

Fangchuan Scenic Spot: From Imperialist Relic to International Co-operation

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Abstract

Different ethnic groups have lived successively in the Fangchuan area, and in recent times, the Manchu ancestors, Korean settlers and Han immigrants have left different historical and cultural accumulations for Fangchuan according to their different life experiences. Since the development of Hunchun City Fangchuan Scenic Area in 1992, these cultural resources have been developed selectively and gradually improved to develop a unique border tourism industry. In the construction of Fangchuan Scenic Spot, on the one hand, it tries to excavate historical and cultural resources to form a historical accumulation with a sense of depth, it tries to bring people on both sides of the border closer in time and space, enhance common memory, promote mutual trust, lay the foundation for enhancing people-to-people communication and promoting regional integration, and it also provides reference for the development of tourism in other border areas.

Keywords

Fangchuan; Tourist Attractions; Border Tourism.

1. Introduction

"Tourism" is a concept that has always accompanied the development of human society. In pre-modern societies, tourism was not an end but a process. In China, for example, the most typical tourism during the Shang and Zhou periods was the parade of the Son of Heaven for the purpose of inspecting the people and the territory. The travelling of Sima Qian and Xu Xiake was accompanied by the process of collecting historical or geographical materials for them. The change of tourism from a process to a purpose arose gradually with the development of modern urban society and the need for a great division of labour. In early modern tourism, it was a process of self-adjustment by the urban leisure class who consciously chose the purpose of travelling for pleasure and relaxation.

In the 1970s, as the world emerged from the effects of the Second World War and economic, social and transport recovery and development took place, tourism was gradually industrialised and expanded from an exclusive upper class to universal access, and from free choice to planned routes. In order to meet the needs of diversity, uniqueness and cluster development of tourism, a large number of tourist attractions have been excavated and constructed. These scenic spots have been constructed with special emphasis on the excavation of local history and culture, and endowed with the introduction of local knowledge. Often, in these expressions of very local knowledge, they reflect the local positioning and development planning for themselves. This paper intends to take the development and construction of Fangchuan scenic spot as an example to discuss the impact of the development of tourism resources in border areas on the socio-economic development of the border areas.

2. From "Heimuji" to "Hofukawa": Changes in the name of Hofukawa

Fangchuan scenic spot is located in the south of Jingxin Town, Hunchun City, Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture, Jilin Province, more than 60 kilometres away from Hunchun City. The scenic spot was named for its location in the area of Fangchuan Village. In the history of the development of the Fangchuan area, Manchu pioneers, Korean settlers, and Han immigrants have all made important contributions to the development of the area. The name of the place has been changed several times in different historical periods, and these changing names precisely provide the material and foundation for the development of the rich historical memory and tourism resources of the area.

2.1. The "Black Muji" of the Manchu ancestors

The Fangchuan area is located in the southeast of Hunchun city, at the border of China, Russia, and North Korea, under the Zhanggu Peak and by the Tumen River. Various ethnic groups from Northeast China have always lived and thrived here. According to the "Hunchun County Annals"[1] and "the Fangchuan Village Annals", as early as the pre Qin period, there were people living and reproducing here. In the pre Qin era, the people of Sushen had been active here; From the Han Dynasty to the Sui and Tang Dynasties, people from the northern regions of Woju, Yilou, Wuji, and Mohe Baishan lived here successively. During the Bohai Kingdom period, the Fangchuan region was an important channel for visiting Japan. In the fifteenth year of the Tang Kaiyuan era (727), Bohai Kingdom entered the port of Poset in present-day Russia from Fangchuan and made 34 long-distance voyages to Kyoto (Nara), Japan, becoming an important "Northern Maritime Silk Road" at that time[2]. During the Liao, Song, and Jin dynasties, due to the invasion of the mainland, the area was rarely visited by people. Until the Ming Dynasty, the Fangchuan area flourished again with the activities of the Manchu ancestors[3]. The terrain in the Fangchuan area is higher in the north and lower in the south, with the lowest point only 5 meters above sea level. The overall terrain slowly extends into the Sea of Japan (East Korea Sea) along with the Tumen River. The terrain of the area is mainly composed of low mountains, belonging to the Hunchun Mountains of the Changbai Mountains. There are complete types of landforms, including hills, basins, plateaus, river valleys, alluvial fans, lakes, sandbars, and deltas. This rich landscape and topographic features provide various choices for the lives of the Manchu ancestors. The Tumen River and its injection into the Sea of Japan (East Korea Sea) provide abundant fishing resources, and Manchu ancestors were able to cast nets and fish in the areas near the Tumen River and the Sea of Japan (East Korea Sea)[4]. The lowland hills have enriched the vertical distribution of the local area, cultivated a variety of wild plants, and provided sufficient food for wild animals. During the life of a large number of wild animals, such as Northeast tigers, leopards, bears, wild boars, sika deer, roe deer, wild chickens, and other animals, the Manchu ancestors were able to hunt in the forest. The principles of valley and terrace, as well as alluvial fan leveling, provide good grasslands and pastures for grazing. Among numerous wild plants, the local area is rich in a type of wild barley, which provided the possibility for the development of agriculture by the Manchu ancestors and also provided abundant food for the local residents. This type of wild barley is called "Heimuji (also known as Heimuji)" in Manchu[5]. It is precisely to thank this gift and commemorate a better life that Fangchuan was also known as "Heimuji" by the Manchu ancestors.

