

Empowering High-Quality Development of Tibet through Red Archives during the 15th Five-Year Plan Period: Multiple Dimensions, Current Breakthroughs, and Innovative Pathways –Based on a Survey of Red Resources in Nyingchi City

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Abstract

[Purpose/Significance] Red archives, as the core carrier of red culture, not only engrave regional red collective memory but also shoulder the era's mission of continuing red genes and inheriting the red lineage. At the critical juncture of planning and layout for the 15th Five-Year Plan, conducting research on red archives in Nyingchi City aims to activate the cultural efficacy of local red archives and facilitate the inheritance and development of red culture in the new era.

[Methods/Process] The red research team, based on field investigations and systematic sorting of red resources in Nyingchi City, comprehensively surveyed the overall situation of red resources in Nyingchi, focusing on the unique value and current deficiencies of local red archives. Through methods such as field surveys and literature analysis, first-hand data was collected to lay a solid foundation for subsequent research.

[Results/Conclusions] Through systematic demonstration, targeted solutions are proposed from four dimensions: system, security, protection, and utilization, providing practical schemes to address existing problems of red archives in Nyingchi and offering academic support and practical reference for the strategic layout of building Nyingchi into a border red city.

Full Text

Preamble

Empowering High-Quality Development in Xizang Through Red Archives During the 15th Five-Year Plan Period: Multiple Dimensions, Current Breakthroughs, and Innovative Pathways—Based on Research of Red Resources in Linzhi City

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Abstract

[Purpose/Significance] Red archives, as the core carrier of red culture, not only engrave regional red collective memory but also carry the era' s mission of continuing red genes and inheriting red bloodlines. At the critical juncture of planning for the 15th Five-Year Plan, conducting research on red archives in Linzhi City aims to activate the cultural efficacy of local red archives and support the inheritance and development of red culture in the new era.

[Method/Process] Based on field research and systematic sorting of red resources in Linzhi City, the red research group comprehensively surveyed the overall situation of red resources in Linzhi, focusing on the unique value and current shortcomings of local red archives. Through field investigations, literature analysis, and other methods, first-hand materials were obtained to lay a solid foundation for subsequent research.

[Result/Conclusion] After systematic demonstration, targeted solutions are proposed from four dimensions: institutional, security, protection, and utilization, providing practical solutions to existing problems of Linzhi' s red archives and offering academic support and practical reference for the strategic layout of building Linzhi into a border red city.

Keywords: “15th Five-Year Plan” ; red archives; development and utilization; Linzhi research

Classification Numbers: G270; G273; G275.1

1 Introduction

As the 14th Five-Year Plan (specifically, the “14th Five-Year Plan for National Archives Development”) concludes in 2025 and the 15th Five-Year Plan (the “15th Five-Year Plan for National Archives Development”) enters its planning phase, research on the value and practical significance of red archives has become particularly critical. Since the 18th Party Congress, revolutionary old districts such as Jiangxi, Hebei, Yan' an, and Shanghai have continuously advanced the practice of “red city” construction by leveraging their local red resource

advantages, thoroughly implementing General Secretary Xi Jinping's important directive to "make good use of red resources, carry forward red traditions, and inherit red genes." The Xizang Autonomous Region has also meticulously created multiple "red" brands, including "Xizang's First Liberated Village" in Gangtuo Village, "Xizang's First Democratic Reform Village" in Kesong Village, the Memorial Hall of the Advance Detachment Entering Xizang in Ngari, and the Red Building in Bomi County, Linzhi City [1]. Behind these successful red landmark developments, the original historical documentation from red archives and literature has played an indispensable supporting role.

The "Regulations on Party History Learning and Education" [2] explicitly states the need to "fully leverage the educational value of archival documents, red letters, and revolutionary poetry." Guided by these important directives and Party history learning and education, the service transformation of red archival resources during the 15th Five-Year Plan period will continue to inject strong momentum into contemporary high-quality development. Since 2020, academic research on red archives has shown a rapid upward trend. During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, experts and scholars extensively explored the development and utilization of red archives from multiple dimensions, including universities [3][4][5][6][7], new media environments [8][9][10], revolutionary regions [11][12][13][14], and cultural-tourism integration [15][16][17], expanding both the breadth and depth of research. During the 15th Five-Year Plan period, research on red archives will more closely align with new situations and new demands for governance and education, providing practical references for China's 15th Five-Year Plan for archives development and the overall construction of the archives undertaking, thereby strengthening the empowering role of red culture in national development. This paper, centered on our participation in the red resources research in Linzhi City, comprehensively summarizes successful experiences, carefully identifies and analyzes existing problems, and diligently explores pathways for transcendence and innovation.

