatial narrative theory to connect cultural nodes, and using digital technology for protection and exhibition. Through systematic protection and innovative display, the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front National Cultural Park will become an important carrier for inheriting revolutionary culture and promoting the spirit of the Anti-Japanese United Front.

Keywords: Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front, National Cultural Park, Space Construction

1. Introduction

The construction of national cultural parks is a major decision and deployment of the country, and a major project to promote the prosperity and development of culture in the new era. Since the concept of national cultural parks was proposed in the "Opinions on Implementing the Project of Inheriting and Developing Excellent Traditional Chinese Culture" issued by the General Office of the Communist of China Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council in 2017, the construction of national cultural parks has been vigorously carried out at the practical level [1]. The construction of national cultural parks focuses on the systematic protection of individual or specific regional cultural resources towards "cultural space", covering cultural relics protection units at all levels (such as historical and cultural cities, towns, villages, blocks), large archaeological sites protection areas, archaeological sites parks, and cultural ecological protection areas. National cultural parks achieve the comprehensive value of cultural communities through large-scale, wide-ranging, and large-span integration of time and space, which is a functional integration of cultural protection, inheritance, and promotion.

The Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front has a profound cultural heritage, abundant red cultural resources, and a considerable scale and construction foundation[2]. However, existing research has mostly focused on the protection of single site remains or small-scale spatial areas, with at most Heilongjiang, Jilin, and Liaoning provinces as research areas. So far, there has been no research on the Anti-Japanese League culture in large-scale spatial areas and cross-cultural divisions, which ignores the integrity of the Northeast region as a geographical and cultural unit. The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist of China proposed to implement the strategy of driving major cultural industry projects, increase the protection of cultural relics and heritage, strengthen the protection and inheritance of historical and cultural heritage in urban and rural construction, and build and make good use of national cultural parks. This also pointed out the direction for the construction of the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front National Cultural Park.

The construction of the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front National Cultural Park carries profound

historical memories and national emotions, and is of great significance for strengthening cultural confidence, the powerful appeal of revolutionary culture, and the revitalization of Northeast China.

2. Cultural Characteristics of the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front culture

The "Northeast Anti-Japanese Alliance", that is, the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Army, is the main armed force led by the CPC in the northeast region. It has roughly experienced the stages of anti-Japanese guerrillas, the Northeast People's Revolutionary Army (including the Anti-Japanese Alliance Army and the Anti-Japanese United Army), the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Army, the Northeast Teaching Brigade, and the Northeast People's Autonomous Army. Its activities have covered the vast areas of South Manchuria, East Manchuria, Jidong, and North Manchuria. From the September 18th Incident to Japan's declaration of surrender, the Northeast Anti-Japanese Allied Army launched a 14 year long anti aggression struggle in the northeast region, leaving different forms of anti-Japanese cultural resources[3]. These resources are engraved with the Japanese imperialist's brutal and inhuman acts of aggression, and also vividly record the tragic history of the heroic Chinese people under the leadership of the CPC who rose up to resist between white mountains and black waters. They contain profound historical deposits and rich spiritual connotations, which have both important historical significance and unique values of the times.

Under the leadership of the CPC, the Northeast Anti-Japanese Federation culture is a unique culture formed through the practice of Chinese characteristics under the specific background of the times. It is an integral part of the red culture of the Chinese anti-Japanese coalition and an indispensable part of the Chinese national anti-Japanese national spirit [4]. The culture of the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front can be divided into material culture and non-material culture. The non-material culture, namely the spirit of the Northeast Anti-Japanese Federation, is the revolutionary spirit forged with blood and life by the CPC people represented by Yang Jingyu, Wei Zhengmin, Zhao Shangzhi, Zhou Baozhong, Li Zhaolin, Feng Zhongyun, Zhao Yiman, and the commanders and fighters of the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Army in the 14 year armed war against Japanese imperialist aggression. Its basic connotation includes the patriotic spirit of loyalty to the country and courage to face national difficulties; the brave and tenacious spirit of fighting forward; the fearless spirit of sacrifice and dedication; the indomitable spirit of hard work and perseverance; the internationalist spirit of solidarity and resistance. The material culture of the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front mainly refers to the Anti-Japanese United Front sites, relics, figures, literature, and cultural works. According to the types of revolutionary sites defined in the Guidelines for the Protection and Utilization of Revolutionary Sites (2019) organized by the National Cultural Heritage Administration, the Anti-Japanese Federation sites include "the former sites of the Northeast Anti-Japanese Federation and the CPC Manchuria Provincial Committee; the former residences and activity sites of the important figures (martyrs) of the Anti-Japanese Federation; the battle sites of major events and campaigns; the places or cemeteries of revolutionary martyrs with important influence; various sites that can reflect important historical activities, processes and cultures; the Soviet Red Army memorial facilities and various memorial halls, exhibition halls, martyrs cemetery and other memorial facilities related to the Northeast Anti-Japanese Federation built since the founding of New China", which fully reflects the important historical activities, processes and cultures of the Northeast Anti-Japanese Federation, and is China's anti-Japanese war culture. A treasure house of resources.