In 1644, after all the Manchu people in the Hunchun area entered the border from the dragon, a ban was imposed on the area, gradually becoming a barren land, but the name "Heimuji" was still used. According to the "Annals of Hunchun Place Names"[6] and "Annals of Hunchun City", in 1861, Cheng Qi, the Minister of Revenue of the Qing Dynasty, erected an earthen plaque at "Heimuji"; During the Tongzhi period, Korean settlers established settlements in "Heimuji". These records all indicate that during this historical period, the Fangchuan region was remembered and recorded as a living area. People recorded the location through its abundant

resources closely related to life, expressing the gratitude of the people living in it for providing a better life in the Fangchuan region.

2.2. "Poderbunchen" of Korean Immigrants

The Yanbian region was once an important area of Manchu activity, and many place names follow the Manchu name, for example: Hunchun City, where Fangchuan is located, is a translation of the Manchu word meaning "remote place". There are also some place names that come from the Korean language, for example, Fangchuan comes from the transliteration of the Korean word "Bordelbangchen"[7], which came from the early Korean settlers.

The northern part of the DPRK, especially the area of North Hamgyong Province, has relatively harsh natural conditions. The average altitude of the area is between 1,000 and 2,000 metres, and the region is characterized by rolling hills and narrow plains, making it difficult to cultivate large-scale good fields, and it is only possible to cultivate scattered slopes and small plains between the hills, so that the per capita area of arable land is very small. The rich mountain ranges have developed a large number of water systems, creating a vast watershed area, but because the terrain is higher than the river level, the water is turbulent, making it difficult to divert water for irrigation and the development of irrigated agriculture. This, coupled with the high latitude of Hamgyeong-do and the vast mountainous area, results in a cold climate with a short frost-free period, resulting in a short crop growth cycle and low yields. At the same time, this cold climate also led to a delay in sowing and ploughing and an early harvest in the region, objectively aggravating the severity of the spring famine among farmers. On the socio-cultural front, Hamgyeongbuk-do, due to its geographic proximity to the northeastern region, was inextricably linked to the Manchu forefathers living there. However, the Lee Dynasty, which had always despised the Manchu culture and was hostile to the Manchus, had been realising a discriminatory policy towards the northern part of Korea and isolating it within the Korean society. This discriminatory policy was not only manifested in restricting the development of areas such as North Hamgyong Province, strictly controlling the movement of people, and suppressing the advancement of relevant talents, but also in the economic exploitation and plundering of the country. As a result, the inhabitants of the region had only two choices in times of extreme hardship: either to raise a flag in revolt and flee into northeastern China after losing the war, or to cross the river and go to China to cultivate land, cut wood and grass, and fish and gather ginseng[8].

According to the "Hunchun Township Annals" and "Fangchuan Village Annals", in the 1850s, Korean settlers crossed the river and entered the Fangchuan area to cultivate land and seek livelihood. Between 1862 and 1874, several Korean reclamation villages gradually formed in the Fangchuan area. Especially in 1870, 19 households of farmers in Xingqing County, North Korea collectively moved into the Fangchuan area overnight and built houses and opened up land in the area. Due to the abundance of willow trees in the Fangchuan area by the Tumen River, the Korean settlers referred to the area as "Boder Bangchen", where "Boder" means willow trees and "Bangchen" means river embankments. From this title, it can be seen that the early life of the Korean settlers was mainly concentrated along the banks of the Tumen River, which was much more compressed compared to the vast living areas of the Manchu ancestors. This compression is not only to avoid population control within North Korea, but also to avoid China's lockdown policy. Unlike the life memory reflected by "Heimuji", "Boderbangchen" reflects the migration memory of the Korean people, while the Fangchuan area is remembered as a landmark. If "Heimuji" expresses the local people's pride in local specialties, then "Boderbunken" clearly carries the characteristics of "outsiders" - looking at it from across the Tumen River.

2.3. "Anti Sichuan Projects" in Northeast China

The name of Fangchuan was determined by Xu Shichang, the governor of the three eastern provinces. According to the "Political Strategy of the Three Eastern Provinces", in the 33rd year of the Guangxu reign of the Qing Dynasty (1907), Xu Shichang renamed this place Fangchuan Xiang. Among them, "Fangchuan" was transliterated from "Bangchen" in the Korean language "Boder Bangchen", and "Xiang" means neck, taking its narrow and long meaning to describe the local narrow and long spread.