2 Overview of Red Archives Resources in Linzhi City

Red archives refer to a collection of documents carried by books, periodicals, files, and manuscripts, covering diverse types such as political program documents, battlefield diaries, government official documents, and newspaper publications, constituting a "panoramic record" of the Chinese Communist Party's struggle since its founding. Their material carriers include diaries, books, photographs, manuscripts, maps, newspapers, medals, revolutionary sites, and monuments, while intangible carriers include red songs, oral stories, revolutionary poetry, and historical memories [18]. Since Xizang's peaceful liberation in 1951, Linzhi has served as an important natural, strategic, and ecological barrier in the southwestern border of the motherland, positioned at the forefront of Xizang's southeastern defense. Its unique geographical location made it a strategic hub for Xizang's peaceful liberation, a resource supply center, and a military rear base during every stage of entering, liberating, defending, and

constructing Xizang under Party leadership.

Based on the geopolitical value Linzhi has demonstrated in safeguarding national security and promoting borderland development, the development and utilization of its red archival resources hold irreplaceable national strategic significance. These archives not only carry the historical memory of the Chinese Communist Party leading Xizang's people in peaceful liberation and great democratic reform but also serve as vivid carriers recording the spirit of borderland military and civilians "taking root and dedicating themselves to the frontier." They have become important historical evidence for practicing the sinicization of Marxism and witnessing the consolidation of national sovereignty and stable borderland development.

Red archival resources in Linzhi City refer to historical records in various carriers—including text, images, audio-visual materials, and physical objects—scattered across seven counties (districts): Bayi District, Mainling City, Gongbo' gyamda County, Bomi County, Mêdog County, Zayü County, and Nang County. These records were created by the Chinese Communist Party and its led units, organizations, or individuals during construction, reform, and struggle in the Linzhi region and are preserved in archives, libraries, Party history offices, and other cultural institutions at various levels. This special red resources research in Linzhi City penetrated red sites, martyrs' cemeteries, red exhibition halls, as well as municipal and county (district) archives bureaus (halls), libraries, cultural relics bureaus, and red special teams, focusing on the red resource system formed from the 1950s to around 2000. The research registered over 2,200 physical red archives (sets), 33 red exhibitions and memorial halls, 25 revolutionary sites and ruins, and 16 martyrs' cemeteries and scattered burial sites [19], with specific distribution shown in Table 1.

Distribution table of red archives in Linzhi city

The table lists red archives locations across Linzhi's counties (districts), including Bayi District (52nd Brigade red building complex, CPPCC historical materials room, Bayi District red joint exhibition hall, Linzhi Wool Mill site, Xizang Match Factory, Xinhua Printing Factory, Linzhi Martyrs Cemetery, etc.), Mainling City (Mai Village firefighting hero exhibition, Laiguo Bridge incident site, Nyingchi Yigong Red Small Herdsman's House, Jiagetai 11th Division headquarters courtyard, Mainling Martyrs Cemetery, etc.), Gongbo' gyamda County (Gongbo' gyamda County historical museum, Apé Manor, Taizhao Ancient City exhibition on forging Chinese national community consciousness, former site of China Media Group 602 Station Linzhi station area, Gongbo' gyamda County Martyrs Cemetery, etc.), Bomi County (Zhamu Central County Committee Red Building, "Old Xizang" oral history red pavilion—Monument, Yigong Tea Plantation red building complex (General's Building), Badukka Primary School site, Songzong Military Step School ruins, Bomi Martyrs Cemetery, etc.), Mêdog County (Mêdog Patriotic Border Strengthening Red Education Base (Liberation Bridge), Gelin Village military-civilian fusion village history museum, Mêdog County Beibeng Township Martyrs Cemetery, etc.), Zayü County (14th

Army 126th Regiment barracks site, Walong Battle Command Post site (exhibition hall), Nangtag Goinpa Red Education Base (Xiongjiog Village Xituolaka Village History Museum), Songlin • Kasajiangcuo Red Family (Songlin Village Red Family Cultural Inheritance Hall), Hero Slope Memorial Park, etc.), and Nang County (Chongkang Manor patriotic education exhibition, Xirika Command Post site, Jindong Township National Lecture Hall, Nang County Martyrs Cemetery, etc.).