As an important part of the red gene and spiritual genealogy of the CPC, the Northeast Anti Japanese Federation culture has been deeply integrated into the blood and soul of the Chinese nation, become a rich nourishment of socialist core values, and become a powerful spiritual power to encourage and encourage the Chinese people to overcome difficulties and move from victory to victory[5]. The culture of the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front has a great practical role in cultivating socialist core values, purifying the soul, and establishing loyalty ideals. Although the culture of the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front was born in Northeast China, its spiritual lineage is deeply rooted in the excellent traditional culture of China for five thousand years. Digging deeply into these spiritual achievements in revolutionary culture can help build a solid foundation for cultural confidence in the new era and enhance the spiritual strength of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

3. Feasibility Analysis of the Construction of the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front National Cultural Park

3.1 Regional Characteristics and Advantages

Northeast China is located in the northeast of Chinese Mainland, including three provinces of Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang, and the five leagues in eastern Inner Mongolia. The ecological environment is superior, with profound regional culture, diverse cultural characteristics, border customs, and fast three-dimensional transportation, which provides a good foundation for the construction of Northeast Anti-Japanese National Cultural Park.

Northeast China is located in the core area of the Northeast Asian economic circle, with a land area of approximately 1.52 million square kilometers. It has a border of 6385.7 kilometers with Russia, Mongolia, and North Korea, and faces South Korea across the sea. The border cultural resources are abundant[6]. The Songliao Plain is surrounded by the Greater Khingan Mountains, the Lesser Khingan Mountains and the Greater the Changbai Mountains in a "horseshoe shape" in the northeast, which forms the main framework of the northeast terrain. Its natural resources, such as forests, grasslands, rivers, lakes, wetlands, hot springs, ice and snow, are unique in China, such as Hulunbeier Prairie, Keshiketeng World Geopark, Arshan Hot Springs and volcanic geological relics, Horqin Sandy Land Daqing Valley, Mordaga Primitive Forest Area and other ecological environments, which have the best preservation of original vegetation in the world[7].

The Northeast region has formed a rich and diverse traditional cultural heritage and diverse Kanto culture, such as the long-standing Xinglongwa culture, Hongshan culture, Fuhe culture, grassland bronze culture, Khitan and Liao culture, rich Mongolian, Oroqen, Ewenki, Daur ethnic customs, Russian, Mongolian, Korean exotic customs, and border cultures. The integration of multiple ethnic groups and the coexistence of diverse cultures have formed the Han Man agricultural culture zone, the Mongolian grassland nomadic culture zone, the northern fishing and hunting culture zone, and the Korean hilly rice culture zone.

Due to its unique geographical location, the Northeast region has formed a three-dimensional transportation system for coordinated regional development. Its comprehensive transportation system has developed rapidly, radiating from key cities to the surrounding areas. Northeast China has formed a "T-shaped" railway artery; Highways, ordinary trunk roads, and road networks are unobstructed; There are international airports, multiple regional airports, and general airports, forming a fast and efficient air traffic network.