Xu Shichang on the local name change, on the one hand, explains its governance of local flooding determination, on the other hand, also expresses his worry about the Japanese and Russian sides eyeing. At this time, as the governor of the three eastern provinces of Xu Shichang to face the complexity of the border issues, the former Yanbian region of all kinds of worries have become a reality. 1860, the Russian Tsar and the Qing government signed the "Sino-Russian Treaty of Beijing", forcibly occupied 400,000 square kilometres of territory east of the Ussuri River, resulting in Hunchun area of the coastal territories have been lost from the coastal areas into the inland areas, and the formation of the east neighbouring Tsarist Russia, the west by the North Korean The Hunchun area was transformed from a coastal area to an inland area. Even so, the Tsarist Russians still used every opportunity to try to encroach on the territories near the Tumen River, privately moved the position of the boundary markers, encroached on the Chinese territory, and arbitrarily seized and exploited the Chinese merchants. 1886, Wu Dazhi was ordered to come to re-survey the Chinese-Russian Hunchun boundary, and only then did he fight for the boundary markers, and signed the "Treaty of the Eastern Boundary of the Hunchun River between China and Russia" with the Russians, and gained the territory of 10 sq. kilometres, and got close to the Sea of Japan (the East Sea of Korea) and regained the access to the sea of the Tumen River. It also regained the right of access to the Tumen River and ensured the development of local fisheries and other industries. But this did not dampen the ambitions of the Russian invasion, in 1900, the Russian Boxer Rebellion as a pretext, the invasion of Hunchun, burned, killed and looted, just built the city of Hunchun was torched, until Xu Shichang inaugurated in the same year, the entrenched 7 years of the Russians have just withdrawn from the area of Hunchun.

At the same time, after the annexation of Korea, Japan has been trying to cross the Tumen River into the Yanbian area, and then through this springboard control of northeastern China, especially in the active fight for the Fangchuan area, in order to achieve effective containment of the tsarist Russia's Far East region of the land and sea forces to the south to expand the space. This is Xu Shichang at that time need to face the complex situation, but also the mainland need to face up to and face the increasingly changing realities of the border. The naming of the "Baochuan Xiang" expresses the hope of the mainland, represented by Xu Shichang, to be able to defend this narrow and fragile part of the country, and rely on this long embankment to restrain the encroachment of Russia and Japan, and to maintain the peace and stability of the frontier and the surrounding areas. The naming of "Fangchuan Xiang" was more an expression of the mainland's concern for the frontier area, reflecting the process of the mainland's discovery of the frontier, the development of China's border consciousness at that time, and the reality of the imperialist conquests and the confrontation of nation-states at that time.

In 1938, after the conflict between the Soviet Union and Japan in Zhanggufeng, more than 140 households in the Fangchuan area were forced to evacuate into Hunchun City. Fangchuan Xiang was also destroyed during the war and was designated as a "forbidden zone" by Japanese colonizers. When it was rebuilt in 1947, it was determined to be Fangchuan Village, and the village name was directly interpreted as taken from the geographical location of the Three Kingdoms border, surrounded by mountains and rivers.

Through the process of name changes in the Fangchuan area, it can be seen that different living entities - local residents, immigrants, and central officials - have different life experiences, experiences, and demands for the local area, which in turn endow the area with different historical and living memories. These accumulated memories become the foundation and resources for future local tourism landscape construction.

3. History of Humiliation and Resistance in the Age of Imperialism: The Construction of the Fukagawa Scenic Area

Compared to other regions in the mainland, Fangchuan was developed as a tourist attraction relatively late, with incomplete infrastructure construction and more restrictions during the tourism process. Since its development in 1992 until now, especially in 1996, since the opening of the Fangchuan area to the outside world, the scenic area has received a large number of tourists, gradually becoming a distinctive and well-known tourism brand in the Hunchun region.

3.1. Development of landscape resources

Within the Fangchuan Scenic Area, there are two natural landscapes: Lotus Lake Park and Dune Park. The selection of these two natural landscapes is mainly to highlight the uniqueness of the local ecological environment, while attempting to meet the living and aesthetic needs of the local people.

The water surface area of Lianhua Lake is 480000 square meters, with an eastern width of 480 meters and a maximum length of 1000 meters from north to south. The pond water is clear. Surrounded by mountains to the east and surrounded by forests on three sides, the pond is naturally filled with lotus flowers every year. Red, pink, and white lotus flowers complement each other, and local residents often come to pick lotus flowers, but they remain unbeatable for a long time, becoming a wonder. At the same time, there are various famous fish species growing in the water area of Lianhua Lake, attracting birds such as sand ducks, red crowned cranes, and seagulls to inhabit here, constructing a rich and three-dimensional ecological resource. In the late Qing Dynasty, the poet Han Wenquan once said, "A secluded valley is like a country of gentlemen, and deep mountains offer a view of beautiful women and immortals." He praised this scene. The lotus in Fangchuan area, also known as the "Tumen River Red Lotus", has a history of 135 million years and has important scientific research value. It has now become a research base for wild lotus in China.

