



Research on the Collection of Historical Materials of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army under the Background of Big Data

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Abstract. As the earliest anti-Japanese armed force under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army has experienced the longest and most tragic anti-Japanese struggle for fourteen years. All kinds of documents that record and reflect the 14-year hard struggle of the Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army forces are important historical memories and spiritual wealth of the Chinese nation. As the initiator of the war, Japan has carried out a large number of intelligence investigations and empirical studies for encircling and eliminating the Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army. Therefore, there are a large number of historical materials of the Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army in Japan. With the advent of the era of big data, how to obtain these precious data through data collection, inject fresh blood into the research of the Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army, and open up new fields of the Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army research is the new mission of the Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army researchers. This paper will start with the necessity of collecting Japanese literature of the Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army, and deeply analyze the importance of Japanese literature to the research of the Northeast Counter-Japan.

Keywords: Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army; Anti-Japanese struggle; Japanese literature; Database

1 Introduction

As the earliest anti-Japanese armed force under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army has experienced the longest and most tragic anti-Japanese struggle for fourteen years. The study of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army is a hot issue in the research field of the history of the

Chinese Communist Party and the War of Resistance against Japan. With the collation and in-depth excavation of historical documents, the study of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army has made rich research results. However, from the current research, the literature used by domestic scholars to study Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army is mostly domestic existing literature, and the use of Japanese literature is relatively small. In addition to worrying about the authenticity of Japanese literature, it is more due to language barriers, which makes Chinese scholars "unable to start" with Japanese literature. The "no way to start" here is mainly from two sides: first, I don't know Japanese and don't know how to "find" Japanese literature; Second, even if you "find" Japanese literature, you are not proficient in Japanese, don't know what Japanese literature is written, and can't use it. In order to solve these two "big" problems, we must keep pace with the times, make full use of the advanced technology of "big data", and promote the research process of Japanese literature on Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army, so that Chinese scholars can efficiently and fully use the original Japanese literature to study Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army.

2 Big Data Background and Research on the Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army

In order to launch the war of aggression against China and achieve the purpose of encroaching on China, Japan conducted a large number of intelligence investigations and empirical studies before the war, especially for the three eastern provinces. In order to encircle and eliminate the Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army, the Japanese army collected a large number of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army materials and formulated a large number of operational policies against the Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army. Therefore, there are a large number of historical materials of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army in Japan. All kinds of documents that record and reflect the 14-year hard struggle of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army forces are important historical memories and spiritual wealth of the Chinese nation. If we want to use the advanced technology of "data" to integrate and study the historical materials of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army, we must first know what "data" is, so as to make better use of the advanced technology of "data".

2.1 The concept of "data"

Data is not only an important strategic resource in the digital economy era, but also an important tool for scientific research, especially historical data research. The Circular of the State Council on Printing and Distributing the Action Plan for Promoting the Development of Big Data pointed out that big data is a data collection characterized by large capacity, multiple types, fast access speed and high application value, and is rapidly developing into a new generation of information technology and service formats that collect, store and analyze data with huge quantity, scattered sources and diverse formats, and discover new knowledge, create new value and enhance new

capabilities [1]. It is the close relationship between data and information that our researchers are keenly aware that with the power of big data, various heroic deeds of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army can spread to every corner of the world.

2.2 Heroic Deeds of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army and Utilization of Big Data

In 2021, the big data construction project of the Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army Historical Exhibition Hall landed. The project scanned 200GB of propaganda works about the historical facts of the Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army, produced 45GB of two-dimensional videos, and produced 10 red anti-Union stories; At the same time, the Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army Historical Facts Exhibition Hall has completed the establishment of cultural resources classification data set on the underlying association inheritance system of the national cultural big data system, imported panoramic photos and 3D modeling of six exhibits, and obtained ISLI codes[2]. This project, which perfectly combines big data with the story of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army, makes the heroic deeds of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army go out of Northeast China, go to the whole country and even the world, make the spirit of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army enter thousands of households, and let the world see the outstanding contribution made by China under the leadership of the Communist Party to the victory of the world anti-fascist war.

It can be seen that with the rapid development of big data technology today, how to make better and more efficient use of big data to publicize the spirit of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army has arisen in China and has been effectively utilized. Then, how to use big data technology to dig deeper into the relevant historical materials of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army, especially how to use big data technology to better and more accurately collect the historical materials of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army of foreign coffins will be a topic we have to think about.

