

Activation and Utilization of Hong Kong Anti-Japanese War Historical Resources Research Tourism-Take the History of the Dongjiang Column Against Japan as an Example

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Abstract

The war of Resistance against Japanese Aggression was an important event in the modern history of China, and Hong Kong also played a significant role in it. The remembrance of the past is the teacher of the future. Learning the history of the Anti-Japanese War is not only patriotism education but also strengthening students' national identity and cultivating their excellent values. However, based on the abstraction of history, traditional educational methods may not be able to achieve efficient educational results. This paper will further verify the feasibility and significance of applying experiential learning to Hong Kong's anti-Japanese war history research tourism education method through the concept and case analysis of "red research tourism". In addition, this paper also discusses in detail the utilization and development of historical resources of the current Anti-Japanese War in Hong Kong. Based on this, this paper puts forward some suggestions on the route of setting up anti-Japanese history education and research tourism courses in Hong Kong, and cooperates with Greater Bay Area (Shenzhen, Dongguan and Huizhou) to jointly set up a research route running through the anti-Japanese war memorial halls in four places, so as to enhance students' sense of national identity.

Keywords

Anti-Japanese war history, Red study-travel Tourism, Dongjiang column, Patriotic education

Introduction

The War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression (1937-1945) represents a defining period in modern Chinese history, marking not only a nationwide struggle against foreign invasion but also a profound consolidation of national identity. Within this historical framework, Hong Kong played a distinctive and multifaceted role. As a strategic coastal city, it became an important hub for material support, intelligence exchange, and humanitarian rescue efforts. The establishment and operations of the Dongjiang Column and its Hong Kong-Kowloon Independent Brigade stand as emblematic examples of grassroots resistance, reflecting the solidarity and resilience of Hong Kong's populace

in the face of adversity.

In the contemporary context, these wartime experiences constitute invaluable educational and cultural assets. Yet, traditional modes of history instruction—often reliant on textual narrative struggle to convey the immediacy, complexity, and emotional depth of such events. Against this backdrop, the concept of "study-travel" or "research tourism" has emerged as a pedagogical innovation that integrates historical education with immersive, site-based experiences. Recognized by the Chinese State Council in 2013 as a strategic initiative for educational development, study-travel fosters active engagement, cultivates patriotic sentiment,

and strengthens civic values through experiential learning.

Hong Kong's Anti-Japanese War heritage, including sites such as the Sha Tau Kok Anti-Japanese War Heritage Trail, the Sai Kung Anti-Japanese Heritage Route, and various memorial halls in the Greater Bay Area, provides a rich foundation for developing "red research tourism." By activating and utilizing these historical resources through carefully designed cross-regional itineraries, it is possible to create dynamic learning environments that connect past events with present identities. Moreover, linking Hong Kong's wartime legacy with the cultural and tourism resources of Shenzhen, Dongguan, and Huizhou not only enhances the educational impact but also contributes to the revitalization of local economies in the post-pandemic era. This study therefore examines the activation and utilization of Hong Kong's Anti-Japanese War historical resources through the lens of red research tourism, with a particular focus on the integration of education, culture, and sustainable tourism development.

Hong Kong's anti-Japanese war

During the Anti-Japanese War from 1937 to 1945, Hong Kong provided continuous assistance to the mainland. After the July 7th Incident, the people of Hong Kong spontaneously organized more than a dozen clubs with the aim of assisting the War of Resistance.

Take the Hong Kong Student Relief Association as an example. From September 1937 to May 1938, they raised more than HK\$ 20,000 through various activities to support the Anti-Japanese War in the Mainland. Later, the "August 13th Donation Campaign" even raised one million yuan to help the mainland. In addition, in the early days of the fall of Hong Kong, the people of Hong Kong, under the planning of the Third Brigade of the Guangdong People's Anti-Japanese Guerrilla, set up the Dongjiang Column Hong Kong and Kowloon Independent Brigade Guerrilla. Thanks to the efforts of this group of people with lofty ideals, the

guerrillas of the Dongjiang Column Hong Kong and Kowloon Independent Brigade set up a guerrilla fund in Hong Kong to continuously attack the Japanese invaders at sea and on land and successfully rescued China patriots and cultural celebrities stranded in Hong Kong, leaving a living force for the cause of the War of Resistance.