[Figure 1: see original paper] Bomi “Old Xizang” oral history red pavilion—Monumental archive collection

[Figure 2: see original paper] Archives stored in the archives of Gongbo’ gyamda County

[Figure 3: see original paper] Physical equipment left behind at the former site of the Linzhi station area of the 602 station of the China Media Group

3 Multiple Aspects of the Red Archives in Linzhi City

As a strategic material support base for the Xizang revolution, Linzhi, under the leadership of the Party and the People’ s Liberation Army, built Xizang’ s first modern textile mill—the Linzhi Wool Mill—and Xizang’ s first military reclamation tea plantation—the Yigong Tea Plantation. The red archives formed during this period, as original records created by the Chinese Communist Party and its led organizations and individuals during Xizang’ s revolutionary and socialist construction periods, constitute not only the core historical materials for Party history research in Linzhi but also the material carriers for red gene inheritance. In the digital wave, their value dimensions extend to historical witness, cultural inheritance, and digital-intelligent services, becoming credentials for restoring the historical context of Xizang’ s peaceful liberation, democratic reform, socialist construction, and the forging of Chinese national community consciousness.

3.1 Aspect as Evidence: Refuting Nihilism with Historical Empiricism and Consolidating Political Identity

The evidentiary value of archives stems from their formation patterns and original attributes. Linzhi’ s red archives directly record the Chinese Communist Party’ s historical development, major decisions, and struggle experiences in this region, restoring historical truth through concrete, objective, and authoritative characteristics.

The research group conducted in-depth investigations in over 40 municipal and county-level units, including Party history offices (local chronicles offices), veterans affairs bureaus, and red special teams, sorting through more than 22 million characters of precious literature and red archives. These first-hand archival materials cover key information from various historical periods in Linzhi, including peaceful liberation, democratic reform, and socialist construction, comprehensively and multi-dimensionally showcasing Linzhi’ s red historical context. This

provides empirical evidence for refuting historical nihilism and further strengthens people's recognition of the authenticity and objectivity of Linzhi's red history. Among them, decision-making documents from the 18th and 14th Armies on constructing Xizang, campaign command posts, and constructed factories all serve as evidence, in the form of original archives, historical site photographs, original video recordings, and ruins, confirming both the difficulties and glory of the Chinese Communist Party leading Xizang's people through the great democratic reform process. They reveal the historical inevitability of Xizang's people continuously moving toward unity, happiness, and a better life through social practice that continuously consolidates the consciousness of the Chinese national community. Sites such as the Linzhi Wool Mill and Xizang Match Factory in Bayi District witnessed the rise of Linzhi's light industry from scratch. The Bomi archives of "Trial Primary School in Qingduozong Batuka Village" (see [Figure 4: see original paper]) marked Linzhi's education entering the modernization track. Multiple combat maps in the Walong Battle Exhibition Hall in Zayü recorded detailed operational deployments and troop allocations during the Sino-Indian self-defense counterattack, becoming core evidence for refuting the so-called "illegal McMahon Line" and defending national territorial sovereignty. In road construction history, archives of the Sichuan-Xizang Highway and Dangxiong Airport, built with the spirit of "opening roads through mountains and building bridges across rivers," jointly laid the foundation for Linzhi's modern transportation development. Linzhi's red archives, through the authenticity of original historical materials, construct a solid defense line against historical nihilism, defending national sovereignty, crushing Tibetan independence conspiracies, maintaining national unity, strengthening political identity, and promoting national unity in the process of restoring historical truth, inheriting red genes, and triggering emotional resonance.

[Figure 4: see original paper] Scanned file of the archives of the trial primary school in Batuka village, Bomi Qingduozong

3.2 Aspect as Culture: Activating Red Gene Inheritance and Consolidating Cultural Confidence

The 20th Party Congress report states: "Guided by core socialist values, develop advanced socialist culture, promote revolutionary culture, inherit excellent traditional Chinese culture, and continuously enhance national cultural soft power and the influence of Chinese culture" [20]. As the most original and objective historical witness among red resources, red archives have become reliable carriers for interpreting the inner spiritual power of red genes. As one of the landmark cultures of Xizang's revolutionary history, Linzhi's red archives open windows for the public to approach red history by recording historical events such as peaceful liberation, democratic reform, and the Sino-Indian self-defense counterattack, as well as the life stories of heroes of the times.

In Bayi District, the district committee deeply excavated red resources from locations visited by General Secretary Xi Jinping during his inspection tour in

Linzhi, creating four distinctive and interconnected red joint exhibition halls. These venues vividly narrate the touching stories of local people supporting the army and loving the people, their passionate praise for Chairman Mao, and their sincere emotions toward the People's Liberation Army. This combination of “spirit carried by objects” and “spirit transmitted by sound” forms a multi-dimensional inheritance system that not only promotes the intergenerational transmission of red genes through cultural decoding but also continuously consolidates the foundation of cultural confidence through the dual effects of historical memory and emotional resonance.