Dune Park is a golden sand dune with an area of over 1.2 million square meters, nestled among green mountains and water, known as the "desert in an oasis.". The formation of Fangchuan sand dunes is attributed to the blowing of monsoons. In summer, the continental monsoon blows the sand from the Tumen River towards the slopes, while in winter, the sea breeze blows the gravel from the slopes towards the river. Day after day, year after year, finally, delicate and smooth sand dunes are formed on the slopes along the Tumen River. For the convenience of tourism, local projects such as sand sliding and sand bathing have been developed, claiming to have magical therapeutic effects on skin diseases, children's anorexia, and ADHD. Underneath the sand dunes is a lake known as the "Immortal Lake outside the Great Wall", where tourists can fish and go boating, experiencing the beautiful scenery of the desert, green water, and blue sky.

It is worth mentioning that in the development of Happy Valley of Sand Dunes, special attention is paid to the borrowing of various cultural elements, especially in recent years, the absorption of Russian culture has been strengthened. At the entrance of Sand Dunes Happy Valley, the decoration on the right side is the flying eaves style of traditional Chinese pavilions, while the decoration on the left side is the castle with Russian style. This kind of cultural elements

borrowing, on the one hand, explains the local and Russian historical affinity, on the other hand, also tries to bring tourists more exotic flavour through this kind of cultural elements absorption, to satisfy the tourists' curiosity and desire.

3.2. Development of historical and cultural resources

In Fangchuan Scenic Spot, the main development is 7 historical and cultural resources, among which the Longhu Pavilion is especially famous for its glance at the Three Kingdoms. In addition to these 7 landscapes, Wanghai Pavilion and Zhanggu Peak have also been developed as tourist landscapes, but considering the national defence security and other factors, tourists are not allowed to go there now, so this paper will not introduce and discuss them.

The first thing you see when you enter the defence area is the Yangguanping embankment. This place was originally named Yangguanping when it was built, taking the meaning of Yangguan Avenue. However, contrary to expectations, this was the narrowest section of the country and the only road connecting Fangchuan village to Hunchun, and in 1957, the Yangguanping embankment was cut off by the flooding of the Tumen River, which completely cut off Fangchuan village from mainland China and made Fangchuan an "enclave". Although small in size, Fangchuan is related to China's right to speak at the mouth of the Tumen River, and to the dignity and security of China's territory, so the Chinese side has been trying to restore the road. By 1980, the Tumen River had intruded 800 metres into Soviet territory, and for more than 20 years, travelling to and from Fangchuan from Hunchun required borrowing a road from the Soviet Union or North Korea, which was extremely inconvenient. With the support of the Soviet Union, China built an 888-metre-long, 8-metre-wide national defence road in the washed-out Yangguanping area from 1981 to 1985, putting an end to the history of "enclaves". In the Yangguanping scenic area, you can now see a monument to the United Nations World Park, initiated by Professor Choi Min-ja of South Korea, which aims to strengthen economic and cultural cooperation among countries in Northeast Asia and to build a world park spanning the three countries of China, Russia, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Continuing along the Tumen River Highway, you can see the statue of Wu Dacheng. Wu Dacheng was born in Wuxian, Jiangsu in 1835 and passed away in 1902. He was appointed to oversee the military affairs of Jilin, as well as the defense and reclamation affairs of the three surnames of Jilin, Ningguta, and Hunchun. In 1886, during the re exploration of the eastern border of Hunchun between China and Russia, he argued with reason and moved the boundary marker that Russia had secretly erected at Shacao Peak - the "Tu" signboard - to its current location, preserving China's precious territory and regaining the right to sail from the Tumen River into the sea. In commemoration of his achievements, the Hunchun Municipal Government erected a statue of him in the city square in 2002 and moved it here in 2004. Placing the statue of Wu Dacheng on Shacao Peak not only fills the gap between tourist attractions, but also commemorates the inch of land he began to reclaim from here.

Continuing forward from the statue of Wu Dacheng, passing through the Dune Park, you can see the Fangchuan Folk Village. In 1957, the flooding of the Tumen River caused Fangchuan Village to become an "enclave", and a large number of Fangchuan residents moved in. Faced with this situation, Hunchun Jingxin Commune launched the relocation of 18 party member families to Fangchuan in 1965, and re established the administrative structure of Fangchuan Village. The total area of the village is 14 square kilometers, with an altitude of only 5 meters, making it the lowest in Jilin Province. There are currently 40 households in the village, with a total population of 120 people. All residents are of the Korean ethnic group, and their ethnic culture is well preserved. It is one of the few Korean ethnic villages in Jilin Province, a treasure trove for researching and developing Korean folk culture, and also a characteristic village of Chinese ethnic minorities. Fangchuan Village has a beautiful natural environment surrounded by mountains, with Tumen River in front and Xianren Lake in the back. The newly built villager

houses are neat and beautiful, while preserving the ethnic architectural style. The under construction Korean folk performance venues, folk culture exhibition halls, and other tourism facilities will comprehensively showcase the history and culture of the Korean people, providing tourists with the opportunity to experience the folk customs of the Korean people.