These anti-Japanese war activities in Hong Kong are all "values teaching" in Hong Kong.

Education and patriotism education are important teaching materials. Moreover, with the efforts of the government and the people, related sites and museums have been gradually established. However, history is mostly "immortal" and "abstract", so it is not easy to attract public attention, and education work is difficult to organize. In view of this phenomenon, if teachers can use the educational method of "experiential learning", the education of related projects will be more effective.

It is better to go to Wan Li Road to study thousands of books. Throughout the ages, Chinese likes to read the world and seek the truth of life through the mode of "study tour". Today, this is the modern education push.

Championed "study tour" This paper intends to integrate the existing historical resources of the Anti-Japanese War in Hong Kong and explore the possibility of their activation and utilization.

The significance and value of study-travel

The concept of "research tourism" was introduced by the State Council in 2013. The Outline of National Tourism and Leisure (2013-2020) promulgated in May was first put forward, calling for the gradual implementation of study tours for primary and secondary school students. Since then, "research tourism" has gradually developed into a new direction of the combined development of education industry and tourism service industry in various places.

In April 2014, Wang Dinghua, director of the Department of Basic Education of the Ministry of Education, first put forward the definition of "study trip": "Study trip, also called study trip, is an

organized, planned and purposeful off-campus visit experience and practice activity that students collectively participate in. In view of the characteristics of study tour, there are' two do not count, two count': the first characteristic is that some interest groups and clubs' activities, chess competitions and campus culture arranged outside the school are not in line with the scope of study tour. The second feature is intentional organization. It is a purposeful and conscious educational activity that affects students' physical and mental changes. If you go out for a walk-in twos and threes on weekends, it is not called a study trip. The third feature is group activities. Take the grade as the unit, the class as the unit, and even the school as the unit to conduct collective activities. Under the leadership of teachers or counselors, students can work together, experience and discuss with each other together. This is the study tour. If children follow their parents to a different place, it is just a tour.

Therefore, "study tour", also known as "educational tour", is a kind of teaching mode through "experiential learning"-a kind of tourism education activity for "individuals" to perceive and experience cultural situations. Therefore, "research tourism" is also a fusion of culture, tourism, and education, that is, a synthesis based on culture, tourism as the carrier and education as the purpose. In the practice of "research tourism", the individual's cognition, behavior patterns and values will be affected by the cultural environment of the tourist destination in real time, and can even promote the individual's changes in cognition, behavior patterns and values. The development of "research tourism" can not only promote local languages The integration of tourism and education, at the same time, through the combination of cultural industry and tourism industry, activate and make use of local unique history, and create a unique cultural IP, local governments can also promote the prosperity and development of local economy.

Significance of red tourism for Hong Kong

From 2004 to 2016, the General Offices of the

General Office of the Central Committee of the CPC and the State Council jointly published and implemented three issues of the National Outline of Red Tourism Development Plan emphasizes that all regions should pay attention to the combination of revolutionary education and red tourism resources to promote the development of red tourism. "Red Tourism" is a kind of "research tourism" which combines historical education and patriotism education. Visitors can not only know the local history but also experience a strong feeling of home and country and play an active role in cultivating and carrying forward the national spirit.

Since the development of red research tourism, the popularity of cultural tourism projects with the theme of revolutionary history and culture has continued to rise, which undoubtedly brings important enlightenment to the development and revival of tourism in Hong Kong.