[Figure 5: see original paper] Military civilian joint border patrol in Mêdog County

3.3 Aspect as Education: Constructing Group Identity Bonds and Condensing National Spiritual Strength

General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized: “Revolutionary museums, memorial halls, Party history halls, and martyrs' cemeteries are the red gene repositories of the Party and the country. We must tell the stories of the Party, the Revolution, the revolutionary bases, and the heroes and martyrs well, strengthening revolutionary tradition education, patriotism education, and ideological and moral education for young people” [21]. To build a shared spiritual home for the Chinese nation, we must strengthen education on the Chinese nation's concepts of “harmony and unity” in the new journey—the mutual learning, appreciation of respective beauties, and shared beauty among all ethnic groups are precisely the crystallization of wisdom and expression of experience accumulated through long-term coexistence.

Group identity is the process by which individuals, based on evaluation, classify themselves as belonging to a certain social group, and its construction mainly relies on the group's collective memory [22]. Linzhi's red archives systematically record the journey of the Party uniting and leading Xizang's people of all ethnic groups to strive for a better life since 1951, telling the story of more than 70 years of the Party and Xizang's people moving forward together with shared aspirations. This experience constitutes the collective memory of Tibetan and Han peoples. Various levels of patriotism education bases, revolutionary sites, and martyrs' cemeteries in Linzhi are important platforms carrying this collective memory. In practice, education on the consciousness of the Chinese national community is incorporated into cadre education, youth education, and social education, always upholding the belief that “no ethnic group should be left behind,” thereby thickening the foundation of identity through a sense of gain and completing the maintenance and intergenerational transmission of collective memory.

From the border defense stories in the “Old Xizang” oral histories of Bomi County, to the border-guarding archives of the Liberation Bridge in Mêdog County, from the generational perseverance at the Songlin Village Red Family

Cultural Inheritance Hall in Zayü County, to the collectively protected cultural roots at the “Nangtag Goinpa” Red Education Base in Xiongjiöng Village, Linzhi’ s red archives, through their “historical presence” educational characteristics, promote the condensation of national unity spiritual strength among different groups in shared memory, deepen identification with the Chinese national spirit lineage, and strengthen Xizang’ s people’ s firm “five identifications.”

4 Analysis of the Current Situation of the Development and Utilization of Red Archival Resources in Linzhi City

The 14th Five-Year Plan for archival work clearly proposes strengthening the protection, development, and shared utilization of red archival resources to build a systematic and complete red cultural inheritance system. Looking ahead to the 15th Five-Year Plan, red archival work will certainly advance in depth—achieving full coverage of digital protection while promoting deep integration of red resources with cultural tourism and educational dissemination, allowing red genes to maximize their contemporary vitality through innovative expression. However, this field research found that the development of Linzhi’ s red archival resources is encountering multiple practical obstacles: continuous erosion by the natural environment, relatively lagging technical means, and development forms still confined to static exhibitions, among other prominent issues that urgently require comprehensive and objective confrontation and systematic thinking to tackle each challenge.

4.1 Absence of Top-Level Institutional Framework for Red Archives Sharing and Utilization: Institutional Dilemma

Institutional support is the core guarantee for red archival resource integration and collaborative development. From the Tazöng General Management Area after Xizang’ s peaceful liberation in 1951, to the establishment and abolition of Linzhi Prefecture in 1960, and finally to the formal establishment of Linzhi City in 2015, Linzhi has experienced multiple administrative division changes. Consequently, its red archival resources distribution suffers from significant “administrative fragmentation,” causing some red historical materials from 1951-2000 to be scattered across archives bureaus (halls) in Lhasa City, Qamdo City, and Shannan City along with regional 归属 adjustments. This has resulted in fragmented red resource information, historical context gaps, and a lack of systematic accessible historical materials, posing great challenges not only for this research’ s investigation but also for subsequent red archival resource retrieval and utilization.

Institutional absence also triggers a lack of coordination mechanisms among development entities. Currently, various development entities (archives, libraries, red exhibition halls, martyrs’ cemeteries, etc.) operate independently, with no established resource sharing and cooperation mechanisms, leading to fragmented development of red archival resources that struggles to achieve agglom-

eration effects. Their potential value remains far from fully released. As some scholars perceptively point out, red archives development must aim at “sharing resources, creating achievements together, cultivating talents together, and building brands together” [23] to promote collaborative governance by multiple entities and achieve the deep value of “educating people through culture.” However, due to the dual impact of the aforementioned administrative division adjustments and the lack of coordination mechanisms, various development entities in Linzhi find it difficult to form joint forces. This not only exacerbates the fragmentation problem in red archival resource development but also creates a significant gap between the actual value created by current development practices and the potential value that collaborative development should release.

