

Literary Supplement for the Elderly: the Cohesive Construction of the “Memory Trio”

Xiaomin Zhang

China Senior Citizens Newspaper, Beijing, China

Keywords: Literary Supplement for Senior Citizens, Media Memory Field, Personal Memory, Cohesive Structure, Collective Memory

Abstract: The literary supplement of the Senior Citizens' Newspaper uses nostalgia as a method, identification as a purpose, and media as a field. Through individual memories, archival materials, literary and historical knowledge, etc., it realizes the organic linkage of the “memory trio” of individual memories-archival activation-literary and historical interpretation, and constructs an emotional memory reproduction mechanism serving the elderly group, transforming the fragmented life experience of the elderly into a cultural heritage that can be passed down from generation to generation, and ultimately achieving the dual redemption of group spiritual comfort and historical presence. Among them, the “cohesive structure” is the core driving force. It connects yesterday with today through the social and temporal levels, connects the person who recalls and the people around him, forms common experiences and expectations, and fixes some experiences and memories that should be engraved in the heart in a certain form and keeps them realistic, forming a “symbolic meaning system”, realizing the socialization and culturalization of personal memory, and then promoting the reproduction and development of human society.

1. Introduction

The recent past belongs to memories. Old people have many memories. These memories are more often presented in the supplements of newspapers and magazines for the elderly. From personal memories to era memories, and then to collective memories, they carry the history of several generations living together. This period of time is roughly the threshold of an era - forty years.

In a few decades, the people of that era will disappear. Some memories that are still vivid today can only be spread through external storage media tomorrow. This transition has been reflected in the memoirs written by a group of people involved and in the in-depth collection of materials. The transition from personal memories to cultural memory can be achieved through the media.

The media enables future generations to become witnesses of events that have long passed and the details have been forgotten. It greatly broadens the horizons of their peers. The media reserves a place for vivid memories in cultural memory by materializing memories on tomorrow's carriers. The supplements of newspapers for the elderly assume this function.

This paper takes the elderly literary supplement as an example to study.

2. News Events: Awakening History in Memory

Recent news events are important reference coordinates for the supplements of newspapers and magazines for the elderly to collect articles and report. Their newsworthiness is mainly manifested in two categories. One is the periodic commemoration established due to festivals, etc., and the other is the one that is happening or has just happened.

The first is to regularly revisit the collective past. This cyclical engagement with the past is the essence of annual and other anniversary celebrations. When synchronicity is combined with the constancy of place, this fusion evokes memories.^[1] The publication of “Marco Polo Spreads” Chinese Noodles^[2] is related to the fact that 2024 is the 700th anniversary of the death of Italian traveler Marco Polo.

In 1254, Marco Polo was born into a wealthy merchant family in Venice. In 1271, 17-year-old Marco Polo followed his father on the "Silk Road" on the sea. Four years later, he entered China and once served as an official in the Yuan Dynasty government. He also looked for business opportunities during his long journey, mainly in the gem business. At the end of 1295, Marco Polo returned to Italy. Soon, in order to protect the rights and interests of commercial ports and commercial transportation, he bravely joined the war with the Genoese in the Adriatic Sea, served as the honorary commander of a warship, but was captured because of defeat. In order to survive the years in prison and mediate the mental trauma, he dictated his experiences in China and East Asia to Ruthie, whom he met in prison. This is “The Records of Eastern Observations”, which later became The Travels of Marco Pol. Interestingly, Italy is rich in durum wheat, and because of Marco Polo’s spread, “Chinese noodles” later evolved into the world-famous Italian noodles.

Through the anniversary, the article gains a connection between the present and the past. By establishing cycles through commemorative festivals, we consolidate regular engagement with the past. While helping us to regularly “revisit” our collective past, the memories stimulated by news events also play an important role in the socialization of our memories. We try to combine linear and cyclical views of time in order to “synchronize” our annual festivals to a certain extent with the historical events they are meant to evoke.

The second way is to connect through similarities of news. There are similarities between the past and the present that connect them together through analogies. Mobilizing memory in this way often involves striving to avoid repeating the past. I Once Was a “Devil Child”^[3] tells the story of the author's transformation, and the turning point of the story occurs one night. The following is the main content of the article.