Tourism is one of the important pillars of Hong Kong's economic development. According to the statistics of the Hong Kong Tourism Board, the "total consumption related to inbound tourism" in 2019 was HK\$ 260 billion, which is one of the important industries in Hong Kong. However, in the post-epidemic era, the recovery of Hong Kong's tourism industry is slow. This is not only because of the shortage of workforce in related industries (such as hotels and restaurants), but also because the tourist destinations of mainland people have changed greatly. The Report on the Development of World Tourism and Leisure Cities, published by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, points out that tourists have changed from "seeing mountains and water" to "fireworks on earth". From the perspective of international tourists, humanistic experience is the main factor attracting foreign tourists to China. From the perspective of domestic tourists, the proportion of cultural leisure is increasing. In 2022, more than 90% of the respondents indicated that they would spend cultural money on tourism. The top five cultural experiences that tourists like most are watching dramas and exhibitions, punching cards in literary

petty bourgeoisie, visiting cultural venues, performing arts/festivals and folk experience in turn. It can be said that domestic tourists have turned from 'seeing mountains and water' to 'fireworks on earth'. Therefore, referring to the successful development of "red research tourism" will be an important key to the recovery of tourism in Hong Kong.

In addition to the above external factors, Hong Kong's rich historical and cultural resources are also important internal factors. Hong Kong's own rich historical and cultural resources of the Anti-Japanese War are the key to the development of "red research tourism". Among them, the historical resources of the guerrillas of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Independent Brigade of Dongjiang Column alone have been able to independently form an important red research tourism project.

Red study HK-KLN index brigade's anti-Japanese history

In 1931, the Japanese launched the "September 18th Incident", which invaded the three northeastern provinces of China and opened the prelude to the invasion of China. In the face of Japanese aggression, all social classes in Hong Kong have been supporting mainland compatriots in all aspects. Such as smuggling military supplies and relief supplies, to contribute to a lasting war of resistance in the mainland. Until December 1941, the Japanese army assembled twenty thousand troops and suddenly attacked Hong Kong. However, the resistance of the British army, which ruled Hong Kong for a hundred years, lasted only 18 days, and it quickly declared its surrender. The Japanese army brutally occupied Hong Kong, and days of darkness began for three years and eight months.

In February 1942, the division of the Guangdong People's Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Corps was made. The Hong Kong-Kowloon Independent Brigade was formally established in the Catholic Church in Shanghaiing Village, Ho Chi Minh City. Cai Guoliang, a former Hong Kong worker, served as the team leader, and Chen Damming, a former Hong

Kong young intellectual, served as the political commissar. The team members included cadres sent by mainland guerrillas, progressive young people from organizations such as Westernization Trade Union, Zhonghua Book Company and Donoghue Group of Hospitals, and patriotic people in Hong Kong. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, this anti-Japanese guerrilla group, residents of the New Territories in Hong Kong, fought bravely against the Japanese army in the New Territories and became the only anti-Japanese armed force in Hong Kong during World War II. They actively participated in anti-Japanese activities, including collecting intelligence, eliminating bandits and pirates, and rescuing patriots and writers.

Celebrities and allied prisoners of war, etc., to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Japanese army and being used as bargaining chips with China.

This guerrilla soldier, with no uniform, uncertain number, scarce ammunition and elusive, was divided into many ways. On the one hand, he followed the Japanese south, on the other hand, he collected British weapons before the Japanese arrived, and after the British withdrew, he settled the life order on the outlying islands, looking forward to it, and suddenly staying behind. During the period of Japanese occupation, this scattered army quietly assembled, divided into different teams, rescued many intellectuals and foreigners, and in the land and sea areas of the New Territories, fought with the Japanese army and bandits and controlled a larger area of land than the Japanese army occupied. To defend Hong Kong without fear of sacrifice, they created brilliant achievements, made important contributions to defeating the Japanese army, and wrote a vivid chapter in the history of Hong Kong's anti-Japanese war. Their heroic deeds and selfless spirit deserve to be remembered and commemorated.

Under the premise of sustainable development of red research tourism, Hong Kong The SAR Government can create a red research tour with the

theme of “Dongxiang Column's Anti-Japanese War History”, fully activate and make use of the existing research resources about Dongxiang Column, design corresponding experience exchange learning routes, and offer research tour courses with rich themes, so as to let participants know the role evolution and major contributions of Hong Kong in War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, thus cultivating their positive values, carrying out patriotic education on this basis, and enhancing people's national identity and pride.

