

Sustainable Development of Anti-Japanese War Heritage in The Central Urban Area of Chongqing Based on Urban Catalyst Theory

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Abstract

Based on the theory of urban catalyst, this study selected the Anti-Japanese War heritage in the central city of Chongqing as the research object, and analyzed the main distribution and current situation of the Anti-Japanese War heritage in the central city of Chongqing. On this basis, combined with the theory of urban catalyst, three strategies for the sustainable development of Anti-Japanese War heritage in downtown Chongqing are put forward: virtual catalyst for cultivating culture, material catalyst for revitalizing heritage, and ecological catalyst for improving the living environment.

Keywords

Catalyst theory, Heritage of Anti-Japanese War, SUSTAINable development.

1. Research Background

Urban sustainable development is a social problem of mutual concern to the public. In 1997, our country submitted the Report on Sustainable Development to the United Nations, in which the emphasis of understanding and understanding of sustainable development was expressed as follows: The core is development; the symbol is the sustainable use of resources and a good ecological environment; intergenerational balance [1]. Because of its good geographical location and rich cultural value, the historical and cultural heritage of the city has become the object of many scholars' research. Combined with the concept of sustainable development, the historical and cultural heritage of the city can play the role of the historical and cultural heritage as the cultural space of the city while preserving its cultural value.

In recent years, the number of research and practical achievements on the historical and cultural heritage of the city has gradually increased. Some scholars have studied the sustainable development mode of the specific historical and cultural heritage. Wang Wei constructed the sustainable development mode of Langzhong Ancient City and proposed the sustainable development strategy of Langzhong Ancient City from three aspects: protection, management and inheritance [2]. Liu Qizhe elaborated the protection concept and practice of Wuhan's historical and cultural heritage of micro, mezzo and macro levels [3]. Jin Yuanpu analyzed the protection reform and practice of three cultural belts in Beijing based on the concept of linear culture [4]. Numerous scholars combine the protection of historical and cultural heritage with the organic renewal of a city and emphasize the importance of historical and cultural heritage for urban development. Li Yujun believes that historical and cultural heritage is the source of municipal development and should be protected and developed well in the process of urban rejuvenation [5]. Zhang Jijiao regarded the activation of historical and cultural heritage as the driving force of urban rejuvenation, and Chinese city construction should follow the path of widespread development of historical and cultural heritage and city [6].

The research on urban history and cultural heritage presents the characteristics of multi-angle, multi-discipline and multi-content. However, due to the splendid types of urban historical and cultural heritage, the construction of heritage protection and development mode should be carried out according to the actual situation of various regions. In view of this, this study is

based on the urban catalyst theory, combined with the defensible concept of historical and cultural heritage, and on the basis of combing the Anti-Japanese War heritage in Chongqing. Put forward the sustainable development strategy of the heritage of Anti-Japanese War in Chongqing.

2. Concept Analysis and Research Scope

2.1. Urban catalyst theory

Catalysts themselves are a notion in chemistry, first introduced by the Swedish chemist Jones. "Catalyst" is understood as the medium that can cause the change of other surrounding materials through itself, and it will not be consumed in the reaction process [7]. In 1989, the concept of an urban catalyst was formally introduced to the field of architecture by the American architect Wayne Auto. According to him, urban catalysts strategically introduce new elements in urban architectural renewal so that these elements can coordinate with each other and stimulate each other. Thus maximizing the preservation of original urban buildings while activating and revitalizing urban elements.

According to the urban catalyst theory, elements within blocks or units themselves have the value of influencing and promoting each other. When urban planners introduce new elements into the original blocks, they can not only enhance their own value. But also promote the value of other elements. The ultimate goal of urban catalyst theory is to facilitate regional development by introducing new elements. This method of urban renewal is to exchange maximum value with minimum cost input, and this method of renewal is also sustainable and easy to operate.

2.2. Heritage of the Anti-Japanese War

Heritage of Anti-Japanese War refers to the general term of material and intangible historical and cultural heritage formed during the Anti-Japanese War in the 1930s and 1940s. Because of its special historical value, the heritage of the Anti-Japanese War has witnessed major historical events during the Anti-Japanese War, which is of great significance for inheriting urban context, respecting history, shaping urban image and seeking urban innovation and development [8].

2.3. Study area

The downtown areas of Chongqing include Yuzhong District, Jiangbei District, Nanan District, Yubei District, Dadukou District, Shapingba District, Jiulongpo District, Banan District and Beibei District. The area of the secondary capital during the period of the Nationalist government is roughly consistent with the area of the downtown area of Chongqing today, so the heritage of the Anti-Japanese War in the downtown area of Chongqing can represent the Anti-Japanese War culture and secondary capital culture of Chongqing.