One night, I suddenly heard a faint sobbing sound coming from the living room. It was my mother crying and whispering, “Son, when will you grow up? If this continues for a long time, what if something happens to you one day, how can I live? God, if you want to punish me, just punish me, don't make things difficult for my son, he has suffered enough...” My mother's voice was full of helplessness and sadness. I suddenly felt a sense of guilt that I had never felt before. Recalling what I had done, the scenes of bullying classmates and destroying neighbors' property flashed through my mind one by one. At that moment, I seemed to realize my “sin”. Since then, I no longer quarreled with my mother, no longer destroyed things at will, and no longer bullied the weak... Today, my mother is already an octogenarian, but when I saw Ne zha in the film, I seemed to see myself again. Ne zha finally chose to be good, and I also chose to change at that moment, saying goodbye to the era of the “devil boy”.

Events that can be used as historical analogies are usually symbols of cross-historical and generic attributes. Historical analogies have the power to evoke memories. This historical narrative is also related to the idea of progress. The most common form of this is a highly schematic evolutionary narrative of backwardness and advancement. This schematic vision of gradual

improvement over time often evokes the image of a tilted staircase, the arrow of time and an upward direction. This is part of the overall historical perspective of the entire memory community. We usually think of optimism as a personal trait. However, it is also part of a schematic memory “style” shared by the entire community.

3. The Field of Memory: The Publicization of Individual Memory and the Construction of Collective Memory

Memory is the past of the present. Individual memories need to rely on the group framework to be awakened and preserved. In the supplement reports on the elderly, memories of celebrities, personal thoughts and pictures recording the scene become the field of memory, which forms collective memory through the media by making individual memories public.

Through the publicization of individual memories, collective memory is realized. The recaller is usually a celebrity. In the article *My father Ch'eng She-wuo escaped death twice*, Ch'eng She-wuo has been engaged in journalism for nearly 77 years. He founded newspapers such as “World Daily”, “World Evening News” and “World Pictorial”. He is a famous journalist in the Republic of China. The author Cheng Youshu is Ch'eng She-wuo second daughter, one of the founders of “Nan fang Daily”, a female diplomat and ambassador's wife. In the article *Father Li Kuchan's Spirit of a Teacher*, Li Kuchan is a modern Chinese freehand flower and bird painter, calligrapher, and art educator. The author is Li Kuchan's daughter, Li Yan, a senior librarian of the Central Academy of Literature and History and a professor at Tsinghua University. At the age of 83, Li Kuchan also volunteered to paint a huge painting “Midsummer Picture” for the country. “My family is a teacher. It's not easy to be a craftsman. You have to be thoughtful and work hard on the work, otherwise you can't make money.” “Being a teacher is not an easy job. You have to be ingenious to study the tricks here.” The article recalls his father's adherence to the spirit of a teacher. “In fact, there is always a word of 'morality' in the 'job' of a teacher. In our Chinese tradition, every profession emphasizes 'morality'. My Chinese painting teacher, Mr. Bai Shi, was very virtuous, and my Western painting teacher, Dean Xu Beihong, was also very virtuous...”

The article *Shan Jixiang: The “Old Shan” I Know* is written by Shan Jixiang, the sixth director of the Palace Museum. Shan Shiyuan is an expert on the history of the Ming and Qing dynasties, an archivist, and an ancient architecture expert. People say “Henry left the palace, and Shan Shiyuan entered the palace.” Shan Shiyuan started working at the Palace Museum 10 months before the establishment of the Palace Museum. He worked at the Palace Museum for 74 years and never retired. The article recalls the story of Shan Shiyuan, an old Palace Museum employee, “picking up rags” in the Palace Museum. Through celebrities, collective memory is selected, reconstructed and passed on.

Random thoughts are a common genre in reporting on elderly supplements. Embracing the Spring Rain tells the story of my childhood. Every spring rainy day, I like to walk to the yard alone, find an open space, open my arms, raise my face, and let the rain wet my body. At that moment, I embrace not only the spring rain, but also the vigorous vitality and endless freedom.

Random Thoughts on the Reading Terrace^[4] tells the story of Chen Zi'ang, a Shehong native, who read on Jinhua Mountain more than 1,300 years ago. The sun pours down on Jinhua Mountain in Shehong, slanting down on the cypresses, camphor trees, and alder trees that have grown for more than 300 years, and also covers the “Ancient Reading Terrace”, the Shiyi Pavilion, and the Ganyu Pavilion with a layer of warm golden light. In 697, during the battle to assess the Khitan rebellion, Chen Zi'ang climbed the Youzhou Terrace and wrote “Song of Climbing the Youzhou Terrace”. In 762, 62 years after Chen Zi'ang's death, Du Fu traveled through Shuzhong, from Zizhou to Shehong, and paid homage to Chen Zi'ang's relics. Standing on Chen Zi'ang's Reading

Terrace, the sight passes through Zi'ang Road in Jinhua Town.....