The Status of Historical Study-Travel Tourism Since 2017, to promote historical education, Lingnan University has collaborated with the Department of Research on the History of South China and other organizations. Through multiple field surveys and interviews at anti-Japanese war sites, they proposed the idea of establishing three anti-Japanese war heritage trails in Sha Tau Kok, Sai Kung, and Lantau Island to highlight the war sites and promote cultural tourism. Among them, the details of the Sha Tau Kok Anti-Japanese War Heritage Trail have been announced. The trail is approximately thirty kilometers long, starting from the Hong Kong Anti-Japanese War Memorial Museum (also known as the Luo Family House) and ending in Hong Shui Mun Village, where the Independent Squadron of the Kowloon Brigade once set up a tax station. Along the way, it passes through several historical sites and natural ecological environments. This cultural tourism route design not only allows the public to understand the history of the war and revisit the heroic deeds of the Dongxiang Column and the Independent Squadron of the Kowloon Brigade, who led the people in fighting the Japanese invaders with fearless sacrifice during the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong but also enables visitors to enjoy the rural scenery. Additionally, it can boost the local rural economy by attracting tourists through cultural tourism. In addition to the heritage trail project, the team has also undertaken other research and publication projects related to Hong Kong's anti-Japanese war history, including

compiling a book *Titled-Chronicles of the Kowloon Independent Brigade* to record the important deeds and biographies of the brigade.

The premise for utilizing, developing, and revitalizing anti-Japanese war sites and other resources to support cultural tourism projects is the presence of rich and well-preserved cultural heritage, and the availability of infrastructure and other harsh conditions corresponding to the tourist attractions. Liu Zhipeng, who serves as both a Legislative Council member and a professor of history at Lingnan University, once raised a question in the Legislative Council. He believes that anti-Japanese war sites and historical relics are witnesses to history and are important primary teaching materials for national education. However, the current preservation status of wartime relics in Hong Kong is uneven and raises concerns [1,2].

Hong Kong's Anti-Japanese war resource-Sha Tau Kok Heritage trail

Before promoting the red research tourism with the theme of “the history of Dongjiang column's anti-Japanese war”, we must first examine the current anti-Japanese war in Hong Kong.

In addition, Hong Kong has a rating mechanism for historical sites. Information boards will be set up for buildings that have been rated and related to the history of the Anti-Japanese War to let the public know more about the details of the deeds of the Anti-Japanese War. However, for sites that have not been rated for the time being or lack the potential for activation, they should also be. Other support should be provided, and neglecting to protect such anti-Japanese war sites and monuments will cause immeasurable harm to them.

Secondly, the research tourism resources on the theme of the Anti-Japanese War have not been fully utilized. Although Sha Tau Kok Anti-Japanese War cultural relics have been published, and the government pays more attention to the protection of these cultural resources, it is not strong enough to promote the integration of tourism industry and

anti-Japanese war history and culture. At present, it has not fully explored the resources of tourism research and formed an effective development plan and popularity.

In the same situation, the anti-Japanese war route in Hong Kong-Sha Tau Kok Anti-Japanese War Heritage Trail. It is in the northern part of the New Territories, adjacent to the Lian tang Port in Shenzhen (Xinyuan Port in Hong Kong). With the customs clearance after the epidemic, it has become a place where Hong Kong people go on holiday, attracting much attention, which can link Hong Kong and Shenzhen. However, the red study tour routes of these two “leading cities” in the Greater Bay Area have not been fully utilized.

The starting point of “Sha Tau Kok Anti-Japanese War Heritage Trail” is Sha Tau Kok Memorial Hall. After the victory of the Anti-Japanese War, the Hong Kong and Kowloon Brigade of Dongjiang Column was ordered to leave Hong Kong. Due to political considerations, these guerrilla veterans have not received much attention and respect from the British Hong Kong government. After the reunification, this situation changed. Until 2022, with the efforts of patriotic party-loving people, Hong Kong's first anti-Japanese war memorial hall, Sha Tau Kok Anti-Japanese War Memorial Hall, was officially opened.