Continuing forward, we will reach the Zhang Gufeng Incident Memorial Hall. The museum is named after Zhang Gufeng (also known as Daoshan) located 1.5 kilometers northeast of Fangchuan Village on the Sino Russian border. Zhanggufeng, with an altitude of 152 meters, is a commanding high point in the border area between China, Russia, and North Korea, as well as an important military fortress. In July 1938, Japan and the former Soviet Union launched the 13 day Battle of Zhanggufeng in this area, resulting in 5940 casualties on both sides. Ultimately, the Zhanggufeng Armistice Agreement was concluded in Moscow. After the incident, the Japanese army blocked the Tumen River waterway, causing China to be unable to engage in maritime activities from the Tumen River. At the same time, due to the strong strength demonstrated by the Soviet Union in this battle and the Battle of Nomenkan, Japan's plan to advance northward was dispelled, making significant contributions to the victory of the Anti Fascist Alliance in World War II.

In local expression, the lyrics of the famous Soviet song "Katyusha" were partly inspired by this battle. During the campaign, Stalin sent a team of military journalists to take a large number of documentary films and news photographs. In the images, the mountains of the Bukchon region were covered with pear blossoms and wild roses, the clear ribbon of the Tumen River flowed silently, the mists blowing from the Sea of Japan shrouded the lush forests, and tense military personnel guarded the country - all these scenes prompted Isakovsky, the famous Soviet poet, to get inspired and write the famous poem "Katyusha". The road continues onwards, reaching the main part of Bocheon.

Continuing onwards, you will reach the main scenic spots of Bukchon - Longhu Pavilion and Tuzhi Signboard. Longhu Pavilion is a viewing platform that was built in 2010 and put into use in 2012. The bottom of the main building for the fortress-style design, reflecting the national border, the need to guard the meaning of the top of the traditional eaves structure, reflecting the traditions of the Chinese nation, the overall metaphor for the Chinese nation to abide by the border, impregnable. Dragon and Tiger Pavilion named after the museum collection of Wu Dazhi handwritten "Dragon and Tiger" stone carving, it is said that the stone carving is Wu Dazhi inspection of Liangshui, encouraging the local people to self-reliance, encouraging the people to fight against the invasion of the Tsarist Russia left behind, which means that the dragon's children and grandchildren should be self-improvement. From the Longhu Pavilion, one can clearly see the Russian town of Hassan, the city of Bao Degornaia, which is connected to the North Korean city of Doumangang through the Russian-North Korean railway that crosses the Tumen River, and when the weather is clear, one can see that the Sea of Japan (the East Sea of North Korea) is a touch of blue 15 kilometres away.

After getting down from Yonghugak, bypassing the defence post, you can take a car and pass the inspection to reach the Tujiapa Scenic Spot. The "earth" signboard is 1.44 metres high, 0.5 metres wide, and 0.22 metres thick, and is made of granite to serve the problem of easy destruction of wood. China's direction vertically engraved with the "earth", the left side of the vertical engraved "Guangxu 12 years in April," eight small characters, the Russian side engraved with the Russian "T". 1960, China to protect the integrity of this historically significant territory. In 1960, in order to protect this historically significant and complete boundary mark from being washed away by the river, China built a berm on the river bank. 1993, China and Russia redrew the boundary between the eastern section of Russia and China, and set up the 423 boundary markers 135.6 metres away from the Tujia Plate and 511.9 metres away from the Russian-North Korean Bridge. Nowadays, the Tuji Paik is a national cultural relic, which is a provincial patriotic education base and national defence education base for tourists to visit.

There is also a Tumen River jetty in Long Hu Honour, where tourists can take a speedboat from the jetty to the Russo-Democratic Bridge and back, partly experiencing the journey from the Tumen River to the sea, and really feeling the feeling of "looking at the sea but not being able to go to the sea".

3.3. History and ideas of the construction of Fangchuan Scenic Area

The development of Fangchuan Scenic Area began in 1992 and the construction of the scenic area began in 1993. This timing coincides with the further development of China's reform and opening up, the restoration of friendly relations between China and Russia, the further deepening of China North Korea relations, and the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and South Korea.

From a domestic perspective, in 1984, the entry and exit verification regulations in Hunchun, which had been in effect for more than 20 years, were abolished, increasing the degree of openness in the local area. In 1985, passenger vehicles from Hunchun to Fangchuan were opened, improving the transportation accessibility from Hunchun to Fangchuan. In 1992, the State Council approved Hunchun as a border city that further opened up to the outside world, gradually gaining a certain degree of open space from the strict control of national defense and security. Internationally speaking, after the dissolution of the former Soviet Union, Russia opened Vladivostok and strengthened its connections with neighboring countries. Hunchun experimentally opened Slavoyanka transit tours and began receiving Russian tourists into the country. Hunchun has also deepened friendly relations with Sebel County in North Korea, opening one-day and two-day tourism projects in North Korea. The United Nations Development Programme has visited the Hunchun region multiple times and proposed the development plan of the "Great Tumen River Initiative", hoping to promote cooperation and mutual trust in the Northeast region and maintain regional stability and development through the development of the Tumen River.

