Research on the Construction Path of Laoshan Spirit Red Memory from the Perspective of Intergenerational Differences

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Abstract

The construction of red memory under the Laoshan spirit needs to fully take into account the understanding of the three generations of the old, the young and the middle-aged to the red memory, through the integration of the three generations of the old, the young and the middle-aged to the red memory understanding of the red path of the Lao Shan spirit. From a historical perspective, the "red gene" inherited by the three generations of the aged, the middle-aged and the young shows significant differences among different times, nations and regions, which also makes the red culture in Laoshanjie have distinct characteristics of The Times, both traditional national characteristics and inclusive characteristics of The Times. At the same time, because Laoshanjie is located in a specific region, its unique geographical environment and cultural environment for the formation of unique red culture provides rich resources. Through the analysis of the cultural differences between different groups of contemporary young and middle-aged people and Laoshan spirit, it can be seen that their identity and emotional conflict is the main reason leading to this estrangement. Due to the influence of historical traditional culture and lifestyle, people will also have a special emotion or opinion on the old mountain areas where wars or major events took place.

Keywords

Intergenerational differences, Laoshan spirit, red memory, construction path

Introduction

Red memory is the mental impression of the Chinese people on the history of the Communist Party of China's century-long journey of bloody struggles. Red memory "is an impression accumulated by witnesses and non-witnesses of revolution on revolutionary events at that time under a specific historical environment, and this accumulation also becomes the basis of social and political value orientation and political psychology" (Wang Zhenjie & Zhang Guixing, 2018). It plays an important role in cohesion of social identity. According to the inter-generational evolution theory of social memory, red memory, as a special part of social memory, is strongly influenced by generation group differences, which may lead to collective memory loss. The identity crisis caused by this has become a common problem faced by both individuals and society in China.

The Laoshan Campaign area in Wenshan Prefecture, which is rich in red resources, is chosen as the case site. Laoshan Campaign is a border campaign against the hegemonism of Soviet Union and Vietnam, in support of the Indo-China Peninsula countries against hegemony, and to protect the stability and peace of our border. The revolutionary sites left in the campaign are distributed in the border area between Malipo County and Machan County of Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture of Yunnan Province and Ho Giang Province of Vietnam. The
Laoshan spirit born in the campaign is an important part of the revolutionary spirit of Wenshan Prefecture, Yunnan Province and even the whole country. With the help of the intergenerational difference theory, the author collected data through text analysis, field observation, interview, questionnaire, generation research and other research methods, studied the process and results of a series of behaviors such as mining, encoding, recombination and expression of red memory elements, and proposed the construction path of red memory in Laoshan Campaign area. This paper attempts to analyze the intergenerational differences of red memory among the three generations of urban residents in Wenshan Prefecture. This paper provides theoretical reference for subsequent standardized design, creation and practice activities related to red memory, and promotes the transmission of red memory.

1. Research methods and data sources

This paper mainly uses literature research, questionnaire survey, field trip, semi-structured interview and other research methods. In order to have a more comprehensive understanding of urban residents' cognition of Laoshan spirit in Wenshan Prefecture, we consulted a large number of documents, articles published in newspapers and magazines, academic papers and other text resources before the start of the comprehensive investigation, screened and sorted out the consulted data according to the time period, and prepared a survey questionnaire. After the formal and comprehensive investigation was launched, the research team went to Wenshan City, Xichou County and Malipo County in Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture from January 10 to February 15, 2023, and carried out a social survey lasting 45 days. Questionnaires were collected online and distributed on site, and field investigation was carried out. The researchers examined the historical atmosphere of Laoshan culture in Wenshan Prefecture, the construction methods of red memory transmission, and the living and memory methods of urban and rural residents, and formed relevant video materials and notes to make up for the lack of secondary resources. In the end, more than 20,000 words of written notes and 304 research pictures were formed. After comparing, studying and sorting out the relevant data, the paper basically identified the different ways and generational differences of urban residents' cognition of Laoshan mental memory (Zhang Junhua, 2014).

1.1 Questionnaire design

Based on the preliminary study of Laoshan Battle, the research group made a questionnaire scheme: the survey mainly included the following three aspects, with a total of 13 questions. The first part investigates people's general memory information about the history of Laoshan Campaign, including the scope of knowledge, the time of knowledge, the source of general memory, the way of knowledge, and the historical role of the campaign. The second part investigates the current situation of people's memory of Laoshan Campaign, involving the historical significance and time value of Laoshan Campaign; The third part studies the ways of remembering Laoshan spirit and the general ways of arousing it, which involves the main ways and ways of arousing it. The fourth part is the basic statistical information of the respondents, involving such basic information as native place, age, gender, education background and position.