Sha Tau Kok Anti-Japanese War Memorial Hall in Hong Kong was formerly the ancestral home of the Luo clan, the first anti-Japanese family in Hong Kong. It was built in 1930 and consists of five houses connected side by side. During the Japanese occupation, the building was the activity base and traffic station of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Brigade. In 2010, it was rated as a third-class historical building in Hong Kong by the Antiquities Advisory Board, and it is one of the few existing sites in Hong Kong that can witness the history of the Anti-Japanese War. At the same time, the area near the building is also Sha Tau Kok Middle of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Independent Brigade [3]. The main activity areas of the team and the maritime squadron play a key role in the anti-Japanese

activities. The building witnessed the deep sufferings that Hong Kong had experienced and left the memory of Hong Kong people's indomitable and heroic resistance to the enemy. It is of great significance not only in the building itself, but also in history, culture, and society. The permanent exhibition of the activated Anti-Japanese War Memorial Hall is divided into two parts: the first part is the history of the Anti-Japanese War between Dongjiang Column and Hong Kong and Kowloon Brigade; The second part shows the anti-Japanese deeds of the “Hong Kong anti-Japanese family” Luo Jia [4].

Hong Kong Sha Tau Kok Anti-Japanese War Memorial Hall is the first Anti-Japanese War Memorial Hall in Hong Kong, and it is also the first national education base in Hong Kong to display the history of the Dongjiang Column Hong Kong-Kowloon Independent Brigade for a long time. This memorial hall presents the history of War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression during this period to the people of Hong Kong, which helps the public to understand the historical sites of the Anti-Japanese War during the fall of Hong Kong. It also tells the whole world that there is such a guerrilla group led by the Communist Party of China (CPC) in Hong Kong, to praise the contribution of the Dongjiang Column Hong Kong and Kowloon Independent Brigade and the people of Hong Kong to the Anti-Japanese War [5].

In September, 2022, Professor Liu Shuyong of Lingnan University in Hong Kong responded to the media interview and said: “With the memorial hall as the support and opportunity, and Sha Tau Kok Anti-Japanese War Cultural Relics Trail as the pilot, we will speed up the construction of Hong Kong Anti-Japanese War Cultural Relics Trail and push Hong Kong's history education and patriotic education to a new stage, so that the patriotic spirit of the Chinese nation can be passed down from generation to generation.”

Call for accelerating the construction of the Hong Kong Anti-Japanese War Cultural Relics Trail. This heritage trail starts from Sha Tau Kok Anti-

Japanese War Memorial Hall, followed by nine stops, including Nanyang Louw Village, Yanta Ishan Mountain in Laingian (where the March 3rd incident occurred), Luning Village, Mujiatun Martyrs Memorial Park, Hengshan Mountain Foot, Mujiatun Village, Jordan Rent, Mujiatun Conference Site and Hong Shimen.

(1) Nanyang Louw Village is the original residence of the Luo ethnic group, which is the “first anti-Japanese family in Hong Kong”, and the establishment place of Nanyang People's Defense Team.

In 1941, the Guangdong People's Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Armed Forces took Low as the center, actively conducted anti-Japanese and anti-banditti's activities, and maintained regional public security. The Yantai Shan Mountain in Laingian is a place of sacrifice for guerrilla fighters. These soldiers buried under this land have been listed in the famous anti-Japanese heroic list from 2015 to 2020.

Lujing Village was the first place where the anti-Japanese Minzhe town regime was established in the New Territories. They organized militia to stand guard, set up traffic stations and intelligence networks, and closely monitored the actions of the Japanese army, thus contributing to the success of the anti-Japanese war [6].

Martyrs Memorial Park is a monument built by villagers themselves to commemorate the martyrs who died in the Anti-Japanese War. When the monument was rebuilt in 1984, Zeng Sheng, the former commander of Dongjiang column, wrote an inscription: “Monument to the Anti-Japanese Heroes”.

Hengshan jiao and Jiao Teng Wu Village are both important strongholds after the establishment of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Independent Brigade. In 1942, after the Hong Kong and Kowloon Independent Brigade successfully rescued British prisoners of war, it participated in the welcome meeting held by the large troops at the foot of Hengshan Mountain and sang songs of the Anti-Japanese War. Under the influence of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Independent Brigade, 90% of

Wujiaoteng village participated in anti-Japanese mass organizations to help publicize anti-Japanese actions and collect intelligence. Shi Shui Stream, which is adjacent to the village, was once the radio station of the Guangdong People's Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Corps [7].