3.2 Tourism Resources and Spatial Distribution

The Northeast region has a long history, strong ethnic customs, diverse ecology, unique natural landscapes, and abundant tourism resources. According to the official websites of the National Tourism Administration and the tourism bureaus of the four provinces (regions) in Northeast China, as well as the statistical bulletins on national economic and social development of each province (city), there are a total of six world geological parks in Northeast China; 32 5A level scenic spots; 1110 A-level tourist attractions; There are 162 key tourist villages and towns in China and 409 key villages and towns at the provincial level, including 526 key villages. As shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Tourism resources in Northeast China

	World geopark	5A-level tourist attraction	A-level scenic spot	National red tourism classic scenic spots	Key villages for rural tourism	National level anti-war facilities and sites	United Front Site
Inner Mongolia	3	9	152	8	55	12	8
Liaoning		7	285	12	209	12	120
Jilin	1	9	242	8	186	11	165
Heilongjiang	2	7	431	12	121	10	351

The Northeast region has abundant red tourism resources, covering the three periods of the Party's revolutionary war, construction and entrepreneurship, and reform and opening up. Among them, there are 40 classic red tourism scenic spots in China; 45 national level Anti-Japanese war memorial facilities and sites; There are 644 Anti-Japanese alliance sites.

Liaoning, known as the "six regions", Jilin Province, known as the "three regions and three cradles", Heilongjiang Province, known for its excellent spirit, and Inner Mongolia, the earliest regional autonomous region, possess a diverse range of red cultural resources with distinct characteristics, high

value and social influence. According to statistics, there are 575 immovable revolutionary cultural relics listed in Liaoning Province, 595 in Jilin Province, and 484 in Heilongjiang Province; There is one 5A level red classic scenic spot in Jilin Province, and 34 A-level tourist attractions in Liaoning Province that contain red tourism resources; Multiple national key patriotic education bases; Multiple routes have been selected as one of the "100 Excellent Red Tourism Routes for the 100th Anniversary of the Founding of the Communist of China" nationwide[8].

Using ArcGIS software and spatial analysis methods, analyze the spatial distribution of A-level scenic spots in Northeast China's tourism resources. At the provincial scale, the spatial distribution of tourist attractions in Liaoning and Jilin is more concentrated, while in Heilongjiang and eastern Inner Mongolia, it mostly presents a dispersed distribution. Due to the relatively small number of tourist attractions in the eastern region of Mongolia, the balance is relatively good. The spatial distribution of tourist attractions is relatively high along the core density of major transportation nodes in cities, and their location coincides very well with the "T-shaped" railway artery in Northeast China. The spatial distribution of scenic spots in Northeast China is greatly influenced by both natural and cultural factors, and transportation is also an important external driving force, which has a significant impact on the distribution of scenic spots.

3.3 Distribution Characteristics of Cultural Resources in the Anti-Japanese United Front

The Anti-Japanese guerrilla war carried out by the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Army lasted for a long time and on a large scale, leaving rich cultural resources of the Anti-Japanese United Army in various parts of Northeast China during this arduous struggle against the enemy. According to current statistics, there are 120 immovable cultural relics of the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front in Liaoning Province, 165 old sites of the Anti-Japanese United Front in Jilin Province, 351 sites of the Anti-Japanese United Front in Heilongjiang Province, and 8 sites of the Anti-Japanese United Front in eastern Mongolia. From 2014 to 2020, a total of 35 national level Anti-Japanese war memorial facilities and sites were included in the list released by the State Council, including 12 in Liaoning Province, 10 in Jilin Province, 11 in Heilongjiang Province, and 2 in the eastern region of Mongolia.

This study utilized ArcGIS software to visualize the spatial distribution of the sites of the Northeast anti-Japanese United Front, ranging from cities to rural areas, remote mountainous regions, and even sparsely populated forests in remote mountainous areas. The historical activity areas of the Anti-Japanese United Front are mainly distributed in the Greater Khingan Range and its surrounding areas in the five leagues of eastern Mongolia, including Arong Banner and Zhalantun City in Hulunbuir City, and Alshan City in Xing'an League. Some sites are located near the borders of China, Russia, and Mongolia, such as Manzhouli and Erguna in Hulunbuir City. The distribution of Liaoning is mainly concentrated in underdeveloped areas in the east, such as Fushun, Benxi, Dandong, and Liaoyang; Scattered distribution in the central region, such as Shenyang, Jinzhou, Fuxin, etc; Less distributed in the western and southern regions; Some sites are scattered in dense forests. The relics and memorial halls of the Anti-Japanese United Front in Jilin Province are mainly distributed in the Changbai Mountain area and Yanbian area in the east, such as Baishan, Tonghua, and Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture. These areas have complex terrain and dense forests, and were once the main activity areas of the Anti-Japanese United Front forces. Some sites are located near the China North Korea border, such as the Changbai Mountain area and the Tumen River basin. The Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front sites and memorial halls in Heilongjiang Province are mainly distributed in mountainous areas in the east and north, such as Jingbo Lake, Jiamusi, Yichun, Hegang and other places in Mudanjiang. Some sites are located near the China Russia border, such as Suifenhe and Dongning in the Mudanjiang region.