1.2 Semi-structured interview

On the basis of the preliminary understanding of the form and connotation of the Laoshan Campaign memory structure, the research team will conduct a semi-structured in-depth survey of the urban residents in the entire Laoshan region, with the purpose of understanding and verifying the structure of the Laoshan campaign memory from different perspectives, so as to study the effect of the Laoshan Campaign memory structure. In order to more clearly demonstrate the formation and evolution of the memory of Laoshan Battle, we will adopt a generational research method, that is, select Wenshan city residents of different ages as research samples, and investigate their expression ways and characteristics of the memory structure of Laoshan Battle. By taking 20 years as generation orientation, this paper makes the following definitions for the study group: The post-50s and post-60s are the old generation. The residents of this generation grew up in the early years of the founding of the People's Republic of China, so they have a more accurate grasp of the historical features and red resources of the Laoshan Campaign, and their memories of the Laoshan Campaign are more based on their own observations and feelings. The post-70s and post-80s are the middle aged generation, the red memory forming period of this era belongs to the reform and opening up era of our country, so its cognitive mode presents the characteristics of the traditional and modern culture coexistence; The post-90s and post-00s are the young generation. They grew up in the contemporary Chinese
society with relatively abundant material resources. Restricted by the historical development conditions, they have a broader mental outlook and a more diversified understanding and judgment of the Laoshan Battle memory.

The object to be visited mainly involves the following two aspects: (1) What method is used by the object to know the information about the Laoshan Campaign? (2) The interviewee's own understanding of Laoshan Campaign memory. The duration of the interview is usually between 10-40 minutes. There are 25 interviewees with about 20,000 words. The composition structure of the interview samples was as follows: in terms of gender, there were 12 males and 13 females; In terms of age, there are 7 old people, 8 middle-aged people and 10 young people. The interview subjects were numbered in the form of "Intergenerational characteristics—interview order", where LN represented the elderly generation, ZN represented the middle-aged generation and QN represented the young generation (Liu Cong, 2022).

2. Result analysis

2.1 Lao Shan spiritual memory source channel

Social memory refers to that all sectors of society select major events (such as war) according to specific policies and requirements, use various materialized carriers (such as memorials, monuments, historical archives, teaching materials, etc.) to form a symbolic recognition system, and use the important content selected in the form of commemoration to form a collective cognition of the past.

It can be reflected from the results of the questionnaire that memorial hall is the most important channel for people to obtain information related to Lao Shan's mental health, followed by folk circulation, film and television works, historical archives and so on.

For example: QN10 said: "When I was in high school, the school's patriotic education activities propagated Lao Shan spirit and the deeds of Lao Shan battle heroes. Because my home is Malipo County, so the holiday with friends to the old mountain scenic area to play, visited the God gun camp..." Since the young generation has no personal experience, the carriers affecting their memory are mainly divided into red relics, historical monuments and newly built red cultural space, among which relics and historical monuments are the carriers that can best influence the young generation to get close to the red mark, such as: The old site of "Old Mountain God Artillery" is the only relatively intact artillery position building site in the war against Vietnam.

For example, ZN07 thinks: "I learned about it when I visited and studied at the memorial Hall in the Party branch activity organized by the unit..." Laoshan Zhiqian War Memorial Hall is located in Xiaopingzhai village at the foot of Laoshan Mountain. Based on Malipo, it highlights the whole prefecture, faces the whole province, and radiates the whole country, focusing on showing the glorious history of people of all ethnic groups in the war zone. The establishment of Laoshan Zhiqian War Memorial Hall, as an on-site teaching point and vivid teaching material for the education of socialist core values and patriotism, will surely release huge positive energy. Give a person to encourage! Give an education!

For example, LN01 said, "I used to fight as a militiaman in the past, and I used to tell my son about the past..." As the red memories of the older generation are the product of personal experience, he has a more genuine emotion for the spirit of the old mountain, and expects to inherit it completely.