Judaize village used to have a traffic station and a tax station for the Hong Kong and Kowloon Independent Brigade, and was the residence of Yin Limping, the head of the Guangdong People's Anti-Japanese Guerrilla [8].

The former site of Wujiaoteng Conference is the site of an important conference in the history of the Dongjiang Column.

Hong Shimen is a tax station set up by the Hong Kong and Kowloon Independent Brigade, which ensures the safe communication between business travelers and fishers and prevents bandits and pirates from harassing and Japanese aggression [9]. Unlike Sha Tau Kok Anti-Japanese Heritage Trail, which is in the northern New Territories, Sai Kung Anti-Japanese Heritage Route is in the western New Territories, which is closely related to Shenzhen Daeng Bay. This is a red research tour route designed and led by the author for the Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defense. It is a research route with the activity path of the Dongjiang Column Hong Kong and Kowloon Independent Brigade as the core and mainly inspects the Che gong Temple in Ho Chung, the Tin Hau Temple in Saigon, the Changsheng School, the Shanghaiing Village Church and the Martyrs' Monument Garden in Cheshunt [10].

The Che Gong Temple in Ho Chung. After the establishment of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Independent Brigade, the brigade frequently moved in the villages around Ho Chung and took the Che Gong Temple in Ho Chung as one of its strongholds. In those days, the Liu Keizai Javelin Team, a guerrilla group that frightened the Japanese army, often held meetings, and set up work here [11].

(2) Tin Hau Temple in Saigon's Old Fair, there is a pennant presented by the British army to express their gratitude. During the Japanese occupation, the

Japanese army occupied the Tin Hau Temple in Ho visited Saigon and held a grand and grand thank-you ceremony in front of Tin Hau Temple. On behalf of the British army, he thanked the villagers in Saigon, praised the villagers for their great contributions in cooperating with the Allied forces during their stay in War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, and thanked the villagers for their heroic actions in saving Colonel Wright and other British officers and men, and presented a banner of "loyalty, courage and sincere love". Many years have passed since this grand thank-you ceremony, but the grand scene, warm atmosphere and the far-reaching significance of the villagers' anti-Japanese righteous acts are still fresh in the memory of Ho Chi Minh City elders, and they still talk about it today. The banner has been stored in the temple for a long time, and it was transferred to the Hong Kong Heritage Museum for permanent collection by the Sai Kung District Rural Committee in recent years.

(3) Chong Zhen School-Japanese Garrison Base and Inspection Pass Ka (Chongzhentang Kindergarten in Ho Chi Minh City). Chong Zhen school was occupied by the Japanese army during the Japanese occupation and used as the headquarters of the Japanese gendarmerie. In the following five years, the land was requisitioned from the Sai Kung Police Station.

(4) Chong Zhen School witnessed the vicissitudes of Ho Chi Minh City and played distinct roles during its stay in War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression. It was once used as the dormitory of the anti-Japanese propaganda group, as well as the Japanese garrison base and checkpoint. Shanghaiing Village Church-the establishment place of Hong Kong and Kowloon Independent Brigade. The Hong Kong and Kowloon Independent Brigade is directly under the leadership of Dongjiang Column Command, with more than 1,000 members, most of whom are Hong Kong nationals [13].

Based on Saigon, the Hong Kong and Kowloon Independent Brigade carried out anti-Japanese

Chi Minh City. In April 1947, British general Li Zhi activities in an all-round way: first, it launched attacks on Japanese troops stationed in Hong Kong, distributed anti-Japanese leaflets, and protected fishermen and sea lanes; Second, we should work closely with the Allied Forces and the British Service Corps to help rescue famous cultural figures stranded in Hong Kong, Anglo-American Allied Forces and other international friends. The third is to set up an "international working group" to provide the allied forces with information on Japanese activities in Hong Kong and assist the allied forces in fighting against Japan [13].