4.2 The Balancing Dilemma Between Archives Confidentiality and Utilization: Security Dilemma

Archives can provide original evidence or intelligence support for identity determination, memory production, and specific administrative management, military diplomacy, and scientific research activities precisely because of the interdependence between their material carriers and content expression, as well as the consistency of their external representations. The continuous 叠加 of this consistent expression enhances the authenticity, certainty, and reliability of archives in terms of value theory [24]. The original record nature of archives depends on the integrity of material carriers and information content, yet the contradiction between confidentiality requirements and development utilization is particularly prominent in Linzhi City.

From a content perspective, most of the massive red archives housed in Linzhi’s archives at all levels involve sensitive information such as administrative management, military deployment, and border maps from historical periods, and have not yet completed declassification procedures. Multi-layer approval is required for access and utilization, objectively creating the practical dilemma of “rich collection resources but low utilization rate,” with the educational and governance value of numerous red archives being sealed for extended periods. From a spatial perspective, some red exhibition halls (such as Zayü County’s Walong Battle Exhibition Hall) and sites (such as Nang County’s Xirika Command Post site and Gongbo’gyamda County’s former site of China Media Group 602 Station Linzhi station area) are located in national defense strategic locations. Their exhibitions and relics remain at original sites, and due to military confidentiality requirements, visiting routes, exhibition content, and open ranges are all restricted to varying degrees, seriously affecting the transformation of red archives’ educational value. How to establish scientifically reasonable declassification mechanisms and opening strategies while safeguarding national security to fully activate and realize their contemporary utilization value has become a key proposition requiring urgent resolution.

4.3 Incomplete Red Archives Protection System: Survival Dilemma

Red archives possess the triple attributes of archives, cultural relics, and historical literature, with their value reflected not only in the original authenticity of historical records but also in their inheritability as cultural heritage. These multiple attributes impose extremely high requirements on protection work. Linzhi's special natural environment and human factors are intertwined, posing dual erosion to red archives (especially red sites and ruins) and plunging them into a survival crisis.

In terms of natural environment erosion, affected by the interaction between Indian Ocean warm and humid air currents and plateau climate, Linzhi's average annual rainfall of 650 millimeters, accompanied by strong ultraviolet radiation, creates an erosion environment of "high humidity + strong radiation." Some red sites have experienced wall weathering (such as the Badukka Primary School site), blurred inscriptions (such as the "Wanshan Tonggui" stele at Taizhao Ancient City), and rotten wooden components (such as the 14th Army 126th Regiment's old barracks). The Songzong Military Step School ruins and the 14th Army 126th Regiment brick kiln site (see [Figure 6: see original paper]) now only have remnant walls remaining, with worrying protection status and severe challenges to site authenticity and integrity. Regarding human factors, some grassroots units have limited cognition of red archives' historical value, employ extensive preservation measures, and allocate protection funds mainly for emergency repairs rather than systematic maintenance. During special historical periods, villagers in some areas, lacking guidance, dismantled wood from red sites for new house construction, leaving important red sites like the Songzong Military Step School ruins with only broken walls, while some sites were lost due to lack of timely repair. The absence of a protection system exacerbates the physical demise of red archival resources, causing subsequent development and utilization to lose their material foundation and fall into a vicious cycle of "dual lag in protection and utilization."

[Figure 6: see original paper] Former site of brick kiln of the 126 regiment of the 14th army

4.4 Utilization Imbalance Under Multiple Gazes on Red Archives: Subject-Object Dilemma

"In the revolutionary context of red archives, the pragmatic subjects mainly include the Chinese Communist Party, revolutionary regimes, revolutionary leaders, and revolutionary masses, while the pragmatic objects encompass the broad masses and future generations" [25]. During red archives utilization, differences and tensions between subject and object perspectives also lead to one-sidedness in value excavation and limitations in dissemination effectiveness.

At the subject utilization level, local characteristics of various counties (districts) are gradually losing their voice in red narratives. Linzhi's counties and districts inherently contain highly regionally identifiable red resources, such as military-

civilian cooperation history (Mêdog County villagers' frontline support stories), unique individual stories (Gongbo' gyamda County' s Apé Manor and Apé' s personal story exhibition), and localized red practices (Bomi County Yigong Tea Plantation red building complex). However, current development suffers from solidified narrative frameworks and excessive tilting of perspective toward the autonomous region level, falling into homogeneous expression that is “large but comprehensive.” The subjectivity narrative of local red culture is squeezed to the margins, struggling to form locally distinctive red memory symbols with unique identification, leading to continuously weakening emotional connections between red archives and local populations and insufficient manifestation of their cultural identity construction functions.