The physical environment media associated with the campaign are an important way to awaken memories. Memory has been integrated with the past, the present and the future in a whole unit. When an individual is faced with a practice situation similar to the past, there will be a re-acquisition and retrieval of the existing memory elements, and these elements will be re-encoded with the support of the individual subject ability, thus completing the process of memory enhancement and consolidation. However, the consolidation of memory is seldom carried out by the performer alone, but more by the memory activity process to supplement the external information stimulus. Through the diversified presentation of historical content related to Laoshan Campaign and the creation of the era environment, the macro environment of information stimulation is provided for the inheritance of red social memory (Huang Huanghua, 2022).

2.2 The understanding of memories related to the Battle of Laoshan

According to the analysis of the survey data, we found that many people did not know much about the reasons for the outbreak of Laoshan Battle. About 44.39% of people did not know anything about the reasons for the outbreak of the battle. In the interview, it is found that most of the older generation has a deeper understanding of the
battles. As mentioned in LN02, "In the late 1990s, about 1980, after the self-defense and counterattack against Vietnam, the Vietnamese army invaded the Laoshan area by provoking the border area of Wenshan Prefecture. In order to drive away the invading Vietnamese troops, the Yunnan Provincial Military Region and troops from other major military regions participated in the battle." In the results of the questionnaire, about 85% believed that the historical contribution of Laoshan Battle was mainly to maintain the national territorial integrity, unite people, promote ethnic harmony, and form the Laoshan spirit with "hard work and selfless dedication" as the core. However, 88 percent of the respondents believed that the spirit of the Laoshan Battle was mainly embodied in the spirit of revolutionary heroism, which was brave and tenacious and not afraid of sacrifice. 61.73% believed that the victory in Laoshan provided powerful international and domestic conditions for China's reform and opening up and economic and social development, and promoted China's political and economic development. It can be reflected from the statistical data of the questionnaire that the red memory of the city residents for the Laoshan Campaign presents different states of enhancement, unchanged and dilution.

2.3 The characteristics of intergenerational difference of urban residents' spiritual memory of Laoshan

Social memory is a major way to promote the transmission of cultural knowledge between generations, effectively improving residents' understanding of themselves and their culture. Since social memory is a non-static system, once there is no correct selection and expression mechanism, social memory will gradually decline with the generational change, or even be forgotten. In the process of combing and comparative analysis of the visited texts, the author found distinct differences between different generations due to different sources and ways of memorizing information, as well as different times and environments.

2.3.1 The older generation: contemporary memory

Compared with the young and middle-aged generation, most of the older generation have experienced the battle of Laoshan or know the battle of Laoshan very well at that time. They have sincere emotion and firm belief in the spirit of Laoshan and extensive understanding of the historical background of Laoshan Battle. So they were able to pinpoint the beginning, cause, course and end of the battle of Laoshan. The older generation also has a better understanding of the spirit and connotation of the Laoshan Campaign. In the era of rapid development, the battle of Laoshan is fading out of people's view. For the spirit of Laoshan, they are eager to inherit it intact and permanently.

2.3.2 The middle-aged: Practical memory

The middle-aged generation's memory of the spirit of Laoshan showed a differentiated phenomenon. From the perspective of regions, the local middle-aged generation in Yunnan had a stronger memory of the spirit of Laoshan Battle. In terms of the nature of their jobs, those who work in politics have a stronger memory. For example,ZN07 said, "I don't pay much attention to the history of the battle and the red spirit and culture. Due to my recent work, I went to Wenshan Border County and learned about the Laoshan Battle by visiting the local history museum. When I searched the Internet, I remembered that I had heard the military song "Blood Stained" when I was a child, and that the TV series "Black Panther Commando" was set against the backdrop of the Laoshan Battle. The middle-aged generation grew up during the period of reform and opening up. They have a deep understanding that only by cherishing peace and working hard can they live a better life.

2.3.3 The Younger generation: Inspirational memory

The young generation (who has received middle and higher education) know more about Laoshan Campaign and Laoshan spirit. Living in the period of rapid national development, the young generation is the main group for the country to carry out patriotic education, which has been carried out since childhood and has penetrated into the consciousness of the young generation. However, the respondents of the young generation, only a small number of residents in Wenshan Prefecture can point out the time, historical background and relevant spiritual significance of the Laoshan Battle. Residents in other regions do not have a deep understanding of the Laoshan Battle, but only stay in the primary stage of cognition. This is because the patriotism education received by the young people in other regions is fragmented and fragmented. This reflects the apathy of the young generation in the aspect of national identity; Although the young generation did not really feel the cruelty and helplessness of the Laoshan Campaign, they had a certain understanding of the memory information of the Laoshan spirit through the activities of patriotic education and red tourism. Through reflection and inspiration, they could realize the historical value of the Laoshan spirit in peace time. As mentioned in QN03, "Through the propaganda of red culture in the school, I
learned about Laoshan Battle and formed valuable spiritual wealth, which enhanced the level of red culture and promoted the red spirit of the people" (Yang Ting, 2022).