3 Necessity of Collecting Japanese Literature of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army in Japanese Collection

3.1 Overview of Japanese scholars' research on Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army

After the September 18th Incident, Japan quickly occupied Northeast China. In the anti-Japanese activities of suppressing the people in Northeast China, the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, embassies and consulates in China, foreign affairs police departments, Manchurian railway intelligence agencies and other organizations cooperated with the Japanese military and puppet Manchukuo to continuously investigate the anti-Japanese struggle led by the Communist Party of China and constantly collect and sort out intelligence, so a large number of relevant records were kept. In addition,

after 1950s, with the recovery of Japan's economy and the relief of economic pressure, some pioneering group members, company employees, soldiers and officials of colonial authorities who had entered Northeast China during the Sino-Japanese War had the energy and conditions to sort out, compile and publish diaries and memoirs during their stay in China. The above-mentioned Japanese historical materials in Japanese collections provide many references for Japanese scholars to study Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army. In addition, due to the influence of military resistance and political propaganda of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army, Japanese invaders were unable to rule in Northeast China stably and effectively. Therefore, the Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army under the leadership of the Communist Party of China has always been the research object of Japanese academic circles, and its research results are also rich. Its research results are summarized as the following three aspects:

(a). Research on the composition, organizational system and activities of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army. Hukuo Iwazaki (2000) studied the process of anti-Japanese troops rising one after another from 1931 to 1938 until they were unified and reorganized into the Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army, and the support of the Communist Party of China and the National Government for the anti-Japanese armed forces in this period was the focus of his research[3]. Nakao Ueda(1977) pointed out that since 1931, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the anti-Japanese movement in Northeast China has not only formed a unified Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army organization, but also this "alliance" formed to resist Japanese aggression spread to the whole of China with the full-scale outbreak of the Anti-Japanese War in 1937, and finally formed the anti-Japanese national United front[4]. Masayuki Suzuki (1985) pointed out that the main combat form of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army is guerrilla warfare, but its tactics are different from guerrilla warfare inside the customs, and the base areas do not operate in the form of "secret camp" inside the customs. Its leading strategic thinking is to concentrate on attacking local strongholds and avoid frontal engagement with enemy main forces, although this strategic thinking has also changed[5]. Kouji Maruyama(1992) systematically analyzed the process and reasons of the strategic change of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army[6].

(b). Research on the influence of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army activities on colonial authorities' policies. Japanese academic circles call the suppression of anti-Japanese activities including Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army "public security war". As a matter of fact, there are few studies in Japanese academic circles that directly state that the Japanese can treat various anti-Japanese activities of the people in Northeast China, including the Anti-Union, but discuss them from the side by analyzing many policies formulated and promulgated by the ruling authorities at that time. For example, Tatsushi Saitou(2013) analyzed the traffic blockade, forced relocation of local residents and isolation from other anti-Japanese coalition forces imposed by the Japanese puppet government against the Chinese Communist Party, especially against the First Route Army of the Anti-Japanese Union commanded by Yang Jingyu[7]. Mitsuru Kishikawa(1991) recorded the Japanese people's experiences in Northeast China during the Puppet Manchuria period from the perspective of his

family members, and described the anti-Japanese activities in Northeast China from the establishment to the demise of Puppet Manchuria[8].

(c). The study of the relationship between the armed forces such as "horse thieves" and the Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army. As a special civilian armed force, "Horse Thief" finally became an important part of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army after the September 18th Incident, which was widely combined with patriots from other classes in Northeast China. The research on horse thieves is particularly prominent. Ryuusaku Watanabe (1964) analyzed the special role played by horse thieves in the Northeast Anti-Japanese War[9]. Ryuusaku Watanabe(1983) thought that horse thieves had a wide range of activities and were familiar with local geography, climate, personnel relations and other information, so they became the primary force for various forces to infiltrate into Northeast China[10]. Ryuusaku Watanabe (1981) pointed out that in Northeast China, where nationalities and beliefs are intertwined, the existence of horse thieves reflects the social characteristics of people in Northeast China who are born to resist rule[11].

3.2 Overview of Chinese scholars' research on Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army

The research on the history of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army in domestic academic circles began shortly after the victory of the Anti-Japanese War, and formed a "small climax" after 1958, but then it soon entered a stagnant state and resumed after the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee. With the deepening of research, domestic academic circles have also translated and introduced the archives of Japanese puppet "enemy". For example, "Historical Materials of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army Forces" compiled by Northeast Military Command, "Northeast Crusade" co-edited by Central Archives, and "Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army Forces" compiled by shenyang military area command (memorabilia, recollection historical materials, reference materials) compiled the Japanese and puppet authorities' crusade against the situation of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army and the text of public security, the confession of war criminals, and the writings and memories of Japanese and puppet anti-Union activities; The General Situation of Northeast Anti-Japanese Movement (1938-1942) compiled by Jilin Provincial Archives is the historical data of Puppet Manchurian archives compiled according to Japanese archives, which records the rise, development and struggle of party organizations, anti-Union and other organizations at all levels in Northeast China.