This open and cooperative exchange activity has brought great development momentum to Hunchun and also provided opportunities for the development of Fangchuan tourist attractions. However, at this time, Fangchuan was still limited by the needs of national defense security and did not open to the outside world until 1996. After its opening up, Fangchuan has developed rapidly. In 1998, it became a provincial-level scenic spot, in 2012 it became a national key scenic spot, and in 2013 it became a national 4A level scenic spot. Nowadays, Fangchuan Scenic Area is still further improving its infrastructure construction and providing more complete infrastructure.

From the content of landscape design and interpretation within the scenic area, the narrative system of the scenic area presents two main themes: firstly, the historical memory of China, which has been constantly suppressed and harmed since modern times, but has been constantly resisted; Another aspect is the self positioning that China has always played and will continue to play an important role in the history of world development. From these two main lines, if we look at the design of the scenic area, Yangguanping - Wu Dacheng Statue - Dragon and Tiger Pavilion - Tu Zi Pai - Tumen River Pier constitute the first main line, which is that imperialism represented by Tsarist Russia has continuously invaded China in modern times, squeezing the living space of the Chinese people. However, the Chinese people have never bowed to imperialism, used various means to resist and fight against it, maintained their living space, and strictly adhered to the border. Lianhua Lake - Dune Park - Zhang Gufeng Memorial Hall - Fangchuan Folk Village constitute the second main line, which is that China has a brilliant historical and cultural accumulation, abundant and unique natural and cultural resources. China has always been committed to protecting the diversity of world species and culture, demonstrating inclusiveness and magnanimity in the international community, and actively advocating a good model of cooperation and win-win.

These two main lines run through the construction of the entire scenic area, and also reflect the positioning of Hunchun and other border areas in the domestic narrative system and overall development strategy. That is why leaders would sigh when inspecting Fangchuan: "The water of the Tumen River flows eastward, the road breaks down in front of the Tuji signboard, and when you climb up to the post and look at the sea, you can't look back at the old things." This narrative system has played a good role in safeguarding national sovereignty and establishing national authority, but it undoubtedly bears the deep mark of the Cold War and the profound imprint of the nation-state. This narrative thinking, which emphasises struggle and confrontation and advocates independence and liberation, can quickly mobilise domestic solidarity, but it will undoubtedly encounter embarrassment in international exchanges and interactions.

In fact, since the 1980s, Jilin Province has been planning to open up the Tumen River to the sea, defining itself as a "frontier province", and has organised numerous resumptions of the Tumen River and scientific expeditions, inviting experts from China, North Korea, Russia and Japan, as well as the United Nations, to experience the power of this golden waterway. 1991 saw the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) put forward an ambitious long-term plan, which has been accepted by the international community as an important step in the development of the Tumen River. In 1991, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) also put forward an ambitious long-term plan known as the "Eurasian Continental Bridge" concept, hoping to invest US\$30 billion over the next 20 years to build an international logistics and financial centre for Northeast Asia in the lower reaches of the Tumen River. It is envisaged that a luxury passenger ship will sail from the port of Niigata in Japan to an international port on the Tumen River, where it will transfer to a high-speed overland train without leaving the passenger ship intact, passing through northeastern China, Mongolia, Russia and Europe, and finally arriving at the port of Rotterdam in the Netherlands. The Chinese government has also proposed a plan to develop the Greater Tumen River, which would allow Mongolia to cross the Tumen River through Jilin Province to the sea, and to carry out maritime trade and exchange with China's southeastern coastal areas, Russia, North Korea, South Korea, and Japan. It is due to the political, historical and economic games between the regions that these ideas have not been realised until today.

4. Construction of the Tumen River Free Tourism Zone: Directions for the Development of the Fangchuan Scenic Area

The Hunchun region is known as the geometric center of development in Northeast Asia, with three neighboring countries and five interconnected countries. It can enter the Sea of Japan (East Korea Sea) 15 kilometers away from the Tumen River. 16 kilometers away from the Port of Poset in Russia and 180 kilometers away from Vladivostok; 93 kilometers from Rojin Port and 171 kilometers from Qingjin Port in North Korea; About half of the distance from Sapporo to Japan is from Dalian to Sapporo; It is 7400 kilometers closer to Ottawa, Canada than Dalian. With the opening of the Arctic route, the distance from Hunchun to Europe will be shortened by two-thirds compared to the Southeast region's detour through the Indian Ocean, which is regarded as an important starting point for China's communication with the Asia Pacific region and Europe.