At the object utilization level, significant misalignment exists between the multiple carriers of red archives and communication demands, with development effectiveness requiring urgent improvement. On one hand, restricted by confidentiality regulations and declassification procedures, numerous core red archives from the 1950s-1960s remain in a “sealed state,” requiring multi-departmental approval for access, with actual utilization largely limited to in-house research, making it difficult for their social value in governance and education to penetrate “high walls” and benefit broader groups. On the other hand, audience coverage shows obvious structural imbalance—current utilization entities remain concentrated among youth study tours, Party member education, and academic research groups, while as a tourist city receiving millions of visitors annually, Linzhi' s red archives utilization has yet to form effective dialogue with tourist groups.

5 The Realization Path and Future Development Direction of the Development and Utilization of Red Archival Resources in Linzhi City During the “15th Five-Year Plan” Period

The aforementioned practical dilemmas reflect that Linzhi' s red archival resources development and utilization face systematic and deep-level challenges. Future efforts must take the 15th Five-Year Plan as the program, anchor national strategic orientation, and construct a three-dimensional development path from four dimensions: top-level institutions, technological breakthroughs, collaborative protection, and value empowerment, to activate the era value of Linzhi' s red archives. The development and utilization 思路 of Linzhi' s red archival resources are shown in the figure below.

[Figure 7: see original paper] Mind map of utilizing red archives resources in Linzhi city

5.1 Strengthen Top-Level Institutional Design: Constructing a Military-Civilian Collaborative Red Resources Integration System

During the critical stage of deepening the forging of Chinese national community consciousness and advancing national unity progress, Linzhi's red archival resources development and utilization must always adhere to Party building guidance, strengthening organizational capacity building with the core of continuously enhancing the Party organization's creativity, cohesion, and combat effectiveness. It should further exert the Party organization's political core role, constructing a working mechanism of collective leadership, division of responsibilities, and collaborative efficiency to ensure all levels of Party organizations earnestly fulfill political responsibilities and promote the implementation of forging Chinese national community consciousness [26].

Taking national strategy as guidance to consolidate institutional support is the core 抓手 of top-level design. During the 15th Five-Year Plan period, Linzhi City should actively align with the "Action Plan for Using Red Resources to Cultivate New Era Talents and Red Tourism to Boost Soul-Casting and People-Nurturing (2023-2025)" jointly issued by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the Ministry of Education, incorporating red archives development into national strategic frameworks such as borderland cultural revitalization and Chinese national community construction. It should formulate the "Linzhi City Red Archival Resources Protection and Utilization Special Plan," clarifying core tasks such as resource integration, declassification and opening, and cultural-tourism integration, forming an institutional architecture of "municipal coordination—county implementation—departmental collaboration."

Addressing the prominent issue of military-civilian resource segmentation requires focusing on constructing joint management mechanisms to break barriers. For military red archives formed during historical events such as Xizang's peaceful liberation, democratic reform, and the Sino-Indian self-defense counterattack (such as military-civilian cooperation records), establish a military-civilian joint archives management committee to coordinate collection, appraisal, and development work. Through co-construction and sharing of databases, joint compilation of historical series, and mutual dispatch of business 骨干 for exchanges, break through the physical segmentation and management barriers of military-civilian archival resources, restore the complete historical context of "Party, government, military, police, and civilians" working collaboratively, strengthen systematic organization of characteristic historical materials such as borderland military-civilian joint defense and frontline support in border areas, fill the historical material gaps caused by administrative division adjustments from 1951-2000, and ensure the integrity and continuity of red historical memory throughout Linzhi and even the entire Xizang.

5.2 Promote Technical Breakthroughs in Declassification: Constructing a Secure and Controllable Archives Opening Mechanism

Since the 18th Party Congress, the Party Central Committee and the State Council have made important deployments for archival work in the new era, proposing to establish and improve an archival resource system covering the people, an archival utilization system convenient for the people, and an archival security system ensuring safety and confidentiality as goals, and to further improve the archival work system and mechanism [27]. Based on this requirement, the utilization of confidential red archives in Linzhi City requires technological breakthroughs to solve the balancing dilemma between confidentiality and utilization.