4. Theoretical and Conditional Support for the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front National Cultural Park

The establishment of the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front National Cultural Park is in line with the "Construction Plan for the Great Wall, Grand Canal, and Long March National Cultural Park", which states that the national cultural park, as a spatial organizational system, aims to "concentrate on creating important symbols of Chinese culture"; In line with the policy of continuous protection in the Three Year Action Plan for the Protection and Utilization of Revolutionary Cultural Relics of the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front (2023-2025) [9]. The culture of the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front has outstanding significance in Chinese history, highlighting the cultural spirit and beliefs of the Chinese nation, and is irreplaceable. The spirit of the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front mainly contains the

core connotation of "loyalty to the Party, firm belief in the national righteousness of bravely facing national difficulties, and heroic spirit of fighting to the end". At present, the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front culture, together with a series of historical and cultural phenomena such as the Long March culture, Jinggangshan base culture, Chongqing Hongyan culture, and Yan'an cave culture, has become an important cornerstone of red culture. In February 2021, the State Council issued the "Opinions on Supporting the Revitalization and Development of Revolutionary Old Areas in the New Era", which clearly stated that the "Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front" and the "protection and restoration of existing revolutionary cultural relics and commemorative facilities in revolutionary old area counties" should be protected and repaired[10]. The Party's "14th Five Year Plan" and 2035 Long Range Objectives Outline "clearly stated in the regional coordinated development strategy to achieve new breakthroughs in promoting the revitalization of Northeast China. Protecting and developing the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front culture is a strategic consideration and overall plan derived from the inheritance of red culture in the new era, the shaping of revolutionary spirit, and the comprehensive revitalization of Northeast China.

Regarding the theoretical research on national cultural parks, according to data from China National Knowledge Infrastructure, the domestic academic community is mainly divided into two research stages. From 2017 to 2019, scholars from different disciplinary backgrounds such as Yang Baojun, Zou Tongqian, Wang Jian, etc. have conducted multi-level and multi-dimensional discussions on the concept, connotation, form, structure, and value significance of national cultural parks. Since 2020, it has been a stage of research and development. Following the issuance of the "Construction Plan for the Great Wall, Grand Canal, and Long March National Cultural Park" in December 2019, the number of publications has surged. As of March 2025, the explosive growth of related research has reached 1091 articles, including 132 from Peking University Core and 125 from CSSCI. The analysis found that "national cultural parks" are the most frequent and central keywords, and the number of studies on the five major national cultural parks is consistent with the order in which the batches of national cultural parks are determined. In addition, keywords such as "integration of culture and tourism", "high-quality development", "red tourism", "cultural heritage", "protection", "strategic research", "construction path", "rural revitalization", and "linear cultural heritage" have high centrality. Regarding the research on "heritage protection and utilization", Zou Tongqian proposed that national cultural parks should be comprehensively protected from three aspects: element integration, zoning management, and overall coordination. National cultural parks should be fully integrated and developed with regional ecology, local production, and community life. Zhong Sheng proposed that cultural creation should be emphasized, including development strategies and measures such as spatiotemporal scenes, value symbols, narrative systems, and cultural tourism experiences. The construction of national cultural parks is essentially the awakening of cultural memory, the reconstruction of cultural context, and the production process of cultural space. Zhao Yun and others believe that the key to the construction of national cultural parks is the selection of core heritage and the definition of park space. They propose the "three major" value evaluation frameworks of core heritage, overall park, and brand. Scholars have also proposed that the application of digital technology is an important way to "activate" cultural resources. Scholars have a broad research perspective and have formed a series of research results, providing theoretical basis for the construction of the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front National Cultural Park. At the same time, the construction of the Great Wall, Grand Canal, Yellow River, Long March, and Yangtze River National Cultural Parks can provide case studies and policy references for the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front National Cultural Park.