Personal memories are confined to our own bodies. Language liberates human memory from being stored exclusively in the individual brain. People can share their personal experiences with others through communication. These experiences can be preserved as essentially immaterial, impersonal memories. Random thoughts published in newspapers make it possible for memories to be passed from person to person.

Old photos are a field of memory that uses images as carriers. Old photo news tells stories through pictures. Pictures of Wuhan in 1959 tell the story of a group of Wuhan citizens' work and life taken by a foreign photographer who came to Wuhan in 1959. This group of photos shows the scenes of a female forklift driver and workers at work in Wuhan Iron and Steel Plant in 1959, a female surveyor of the Wuhan Exploration Team, a young worker at the Wuhan Machinery Processing Plant, a woman by the East Lake in Wuhan, cargo ships queuing on the Yangtze River in Wuhan, road construction workers, irrigation water trucks to fight drought, and fishermen fishing.

The column "Traces of Time published" Rehearsing Dances for Performances, which tells the story of 1960s. At that time, the company set up an amateur art propaganda team for employees. The actors used their spare time to rehearse instrumental solos, solos, small choruses, dances, three-line verses and other programs, and performed for employees on holidays, enriching the cultural life of the company and being warmly welcomed by employees. The picture shows me and Su Xueying rehearsing dances together in 1968, preparing to participate in the art performance of the regiment employees.

The field of memory is a material and symbolic carrier actively created by society due to the disappearance of traditional natural memory, which is used to consciously pass on history. By publishing personal memories, such as childhood, schooling, work, and life experiences, newspaper media transform private individual memories into public texts, and together weave a collective memory picture of a specific era, a specific region, and a specific group.

4. Secrets and Archives: Generating Memory in the Dialogue between the Present and History

Reports on secrets and archives are quite popular among elderly readers. Secret information emphasizes decryption. Why the Soviet Union was forced to make concessions during the Sino-Soviet alliance negotiations^[5] tells the story of the first meeting between Mao Zedong and Stalin on December 16, 1949, when Stalin wanted to keep the old Sino-Soviet treaty. It was not until January 2, 1950 that the Soviet Union agreed to negotiate a new treaty for the first time. This was related to Stalin's consideration of the CCP's strong demand for a new treaty, the pressure of public opinion in foreign newspapers that "Mao Zedong was under house arrest by Stalin", the favorable diplomatic situation of the CCP, and the Soviet Union's fear that the United States would recognize New China. Later, Mao Zedong pointed out: "Stalin's position has changed, perhaps the Indians and the British helped us." In addition, on January 17, Soviet intelligence also mentioned that the United States was borrowing Britain's recognition of New China to test whether it could recognize it. All of the above factors may have led the Soviet Union to give in during the negotiations. However, the Soviet Union only gave in conditionally. In addition to the alliance and signing of the new treaty, it also used "supplementary agreements" and withdrawal from the Security Council to prevent New China from obtaining UN representation and other means to counter China.

The reports in the archive column are also related to declassification. The article Mysterious Xiangshan Special Telephone Bureau^[6] tells that on March 25, 1949, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China moved into Xiangshan, and the Lizhu Tower, known as one of the 28

scenic spots in Jingyi Garden in the Qing Dynasty, was named the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Special Telephone Bureau. Peng Runtian, the head of the Central Office Telephone Switchboard Team who worked with Mao Zedong, was appointed as the director of the Xiangshan Special Telephone Bureau. On April 21, 1949, Mao Zedong and Zhu De issued an order to the Chinese People's Liberation Army to "march across the country" by phone. On July 15, 1949, the Zhongnanhai Special Telephone Bureau was officially completed. The Xiangshan Special Telephone Bureau ended its exclusive duty as a communication service for the Party Central Committee.