If this idea can be implemented, it will greatly enhance the cooperation and exchange between Northeast Asian countries, and will also improve the degree of cooperation between China, Canada and European countries, which is also in line with the spirit and implementation route of the "the Belt and Road" initiative proposed by China. But the implementation of these ideas will take a long time, and in the process of implementation, the most difficult and historical accumulation is people to people communication. Emotional trust and connection need more

communication to be built, and this construction is mostly built from the grassroots. Tourism is an effective way to build such mutual trust, and in recent years, Fangchuan scenic spots have been trying to build a regional mutual trust and connection.

4.1. New Year's Day Fireworks Performance: Building a Common Time Concept

The Fangchuan region is located at 42 degrees 25 minutes north latitude and 130 degrees 38 minutes east longitude. Geographically, it belongs to the scope of the East Ninth Time Zone. However, when the standard of East Eighth Zone is used in China, East Ninth Zone is used in North Korea, and East Tenth Zone is used in the "Coastal Border Region" in Russia. It can be seen that although in the same mountainous and water connected area, not only are boundaries artificially delineated to prevent arbitrary passage, but time is also artificially changed. By using different time zones to construct different lifestyles, people often struggle to convert time. These artificial settings have widened the distance between each other in terms of time and space.

The isolation of geographical space is a tangible barrier, while the image of a country in people's concepts is an intangible barrier. Influenced by the concept of "world time" and Western media, the media often tends to analogize today's North Korea to China's 1980s, depicting Russia as a 21st century military and heavy industrial power, but keeping its economy and light industry at the level of the 20th century. The description of this temporal order can easily give people the illusion of an evolutionary map of national development, leading to a food chain like disdain towards each other, resulting in a cultural superiority mentality, making it difficult to cooperate equally and objectively. Therefore, changing this temporal inequality and acknowledging that everyone is at the same time, with only differences in development methods and strategies, and no distinction between high and low, is the most urgent.

In order to further enhance cooperation within the region and increase the sense of presence between each other, since 2010, the Hunchun Scenic Area has positioned the New Year's Day as the "New Year's Prayer Festival", and New Year's celebrations are held simultaneously at four activity sites, namely, Hunchun City, Hunchun Hunchun Scenic Area, Dumangang City of North Korea and Hassan Town of Russia, where the Chinese delegation travelled to the following sites. The Chinese delegation went to Hassan District in Russia and Doumangjiang City in the DPRK to hold fireworks, sunrise watching and other activities with the local community, and the people of the three countries appreciated the fireworks and felt the happiness of the New Year together. This kind of festival tourism is a kind of special experience tourism, each other at the same point in time to accept a particular behaviour, so as to stimulate the same feeling between each other.

Different countries have different cultural traditions and have different festivals and festive customs, and New Year's Day happens to be a favourite festival of all three countries, which becomes an opportunity for cooperation between them. At the same time, in order to avoid the trouble of time conversion caused by different local time, a more primitive and intuitive way of time measurement was adopted - sunrise. Fireworks were set off before sunrise, and as the brilliant fireworks faded, the magnificent sunrise unfolded in front of people's eyes. People waiting in the cold winter cheered for this brilliant break of darkness, waiting in the cold darkness of each other in the ushering in of the moment of light to feel the happiness of self-evident. This experience is both real, watching the agonising wait before the dawn of the New Year, and a metaphor for the outlook and expectation for the development of cooperation in Northeast Asia. Undoubtedly, this attempt to break the time and space isolation between each other, feel each other is living in the same landscape, feel the same ray of sunshine close, even if it is a short contact, with the increase of the audience group, this common experience can be for each other's mutual trust and future cooperation to lay a solid foundation.

4.2. International Tourism Zone: Building a Common Life Experience

With the development of the tourism industry today, it can no longer be satisfied with the kind of travelling, but emphasises more on in-depth tours and real experiences of each other's lives. Border tours and cross-border tours, in particular, are the types of tours created to satisfy tourists' quest for exotic flavours and alternative lifestyles. Such tourism offers the possibility of deepening mutual understanding among people of different cultural backgrounds.

The Tumen River Delta International Tourism Cooperation Zone is located in the Jingxin Functional Zone of Hunchun City, China. North Korea's Douman River Cave and Russia's Hassan Town each use 10 square kilometers of land as development and construction areas. The three countries jointly build tourism, leisure and entertainment facilities, and explore the "one zone, three countries" management model. Tourists can freely enter and exit the international tourism cooperation zone with valid documents, with visa free entry and duty-free exit. Among them, the Chinese region is composed of the Fangchuan Cultural Experience Area, Yangguanping Leisure and Entertainment Area, Quanhe Comprehensive Service Area, Longshan Lake Ecological Tourism Area, and Jingxin National Tourism Town. The Russian region is composed of the Hassan Russian Style Town, Hassan Lake Cultural Experience Area, Talmi Leisure Resort Area, and Qinghai Bay Outdoor Entertainment Area. The Korean region is composed of the Douman River Characteristic Tourism Town, Wanpu Binhu Entertainment Area, and Xifan Pubin Lake Resort Area. In this plan, China focuses on leveraging its historical, cultural, and demographic advantages, highlighting cultural construction and tourism services; On the one hand, Russia showcases its unique European culture, and on the other hand, it develops the natural resources of the Hassan region; Due to policy restrictions, North Korea is unable to achieve communication among the people, so it mainly develops leisure vacations with lake and sea views. Through this free exchange and narrowing of living distance, the degree of regional integration can be improved, and tourism can drive the development of related industries and cultural exchanges, further providing opportunities for cooperation in other industries.