3. Current Situation of Chongqing's Anti-Japanese War Heritage

On September 6, 1940, the Nationalist government officially confirmed Chongqing as a secondary capital, and Chongqing became a partisan, military, economic, and cultural center of China, from an industrial city in southwestern China. It is in this special historical context that a large number of Chongqing Mountain City features of the resistance heritage have been produced. The legacy of Chongqing's wartime capital is a faithful portrayal of the valiant resistance of Chongqing's citizens against the enemy, and the spiritual cohesion of the Chinese people who did not fear a powerful enemy. It has a special importance in the construction of Chongqing as a famous historical and cultural city.

3.1. Heritage distribution

According to the statistics in Protection Planning of Chongqing Historical and Cultural Cities, there are 395 Anti-Japanese heritage sites in Chongqing, among which 313 are in the downtown area of Chongqing, accounting for 79.2% of the total Anti-Japanese heritage sites in Chongqing. The Anti-Japanese heritage sites are mainly distributed in Yuzhong District, Shapingba District, Nanan District and Beibei District, and there are also a few in other municipal districts.

Its spatial distribution features show the characteristics of uniform distribution slightly concentrated, and mainly concentrated in the "one island, three mountains, three DAMS" area.

3.2. Current situation and problem analysis

3.2.1. Yuzhong Peninsula Heritage Area

As the mother city of Chongqing, Yuzhong Peninsula has many representative heritage points of the Anti-Japanese War, such as Zhou Gongguan, the office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China set up in Zengjiayan, the Fourth Road Garden of Zhongshan, the signing point of the "Double Tenth Agreement", the liberation monument representing the spirit of the Anti-Japanese War in Chongqing and the consciousness of liberation. Financial institutions during the National Government period were mainly located on the eastern side of the Yuzhong Peninsula, making this area the most prosperous core area of Chongqing at the time, and its influence continues to be felt today.

As the administrative area with the largest distribution and the best protection of Anti-Japanese War relics in Chongqing, Yuzhong District has 101 Anti-Japanese War relics. It is precisely because of Yuzhong's excellent geographical location and rich tourism resources that its Anti-Japanese War heritage is intermingled with scenic spots characteristic of the mountain city, forming a good echo of those in Yuzhong..Formed such as "Eiling Park - Eiling Second Factory Cultural and creative block - three-story road - Fotu Guan - Liziba Anti-Japanese War site group - Liziba monarchy through the building - Zhongshan Fourth Road" immersion mountain city cultural experience tour route and "Huguang Guild Hall - Raffus - Liberation Monument - Hongya Cave" modern city tourism experience.

3.2.2. Three Mountains Heritage Area

Nanshan Heritage Area, one of the "Three Mountains Heritage Area", is located in Nanan District of Chongqing, facing Yuzhong Peninsula across the river.

Since the opening of the port in modern times, a large number of foreign consulates and administrative agencies have been stationed there. During the Anti-Japanese War, Nanshan in the South Bank District became the residence of many organizations and military and political officials, with its most prominent representative legacies being the Nanshan Old House of Song Meiling and the Nanshan Old House of Chiang Kai-shek. The Gele Mountain Heritage Area, which was also a military and government headquarters that escaped the Japanese bombing, has a heritage situation comparable to Nanshan. Beibei District, where Jinyun Mountain is located, was an important scientific, educational, cultural and health area during the Anti-Japanese War. Numerous scientific research institutions visited the Jinyun Mountain area.

Although the "Three Mountains Heritage Area" is distributed in three different administrative regions, its traffic conditions and heritage protection conditions are akin. Due to terrain restrictions, Nanshan Mountain, Gele Mountain and Jinyun Mountain have poor traffic accessibility. A large number of Anti-Japanese War heritage sites are in deep mountains, and there is no public transportation such as subway to connect each heritage site, and few tourists make the Anti-Japanese War heritage not fully play its value. Most of the Anti-Japanese War heritages in the "Three Mountains Heritage Area" are well protected but not fully displayed, and some of the heritages even face the risk of being abandoned owing to the geographical location.

3.2.3. "Two Dams Heritage Area"

The heritage of Shapingba and Beibei is mainly composed of scientific and educational institutions. A large number of colleges and universities, scientific research institutions, primary and secondary schools come to Shapingba and Beibei, etc. This kind of division also affects the cultural and educational situation of Shapingba.

The protection and development status of the heritage of the war of resistance in Shapingba and Beibei Xiaba is similar to the "three Mountains" heritage area. The main heritage of the war of resistance can be properly protected, but there are big problems in the value play of the heritage of the war of resistance.

4. Sustainability Strategies

4.1. Virtual catalysts

Because of its unique terrain and geographical location, Chongqing city center has formed a unique culture of the mountain city. With the rapid development of Internet "we media" and short videos, Chongqing has also gained unprecedented Internet popularity, and a large number of scenic spots have become popular, such as the Yangtze River ropeway, Liziba, Hongya Cave, etc. These scenic spots have become "Internet celebrity punch points". In fact, punch points in "Internet celebrity City" are not only physical space to provide tourists with places to eat, drink and play, but also have spatial imagery, which is a cultural space for expression and narration.