5. Construction Strategy of Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front National Cultural Park

5.1 Value Recognition of Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front culture

The culture of the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front is an important memory of red culture, which enhances public value recognition through cultural excavation, symbol extraction, and connotation translation, and serves as the foundation for sustainable heritage protection. This study is based on the theory of cultural memory and establishes an oral history database of anti Japanese united front culture, including its spirit, characters, important events, and cultural works. This study using qualitative research methods to encode and analyze oral history databases; On this basis, we construct a cultural memory knowledge map of the anti Japanese united front, interpreting and identifying heritage symbols with high recognition; We analyze the cultural memory of heritage landscapes, revealing the power, emotions, and other forces within them; We establish the spatial narrative framework of the Chinese people's anti Japanese united front culture, and deconstruct the production logic of the landscape.

In terms of specific strategies, the extracted Anti-Japanese cultural symbols can be used to create cultural spatiotemporal scenes, perceptible spatial forms, and spatial atmospheres, thereby enhancing the public's sense of value identification with Anti-Japanese culture. In the construction process of the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front National Cultural Park, first of all, it is necessary to establish some important nodes with cultural symbols of the Anti-Japanese United Front, and create cultural spatiotemporal scenes, such as important Anti-Japanese United Front sites, important historical node commemorative sites, and monuments such as the Battle of Jingbo Lake, the Battle of Changbai Mountain, the Battle of Tangyuan, and the Battle of Yilan. Secondly, we will transform the spiritual connotation of the anti Japanese united front culture into perceivable and experiential spatial forms, such as using landscape elements such as terrain, vegetation, and architecture to recreate the scenes of the anti Japanese united front secret camps; We utilize elements such as primitive forests, wooden houses, and trenches to restore the living and combat environment of anti Japanese soldiers; We use panoramic painting, holographic images, virtual images, and 5D images to recreate battle scenes, important historical events, and more. Then, abstract cultural symbols are transformed into concrete visual images or indicative landscape symbols, such as signs, sculptures, architectural forms, ground paving, water bodies, plants, etc., to create cultural spatiotemporal scenes. By creating a spatial atmosphere, it is also possible to stimulate emotional resonance among tourists. For example, when designing the Anti-Japanese Martyrs Memorial Park, quiet water features, lush pine and cypress trees, and low stone tablets can be set up in the park to create a solemn and dignified atmosphere, allowing tourists to naturally develop a sense of reverence for the Anti-Japanese Martyrs during their visit.

5.2 Spatial Construction of Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front National Cultural Park

In the planning of the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front National Cultural Park, the first step is to delineate the spatial scope of the park. Using the Baidu Coordinate API picker to obtain the latitude and longitude coordinates of the Anti-Japanese United Front sites, and then visualizing them using ArcGIS to draw a distribution map of the Anti-Japanese United Front sites in Northeast China. Combined with terrain lines, upper level planning, administrative boundaries, and other elements, the spatial scope of the park is preliminarily delineated after inspection and adjustment. In addition to natural elements with typical regional characteristics, important tourism resources distributed within the spatial scope should be protected as much as possible without cutting off large and important tourism resources.

The Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front National Cultural Park system is complex and widely distributed. Although it is not the most typical giant linear cultural heritage, it has strong linkage. The larger the spatial scope, the more heritage can be protected, and the more comprehensive the protection and construction will be. However, if all elements within the spatial scope are homogenized, it will make it difficult to concentrate limited financial resources in the core key areas, which is not in line with the actual situation. Therefore, precise entry points are needed to scientifically divide the spatial hierarchy of park construction. According to the relevant planning regulations of cultural heritage preservation, "absolute protection zones, construction control zones, and environmental coordination zones" are generally formed in the surrounding environment of historical and cultural heritage. Based on the characteristics and current situation of the cultural resources of the Anti-Japanese United Front, three different levels of protection zones were divided into spatial structures.