Obviously, this is a plan from the perspective of China. The development of China's regional defense against Sichuan depends to a certain extent on the openness of North Korea and Russia. Only when the region forms a certain scale and characteristics can the construction progress of the region be further improved. But there are several issues that need to be faced: the sustainability of North Korean policy, whether the North Korean government can carry out long-term cooperation according to the plan; Can the sparsely populated Far East region of Russia fully showcase Russian culture; When a large number of Chinese tourists or tourists visiting the region through Chinese travel agencies rapidly increase, considering that the region is a border area, will Russia and North Korea restrict passenger flow and strictly review entry and exit from national security and political perspectives. All of these require the regional government, and even the governments of the three countries, to explore and exchange at a higher level.

At present, around the Fangchuan scenic area, Hunchun area opened up a number of border and cross-border tourism products such as China-Russia, China-North Korea border tours, cross-border driving tours, three countries circular tours, sea tours, and other routes radiating the main countries in Northeast Asia, the number of border tourism cities in Jilin Province and even the country. At the beginning of 2019, the official launch of the "China-North Korea cross river tour" project, and organised the first group of 100 tourists to experience the river tour, and returned on the same day. 1 May, the official start of the operation, in two months, received a total of more than 10,000 tourists. This is the second step in the implementation of the three-step strategy of "Tumen River water upstream, China-North Korea inter-river tour, and Tumen River sea tour" in Bucheon region[9], which effectively promotes the progress of international tourism cooperation on the Tumen River, and has an important impact on the implementation

of the "One Belt, One Road" initiative to deepen the international cooperation in the Tumen River region. It has an important impact on the implementation of the "Belt and Road" initiative and the deepening of international cooperation in the Tumen River region, and plays a key role in accelerating the construction of the Tumen River Delta International Tourism Co-operation Zone and the realisation of the Tumen River seaborne tourism.

Taking the opening of this route as an example, the main tourist attractions are Shengzhan Terrace and Shengzhan Terrace Monument, as well as Xifan Pu Lake and Horiura Beach Baths. Xifanpu Lake is the largest inland lake in North Korea, with beautiful scenery. You can enjoy the lake and mountains while dining and resting at the Shengzhanfeng Hotel; Horipu Beach Bathhouse is a beach in the Sea of Japan (East Korea Sea), where the sand is delicate, the beach is wide, and the seawater is clear and blue. It is suitable for swimming, diving, surfing, sunbathing, etc. However, North Korea's infrastructure construction is insufficient, making it difficult to meet the various needs of tourists. As a key tourist attraction, Shengzhantai and Shengzhantai Monument mainly commemorate Li Shunchen's history of fighting against the Jurchen people here, praising his hard work for national territory. This statement undoubtedly returns to the position of a nation-state, emphasizing the history of resistance and highlighting the process of struggle. However, this description will undoubtedly challenge the national sentiment of the Manchu people and drag the cooperation and friendly relationship between China and North Korea back into historical entanglements.

5. Conclusion

Tourism is a modern industry that has gradually emerged with the development of modern division of labor and transportation industry. The early proposition of tourism anthropology mainly revolves around functional discussions on "threshold experience", analyzing the happiness that tourists obtain in tourism and the driving force of tourism in regional development. But with the discovery of the unequal relationship between tourist destinations and tourists, more and more scholars are paying attention to the impact of tourists on the cultural development of tourist destinations themselves, especially the discussion on whether tourism has become a means of neocolonialism.

In fact, in the process of constructing many scenic spots, especially in non Western developing countries, the West or developed countries have always been subconsciously regarded as the object of listening, manifested in a narrative style with national emotions, emphasizing the history of humiliation and modernization since modern times, which is particularly prominent in border areas. This kind of respect and memory for history is important, but emphasizing conflicts and self-improvement will undoubtedly bring many obstacles to cross-border regional cooperation, such as emotional distrust, and also to some extent obscure the exploration and research of the development history of exchange and cooperation in border areas. The Fangchuan Scenic Area aims to experience each other's life experiences by bringing time and space closer, attempting to transcend the existing narrative of ethnic states and depict a new landscape of internationalist cooperation. No matter how long this attempt may take to achieve, this ideal provides a new idea and good reference for the development of tourism and cultural resources in other border areas and the construction of tourist attractions.

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