Drawing on the Xizang Autonomous Region Archives' pilot experience in declassifying historical archives, Linzhi's archives bureaus (halls) at all levels should establish a "graded and classified declassification" work system: for border maps, military-civilian cooperation records, and other archives with high classification levels but expired confidentiality periods, introduce blockchain technology for desensitization processing and usage traceability based on joint research and 论证 by leaders, scholars, and experts to ensure "opening without 泄密"; for non-confidential but regionally sensitive resources such as red songs, adopt digital watermarking technology for copyright protection to construct a full-process digital management platform. Simultaneously, systematically advance the archives declassification process from five dimensions: ideological construction, organizational guarantee, legal provisions, institutional norms, and business processes, exploring the application of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, big data, and blockchain in archival management, opening review, digital compilation, and security assurance [28], striving to achieve comprehensive opening and utilization of non-confidential red archives after the 1950s in Xizang during the 15th Five-Year Plan period.

On the basis of technological empowerment, strengthen digital infrastructure construction to break utilization barriers. Leverage the east-west collaboration mechanism to introduce archival digitization technical teams, conduct high-definition scanning and OCR recognition of paper archives and stone inscriptions, perform video digitization archiving of oral histories from martyrs' families, build a "Linzhi Red Memory" thematic database, and simultaneously develop mobile query platforms to achieve "online and offline dual opening" of archival resources, fundamentally breaking through utilization limitations caused by geographical remoteness and confidentiality restrictions.

5.3 Cultivate Red Cultural Consciousness: Constructing a "Government + Community + Villagers" Collaborative Protection Network

General Secretary Xi pointed out, "We must promote excellent traditional Chinese culture, make good use of red culture, develop advanced socialist culture, and enrich the people's spiritual and cultural life" [29]. This research fully

recognized that Linzhi' s red archival resources exhibit distribution characteristics of “numerous points, long lines, and scattered areas.” This geographical feature determines that red archives protection must break the “government fighting alone” model and instead activate grassroots internal motivation, constructing a collaborative network of “government guidance, community linkage, and villagers as main bodies.” Just as Mêdog' s tradition of “everyone is a border guardian,” red archives protection also requires every villager to become a guardian of historical memory.

Awakening grassroots protection awareness and activating internal motivation are the primary tasks for constructing a collaborative network. Addressing natural erosion and insufficient human protection, implement the “Red Resources Guardian” cultivation plan: select villagers in border villages to serve as “red sites co-managers,” enhance their cultural relics protection awareness through special training, involve them in daily patrols of red sites and ruins and telling local red stories to tourists, transforming them from “bystanders” into part of the “living archives.” Integrate red sites protection into village regulations and folk conventions in conjunction with the rural revitalization strategy, converting red archives protection from “government-led” to “villagers’ consciousness.”

On this basis, construct a “preventive protection + revitalized utilization” dual-wheel drive model. At the technical level, jointly implement waterproofing and reinforcement projects for sites vulnerable to rain and light erosion with cultural relics protection institutions; at the cultural level, rely on commemorative days such as “Xizang Peaceful Liberation Memorial Day” and “Xizang Million Serfs Liberation Memorial Day” to integrate red memory into villagers’ daily lives, making red sites and ruins living red education classrooms. Through benign interaction between protection and utilization, achieve value sublimation of red resources from “physical survival” to “cultural identity,” strengthening emotional connections between red archives and local populations.

5.4 Consolidate Government-Led Functions: Creating a “Serving the People” Red Archives Sinking Ecology

General Secretary Xi pointed out the need to “properly preserve and utilize red archives containing the Party’ s original aspiration and mission, and properly record and retain the history of the Party leading the people to advance the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation in the new era” to better serve the Party and country’ s work 大局 and the people [30]. This provides fundamental guidance for red archives sinking services.

Establishing a “government-led + multi-entity collaborative” development model is the institutional foundation for consolidating government functions. During the 15th Five-Year Plan period, archival departments must adhere to Party leadership over archival work, clarify the coordinating role of Party committees and governments in red archives development, with archives at all levels as the main body, and establish special working groups led by propaganda, archival,

and cultural-tourism departments, strengthen the collaborative responsibilities of red exhibition halls, martyrs' cemeteries, and rural grassroots organizations. Municipal finance should establish special funds for red culture development, focusing on supporting livelihood-oriented projects such as archival digitization, red study route development, and cultural product design to ensure development results benefit the masses, enhance user experience, participation, and identity, promote pluralistic governance, truly achieve shared archival development results by the people, and better serve the masses.