In view of the above-mentioned Japanese historical materials, Wang Guangyi (2015) pointed out that although it is difficult to tell the complete authenticity of this Japanese puppet espionage data, no similar materials have been seen in other places, especially the tracking and exploration of the production period of the anti-Japanese forces in Northeast China and the comprehensive prediction of future activities, which are of great value. At the same time, Wang Guangyi (2015) also pointed out that up to now, the academic circles in China mainly stay on the utilization and research of Chinese local data, and pay insufficient attention to the historical data and research results of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army in other countries[12]. Tao Qichen

(2020) pointed out that at present, domestic academic circles use Japanese archives mainly to study the military activities of the Communist Party of China after the July 7 Incident [13]; Yang Kuisong (2021) also pointed out that domestic scholars do not pay attention to the study of Japanese historical materials when studying War of Resistance against Japan [14].

3.3 Necessity of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army Research from the Perspective of Japanese Literature

Based on the above research, it can be seen that Chinese and Japanese scholars have carried out different studies based on their respective focuses. These studies have provided valuable theoretical reference and a large amount of academic accumulation for further unlocking the Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army in the future. However, there is also a problem, that is, perhaps the domestic people are restricted by the place where historical materials are hidden and the language used in historical materials, and there are few Japanese documents used in the research of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army. Therefore, it is very important and necessary to excavate, collect, sort out and compile Japanese historical materials. Some domestic scholars have gradually realized the importance of Japanese literature, and have begun to think about the study of War of Resistance against Japan from the perspective of Japanese literature. For example, Dong Haozhi (2021) described the Communist Party of China and War of Resistance against Japan from the perspective of Japan [15].

4 Make full use of big data to collect Japanese documents related to Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army

There is a view in Japanese academic circles that the embryonic form of China's anti-Japanese national United front was formed in the struggle against Japan in Northeast China. For example, "The Empire of Yingzhou" published by Tokyo Sanshangtang (1934) describes the anti-Japanese situation in Northeast China after the September 18th Incident, highlighting the launching and leading role of the Communist Party of China in anti-Japanese forces, and holding that the army led by the Communist Party of China is the backbone of the anti-Japanese forces in Northeast China; Foreign Affairs Police Newspaper (1935, No.151, No.152), an internal publication of Japan's Ministry of Internal Affairs, describes the situation of the Chinese Communist Party launching and leading the Northeast Anti-Japanese War in a more concentrated way (top and bottom). Through the analysis of this intelligence, the Japanese side thinks that since 1931, the anti-Japanese movement in Northeast China has not only formed a unified Northeast Anti-Japanese Union under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, but also this "Union" formed by resisting Japanese aggression has formed an anti-Japanese national United front with the outbreak of the comprehensive anti-Japanese war in 1937. It can be seen that Japanese literature once again proves that "the Communist Party of China played a mainstay role in War of Resistance

against Japan", that "the Northeast Anti-Union and the patriotic people gradually formed the embryonic form of the anti-Japanese national United front in the struggle against Japanese aggression", and affirmed the important role played by the Northeast Anti-Union in the history of China's Anti-Japanese War.

After the text edit has been completed, the paper is ready for the template. Through a great deal of work done by the author in the early stage, it can be seen that most of the Japanese documents related to Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army are stored in the Diplomatic Historical Materials Museum of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Public Official Document Library, the National Library of Congress and so on. These materials can be searched through big data. The specific implementation plan can be divided into the following four stages:

First of all, browse the data systems of major archives, libraries and research institutions that may have related documents (Japanese documents) in Japan, and summarize and classify them in chronological order to form a preliminary bibliography. Secondly, the collected Japanese archives are sorted out and summarized, combing the formation and development process of Japan's colonial strategy towards China. Thirdly, the "data" technology is used to classify and archive the collected historical materials according to the theme, characteristics and collection places, so as to make full preparations for future researchers to search files. Finally, these Japanese documents are compiled to prepare for Chinese researchers to break down language barriers and use these documents.

5 Conclusions

Although the research on Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army in Chinese academic circles has stood on a brand-new platform and made great progress, most of them are combed and applied by relevant historical materials in China. The use of foreign data is insufficient, and there are few references to foreign research results; There are not many scholars who can skillfully use foreign literature and have an international perspective. The international academic circles are also in a state of lack of overall research and understanding of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army, which basically uses domestic data for research and lacks mutual argumentation from many countries. Therefore, there is still much room for combing and analyzing the archives of foreign countries, especially the archives of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army in Japan. Breaking the traditional historical research and literature research, finding texts from texts, pushing texts from texts, using advanced Internet technology, and applying big data and database systems to collecting Japanese documents related to Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army in Japanese collections is another innovation in the historical research of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army.

Japanese historical documents of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army collected in Japan can not only make up for the shortcomings of existing historical materials, but also improve the integrity and effectiveness of document evidence chain, and realize the association and integration between documents, so as to better serve

the research of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army in China. Therefore, we must pay attention to and fully study the use of "data system", which is an advanced science and technology, so as to make "big data" play the greatest role in the field of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army and serve the research in the field of Northeast Counter-Japanese United Army.

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