The sustainable development of the heritage of the Anti-Japanese War in Chongqing can learn from the marketing model of other scenic spots in Chongqing, and push the heritage of the Anti-Japanese War to the front of the network with the help of the popularity of Chongqing's network, and become a new name card of Chongqing. The introduction of catalyst factors can coordinate food, housing, transportation, tourism, shopping, entertainment and other related elements. In terms of spatial dimension, novel experience of Anti-Japanese War heritage can be entered. Because of its unique Anti-Japanese War culture, Anti-Japanese War heritage can develop many innovative experience modes. For example, it can try to introduce popular deductive entertainment items such as script killing in major Anti-Japanese War heritage sites, and create an immersion tour experience combined with the public space of Anti-Japanese War heritage. In the time dimension, a full-time heritage development mode is introduced. During the day, the observability of the heritage of the Anti-Japanese War and the sense of participation of tourists can be improved through featured performances, scene reappearance, education and research, etc. At night, some performance projects can be arranged near the sites of the heritage of the Anti-Japanese War with convenient transportation by implanting music festivals and other cultural forms, so as to enhance the economic value of the heritage of the Anti-Japanese War and enshrine its contemporary vitality.

4.2. Material catalysts

The distribution of Anti-Japanese War heritage in Chongqing is relatively concentrated, and the sustainable development of adjacent heritage sites can only be driven by simple layout adjustments or the implantation of new elements. Among the many heritage points of the Anti-Japanese War in Chongqing, the heritage of the Anti-Japanese War in Yuzhong Peninsula has been a relatively mature catalyst case: Liziba, Hongya Cave, the second factory and other scenic spots, driven the development of the surrounding Anti-Japanese War heritage points, the relevant departments in order to create Hongya Cave and other scenic spots, will carry out more valuable development of the heritage of the Anti-Japanese War around, so as to enhance the overall value of the whole area.

In view of the problems existing in other regions, we can learn from the experience of the Yuzhong Peninsula and integrate catalyst elements to complete the functional mending of the Anti-Japanese War heritage. For example, it is necessary to fully explore the original catalyst elements and connect them into a complete tourism route, which can revitalize the tourism business of the whole Nanshan scenic area. It then focused on building and transforming the Caribbean Sea Water World and incorporating Chongqing culture, using the reconstructed old street and water park as new catalyst elements to attract people and thus drive the popularity of the surrounding Anti-Japanese War heritage.. Finally, a batch of compact living areas capable of providing leisure, entertainment, accommodation and catering should be built in Nanshan Scenic Area to improve the overall hotel and catering quality of the area. The economic and social value of the Anti-Japanese War heritage of the Nanshan Heritage Area should be enhanced by making the Nanshan Eco-Leisure Vacation a major name card.

4.3. Ecological catalysts

At the heart of urban ecological value are the efficient allocation and utilization of various urban resources in the process of urban operation and development. As cultural and tourism resources in the city, the heritage of the Anti-Japanese War can be used as an element of the city's ecological construction and as a complement to the city's ecological context. The downtown area of Chongqing is extremely rich in ecological resources, and most of the heritage of the Anti-Japanese War is also distributed in mountainous areas with good ecology, so the construction of the heritage park can be integrated into Chongqing's ecological progress.

From the analysis of different heritage areas, the Yuzhong Peninsula heritage area can be built into a heritage park walking experience area by using the mountain city trail and other sightseeing routes according to the existing heritage resources, so as to enhance the overall value of the Anti-Japanese War heritage in Yuzhong Peninsula. Other regions can use their high-quality forest resources to organically combine the material catalyst elements with the construction of urban parks to form the urban layout of heritage parks, improve the living environment of residents while completing the protection and development of the heritage of the War of Resistance against Japan, and finally form a situation of "citizens, heritage, parks and cities" of mutual benefit.

5. Conclusion

Based on the theory of urban catalyst, this paper presents three modes of sustainable development of Anti-Japanese War heritage in downtown Chongqing. The first one is to enhance the popularity of Anti-Japanese War heritage and cultivate Anti-Japanese War heritage culture by using Internet popularity and virtual touch of Chongqing culture. Second, by introducing new elements into the Anti-Japanese War heritage area and transforming the material catalyst of the original catalyst elements, it aims to enhance the social and economic value of the Anti-Japanese War heritage area. The third is to learn from Chengdu's experience and explore the Anti-Japanese War heritage park in the downtown area of Chongqing. Through the way of ecological catalyst, a harmonious situation of "citizen - heritage - park - city" and mutual benefit can be formed, so as to achieve the purpose of sustainable development. The comprehensive application of the three modes can enhance the overall value of the heritage of the Anti-Japanese War in Chongqing and promote the protection and development of the heritage of the Anti-Japanese War. The urban cultural heritage is the historical context and development witness of the city. To protect the urban cultural heritage is to protect the historical context of the city. The urban catalyst theory can complete the renewal of the cultural heritage on the basis of preserving the original appearance of the cultural heritage to the maximum extent, which is the exploration and practice of the sustainable development of the urban cultural heritage under the background of stock planning.

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