3. Study on the construction path of red memory in Laoshan Campaign area from the perspective of intergenerational differences

Based on the analysis of the survey data, the author made a preliminary design of the way of constructing the old mountain spirit red memory of urban residents, and clarified the intergenerational differences between the old mountain spirit memory, the middle and young generations, and constructed three ways of awakening the red memory by using the social memory theory.

3.1 Element mining and memory coding

The mining of the red memory content of Laoshan Campaign area mainly starts from three aspects: event elements, physical elements and environmental elements. In the study of this area, we should pay attention to finding materials from the Party history, but also pay attention to new historical materials. Event elements are the textual elements of the red culture and history of Laoshan Campaign area, which is not only the most basic part of the red memory. It is the foundation of all red memory practice activities. Secondly, physical elements include natural resources and human resources, which are the material basis of red memory. The material element is the carrier of red memory culture, which mainly refers to the old revolutionary site and its memorial site in Laoshan Campaign area; Secondly, the environmental factors include geographical environment and the influence of national customs, which play an important role in the inheritance and development of traditional culture. Subject elements are the forms of memory generated based on people's cognitive psychological structure, including individual recall memory and group narrative memory, and these two types contain a variety of combination ways. Based on the influence of political environment and social atmosphere in a specific period and the change of people's lifestyle, the elderly are also constantly adjusting their psychological structure and behavior pattern to meet the needs of current social changes and development. Around the theme of "Laoshan Spirit", through the integration of historical events or characters' identities, the marks of The Times and value orientation are revealed, and the corresponding symbolic characteristics are made to achieve the purpose of emotional identification. The story content is reproduced and expanded with time clues as the carrier, so as to strengthen the connection of memory.

3.2 Choice of narrative expression and memory

Red memory is composed of individual and social aspects in narrative expression. Individual memory narration and social memory narration belong to different historical narration types respectively. The narrative of collective memory is mainly embodied in the narrative group's identification and inheritance of its own red resources and the history and culture behind them. On this basis, the narrative subject forms a memory system with a certain logical structure. In addition, the identity of the narrative subject also makes it more inclined to choose people with the same or similar experience as narrative objects to narrate its own stories. As local power organs, Party and government organs at all levels will build political images with distinct marks of The Times according to the needs of local people. In Laoshan Campaign area, the "Laoshan Spirit", which represents the Chinese people's hard work, selfless dedication, courage to sacrifice, has become a model for people to learn from; In Laoshan area, the content of "the mountains are high, the road is far, and the struggle is arduous" attracted numerous revolutionaries to join in the arduous war campaign. This is the revolutionary tradition of Laoshan District, and these themes are one of the typical cases, proving that they are indeed representative. In addition, in the red memory system of Laoshan Campaign area, the revolutionary witnesses are the important narrative subjects. They bring the red stories they have personally experienced to the public to enhance the credibility and authenticity of the red history.

3.3 Resource activation and memory consolidation

Memory integrates the past, present and future into a system. After an individual encounters a practice situation similar to the past, the existing memory elements are extracted and retrieved, and these elements are re-encoded under the organization of subject consciousness, finally achieving the effect of strengthening and consolidating memory. As a cognitive ability, memory is mainly acquired through experience, but it also needs to be trained through learning, in order to form a stable and lasting cognitive structure. The purpose of resource activation is to
activate the original knowledge and experience of individuals, promote their cognitive response to new things or environments, and then form a new cognitive structure. Dynamic reproduction refers to the use of modern media technology to restore the presentation of historical events or people. It not only allows people to understand the historical and cultural connotation in a short time, but also enables visitors to have a profound emotional experience. Due to the development of tourism industry in recent years, the expression forms of red and product resources are becoming more and more diversified, which plays a pivotal role in the process of consolidating red memory. Therefore, in view of the difference of memory cognition and life style of the three generations of Laoshan spirit, consolidating and precipitation of red memory is an important link to inherit Laoshan spirit and strengthen political identity. As an effective propaganda carrier, building a diversified red symbol system can not only make people better understand historical knowledge, but also have a strong appeal so as to promote regional economic development.

References
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