To achieve service sinking, innovate "contextualized" utilization paths to activate grassroots red memory. Addressing the issue of lost local characteristic narratives, deeply excavate local red stories such as villagers' frontline support and military-civilian co-construction, map out "one-stop red archives memory routes," connecting physical sites and red exhibition halls such as the 52nd Brigade red building complex, Taizhao Ancient City, 11th Division headquarters courtyard, and Liberation Bridge. Develop experiential projects such as situational dramas and "Borderland Red Memory" mobile archives exhibitions based on stories of the 18th Army's Old Xizang spirit. For tourist groups, red cultural-tourism departments should design "red-green integrated" tourism products, such as embedding micro red archives exhibitions along the 318 tourism route, launching "Border Guard's Handbook" cultural creative blind boxes, and establishing the Yigong Tea Plantation red tea brand. Tourists can use digital technology platforms such as websites, WeChat official accounts, and TikTok to search, collect, and select target red cultural resources, satisfying their "tourism, entertainment, shopping, dining, accommodation, and transportation" experience [31]. Through these approaches, allow red culture to reach broader audiences through fluid scenarios, enhancing cultural identity among both local people and tourists.

5.5 Learn from Advanced Experiences: Expanding Future Development Directions for Linzhi's Red Archives

While consolidating existing development foundations, Linzhi's red archives must continuously expand their era connotation and application boundaries. In red culture research, deepen collaborative linkages with universities and research institutions inside and outside the autonomous region, invite experts in archival science, history, and other fields to form special teams, establish Linzhi red culture research topics, and deeply excavate unique historical values contained in archives such as borderland construction, military-civilian unity, and border consolidation. Linzhi can learn from mature experiences of red revolutionary old districts such as Jinggangshan, Yan'an, and Xibaipo, such as Jinggangshan's development path of "characteristic red IP + composite cultural-tourism products" [32], Yan'an's inheritance model of "revolutionary site revitalizing red genes" [33], and Xibaipo's practical experience of "red collection resources strengthening propaganda and education effects" [34].

Simultaneously embrace technological innovation, comprehensively empowering

digital technology in Linzhi red cultural resources development planning, promotion, product innovation, market development, and consumption to improve development efficiency. Referencing examples of red archives-themed digital exhibition halls in Shanghai and other places, attempt to use access technologies such as VR, AR, motion capture, 5G, and 6G, mapping technologies such as digital twins, holographic projection, and 3D modeling, and application technologies such as artificial intelligence, human-computer interaction, and big data [35] to create new narrative scenarios for Linzhi' s red archives in metaverse environments. Future utilization of Linzhi' s red archives will break industry barriers, surpass traditional static display modes of text and images, achieve deep integration with cultural tourism, education, rural revitalization, and other fields, and advance toward immersive, interactive new forms of digital narrative, allowing borderland red history to radiate era vitality through technological empowerment.

6 Conclusion

Upholding the philosophy of “witnessing history and serving the people through archives, nourishing original aspirations and condensing strength through red culture,” we must deeply recognize that archival work, red culture inheritance, and national unity progress are closely related and possess irreplaceable era value and strategic significance. The 15th Five-Year Plan period is a critical stage for red archival work to achieve transformation from “resource protection and preservation” to “value creative transformation.” During this period, research on red archives utilization must focus on core directions such as service capacity building, digital-intelligent empowerment, and governance modernization, striving to resolve major contradictions in transformational development.

For Linzhi City, enhancing the development and utilization level of red archives, transforming the revolutionary narratives they contain into perceivable, participatory, and inheritable life scenarios, and making red culture a powerful spiritual guide for enhancing the “five identifications” and forging Chinese national community consciousness constitutes not only a vivid interpretation of the Old Xizang spirit and the “Two Roads” spirit but also injects lasting spiritual nourishment and development momentum into Linzhi' s economic and social high-quality development and cultural prosperity.

Extending to the entire Xizang Autonomous Region, Linzhi' s red cultural resources are historical witnesses of the Chinese Communist Party' s governance and construction of Xizang. They fully demonstrate the great journey of the Party leading Xizang' s people of all ethnic groups, represented by Tibetans and Han Chinese, in revolutionary practice, jointly building the modern Xizang red cultural resources system and becoming vivid footnotes to the formation and development of the Chinese nation' s community of shared destiny. In the process of constructing the Chinese nation' s community of shared destiny, Linzhi City, through the development and utilization of red archival resources, provides practical samples and experience for the inheritance and development of red culture

in the Xizang Autonomous Region, while the stable development of the Xizang Autonomous Region continuously adds strength to the solid construction of the Chinese nation' s community of shared destiny, forming a virtuous cycle of mutual promotion.

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Hou Xiwen: Supervised paper writing and provided revision suggestions.

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