(5) Zhoushan Martyrs Monument Garden

To visit the anti-Japanese ruins and cherish the memory of the martyrs in Ho Chi Minh City, the Monument Garden for Anti-Japanese Martyrs is necessary. The Monument Garden was formally put forward in 1983 and completed in 1989, which was the result of years of unremitting efforts and struggle by people from all occupations in Ho Chi Minh City Township, especially the surviving anti-Japanese fighters and their descendants. A 20-meter-high "Anti-Japanese Heroes Monument" carved by Zeng Sheng, the former commander of the anti-Japanese Dongjiang column, stands in the center of the park. Although the route of Ho Chi Minh City Anti-Japanese Site is a red research tour route in Hong Kong, with a little planning, it can connect Shenzhen, Dongguan, and Huizhou to form a research route with Dongjiang tributary as the main axis. At present, there are three Dongjiang column memorial halls in Greater Bay Area, namely, the Dong Shan column memorial hall in Shenzhen, the Dongjiang column memorial hall in Dongguan and the Dongjiang column memorial hall in Luofushan, Huizhou. Among them, Pingshan is the beginning of Dongjiang column.

Source, but also the Dongjiang column commander Zeng Sheng's hometown. These three memorial halls are cultural tourism resources with great research value, and their geographical location is superior, and the transportation facilities are convenient. In addition, Shenzhen, Dongguan, and

Huizhou are the ancestral homes of many Hong other in terms of cultural blood and history. On this basis, adding other related scenic spots and designing a “Hong Kong-Shenzhen Guanghui Red Study Tour Route” that runs through the Dongjiang Column Memorial Hall/Activity Point in the four places will give full play to Greater Bay Area's unique advantages.

This research route highlights that Shenzhen and Dongguan are the main activity places of Dongjiang Column during the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression period, connecting historical and cultural resources such as the former site of the Anti-Japanese War, memorial facilities and research bases of the two cities in series, which can fully reflect the historical background, battle course and historical contribution of Dongjiang Column and witness the close relationship between compatriots in the two places who are closely linked by blood and share weal and woe. At the same time, people can also experience the local culture and natural scenery and enrich their travel experience [14].

Hong Kong's rich historical resources of the Anti-Japanese War are not only precious historical heritage, but also important resources for values education and patriotism education.

We should develop the red research tourism route with them as the theme. Not only can students learn more about Hongkong's role and contribution in War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression through experiential learning but also can enhance people's sense of identity and pride in the country and nation. At the same time, it is also an effective way to revitalize Hong Kong's tourism industry and local economy. The combination of culture, education and tourism industry is the general trend of economic development at present.

In addition, the red study tour route connecting with the Greater Bay Area can further enhance the value of these resources. This cross-regional cooperation not only contributes to the education of the new generation but also promotes the economic and cultural exchanges of the Greater Bay Area as a whole, increases economic benefits and enhances

Kong people, so they are closely related to each national pride, which has important practical significance and long-term value.

Conclusion

This paper examines how historical study-travel tourism can activate and utilize Hong Kong's Anti-Japanese War resources, using the Sha Tau Kok Anti-Japanese War Heritage Trail as a case study. Since 2017, Lingnan University has collaborated with the Department of Research on the History of South China and other institutions to propose the establishment of heritage trails. These trails highlight the historical significance of Hong Kong's war sites, promote public historical awareness, and boost rural economic development through cultural tourism. The Sha Tau Kok trail integrates historical relics with natural landscapes, creating an educational and tourism route that enhances patriotic education.

However, the uneven preservation of Hong Kong's war relics poses challenges to sustainable tourism development. Ensuring richness and good preservation of cultural heritage and improving infrastructure are crucial. Legislative Council member Liu Zhipeng emphasized that war sites are vital for national education and require joint efforts from the government, academia, and society.

Future work should explore enhancing the attractiveness and educational value of these resources through digital means and innovative tourism experiences. Increased policy support and financial investment in site protection are essential to preserve these historical heritages for future generations. Through continuous efforts, Hong Kong's Anti-Japanese War resources can become a key part of cultural tourism and play a significant role in patriotic education. In summary, promoting historical study-travel tourism and protecting war sites can help inherit the spirit of Hong Kong's resistance against Japan and provide innovative ideas for sustainable cultural tourism development. This is a sustainable cultural attraction that can strengthen collective identity and social cohesion.

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Conflicts of Interest

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