We take national level anti Japanese war memorial facilities and sites as the core nodes and strictly protect them; This study extends 150 to 650 meters to the surrounding area and is divided into core control and protection zones, strictly protecting and controlling cultural relics and the environment; We extend from the core area to the periphery, ranging from 100 meters to 650 meters, it is divided into a radiation zone; The development zone extends from the radiation zone to the periphery for 80 to 750 meters; The radiation zone and development zone will focus on utilizing the spillover radiation effects of cultural relics and cultural resources, and build a deeply integrated development area for cultural tourism. Provincial (city) level Anti-Japanese United Front sites are classified as secondary core nodes, while other protection level and unclassified protection level sites are classified as tertiary core nodes, which are sequentially divided into core control protection areas, radiation areas, and development areas. These three basic areas can be adjusted and changed according to the actual preservation differences of each heritage resource, and the scope of protection levels can also be adjusted and changed according to the characteristics of the resource itself, which is a flexible and non-rigid way of delineation. In terms of spatial structure, multiple clustered spaces with condensed cultural value can be formed by the core nodes of "bead forming lines, connecting lines forming patches", connecting with important cultural and natural resources in parks such as green spaces and open spaces to form a coherent theme area, and then connecting major nodes to control the architectural form, height, color, etc., forming a unified and

distinctive landscape.

5.3 Spatial narrative of Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front Cultural Park

Spatial narrative is a narrative method that uses space as the core element to construct stories, convey meaning, and organize narrative structures. Guided by the theory of spatial narrative, the Anti-Japanese War, which played a key role in the victory of the Anti-Fascist War, was presented to the general public in a narrative manner by connecting the cultural spatial nodes of the Anti-Japanese League with different value connotations in the Northeast region.

The core nodes in the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front National Cultural Park are connected in a scene. Given that the three levels of core nodes have their own characteristics in terms of geographical location, preservation of appearance, degree of integrity, and functional positioning, the protection and utilization process can be combined with the main building's functions and characteristics, and the scene can be connected according to the convergence of scene combinations to display the complete story sequence. By relying on the proximity and continuity of node locations, a functionally diverse focal group is formed, which generates a comprehensive effect of connecting points into lines and connecting areas through lines. It can also play a role in transportation connectivity, route organization, and tourism services.

5.4 Digital Protection and Smart Exhibition of Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front Cultural Park

Digital protection refers to the full utilization of modern information technology, remote sensing technology, and virtual technology to obtain basic data on its physical and chemical characteristics, and to digitally reconstruct, display, and preserve them. We conducted 3D scanning and digital collection of the material cultural heritage of the Anti Japanese United Front, and constructed a database of cultural resources of the Anti Japanese United Front through point cloud computing for basic protection. We reuse visualization techniques to generate 3D models, including architectural features, spatial layout, surrounding environment, and cultural relic details, to complete digital presentations. Virtual models can also be combined with Anti-Japanese literary works, film and television clips, audio guides, music, and other means to restore the original appearance of Anti-Japanese life and battles, maximizing the vivid presentation of Anti-Japanese history, important figures, and events. We use art media and performance means to produce short videos, interactive games, e-books, digital performances, etc. We use digital technology and digital media platforms to capture the experience habits and needs of Internet users through big data, and promote digital content on the network.

Smart exhibition refers to the design of exhibition space scenes in the context of smart experiences. It integrates various types of information through technological means to create a scene environment with a smart experience atmosphere. It mobilizes people's visual, auditory, olfactory, tactile, and sensory perception of the scene to form a sensory experience, allowing all senses to participate in the scene activities and providing people with a multi-sensory immersive experience. Using various digital technologies such as VR, AR, touch experience, 3D animation, naked eye 3D, 9D movies, holographic projection, etc., based on the historical background of the Anti-Japanese War, multi theme settings are made. A combination of virtual and real elements is used to reproduce history with some physical objects, supplemented by intelligent experience methods such as lighting changes in the scene, screen image projection, and scene sound simulation, giving the experienter a real sense of immersion. The relevant scenes of the Anti-Japanese War history are vividly displayed, immersing people in it. By utilizing 3D projection spherical screens, 360-degree circular screen shadow walls, top circular screens, large digital sand tables, interactive ground projections, and other technologies to simulate natural elements such as sound, light, fog, snow, and wind, we can showcase "real" scenes of the Anti-Japanese War or daily life such as snow, ice, and smoke, immersing visitors in situational perception and stories.

6. Conclusion

The construction of the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front National Cultural Park is a long-term and arduous task. Taking the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Front culture as the main line, we will build a national cultural park, integrate cultural, ecological, and tourism resources along the route, achieve digital and intelligent construction of cultural heritage protection and dissemination, promote innovative utilization of Anti-Japanese United Front cultural resources and deep integration of public education and cultural tourism integration.

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