According to the report *The Pacific Adventure of Soviet Submarines in World War II*, in 1942, the Soviet Union's northern front was in a tight spot, and the Soviet Defense Committee decided to mobilize 6 submarines from the Pacific Fleet to the north for support. On September 9, 1942, two "Lenin" class and four "Stalin" class submarines of the Soviet Pacific Fleet received an urgent order to prepare for ocean voyages. On the morning of September 25, the first group of boats, consisting of two "Lenin" class submarines L-15 and L-16, set out from the port of Petropavlovsk and headed for the Dutch Harbor in the Aleutian Islands of the United States. The L-16 submarine sank. The culprit who sank the L-16 submarine was the Japanese Navy's I-25 submarine. At that time, it was surfacing for air about 500 nautical miles from the west coast of the United States, and its watchman found that there were two submarines floating on the water in front of the left. The captain, Lieutenant Commander Meiji Tagami, immediately ordered the I-25 submarine to dive. Although he did not know the identity of the other party, he ordered the last oxygen torpedo on the submarine to attack and hit the L-16 submarine because of his nature of "thieves never leave empty-handed". On October 5, the second group of submarines, consisting of the S-55 and S-54 submarines, set sail from Vladivostok. A few days later, the third group of submarines, consisting of the S-51 and S-56 submarines, quickly followed. They also experienced a thrilling journey, including a thrilling escape from an ambush by a Japanese submarine and the threat of a German submarine in the Atlantic. In the end, except for the sunken L-1 submarine, the remaining five submarines successfully reached the Northern Fleet. They almost circumnavigated the world, and each submarine sailed at sea for 2,200 hours and traveled 17,000 nautical miles.

5. Fun Facts and Anecdotes: An Open Nomadic Space

Old news often appears in the form of "lecture hall" "literature and history" "exposition" "anecdotes", etc. It tells interesting and meaningful people and events in history.

The "forum" implies the freedom to express opinions and dialogue, and is an open nomadic space. Nomadism, composed of differences and repeated movements, represents a state of free assembly without bureaucratization. It opposes rationality and advocates diversity. Nomadic space is smooth and open, where movement can jump from any point to another, and its distribution mode is to arrange its own nomos in the open space.

For example, in the article *Who did Sima Guang save by breaking the jar*, the child saved by Sima Guang also has a name, but there are few records in history books. The child's name is Shangguan Shangguang. He is about the same age as Sima Guang, and the two grew up together. Shangguan Shangguang passed down farming and reading from his family, and later generations left behind a copy of the *Comprehensive Mirror in Aid of Governance* written by him, with neat handwriting and extraordinary skills. *Comprehensive Mirror in Aid of Governance* was compiled by Sima Guang.

In Yuan Mei is more than just a foody, Yuan Mei is one of the "Three Great Scholars of Qianlong and Jiaqing" in the Qing Dynasty. He read *Encountering Sorrow* at the age of 7, passed the imperial examination at the age of 21, and entered the Hanlin Academy as a scholar at the age of

24. He was a genius boy. However, he was finally praised as a high-end foody, and Recipes from the Garden of Contentment: Yuan Mei's Manual of Gastronomy is still a benchmark in the food industry.

There is another type of manuscript that explores what the ancients did from a modern perspective in a modern context. In the article Takeout in the Song Dynasty^[7], The Eastern Capital: A Dream of Splendor records that there were about 100 restaurants in Bianjing City. At that time, large restaurants were called “main restaurants” and did not provide delivery services; medium-sized restaurants were called “foot restaurants” and could provide delivery services if the order amount reached a certain amount. Snack shops called “Fen Rong” had friendly service and would deliver whatever you wanted. However, there were no mobile phones or telephones in ancient times, so ordering could only be done verbally by running errands.

Tu Fu is very good at soliciting sponsorship^[8]; is also a very interesting article. It tells that after arriving in Chengdu, the Du family temporarily lived in a quiet temple by the Huanhua River. Old friend Gao Shi sent money and food for daily life, and unfamiliar neighbors picked vegetables from their own gardens to give to him. In his wandering life, the warm human touch came to him. Tu Fu was a person with high emotional intelligence. He quickly adapted to this generous and enthusiastic atmosphere and quickly integrated himself into the fireworks of Chengdu. He asked a county magistrate named Xiao Shi for 100 peach seedlings, asked the Mianzhu County magistrate, Wei Xu, for bamboo, and asked the Miangu County Lieutenant, He Yong, for ten acres of alder seedlings, because they grew fast and could be shaded in three years. Even more interesting is that he asked the county lieutenant Wei Ban of Fucheng County for porcelain bowls. At that time, the porcelain fired in Dayi County was light and strong, and the sound was as crisp as jade when knocked. Wei Ban had many such porcelain bowls at home, and Tu Fu wrote a poem to ask for sponsorship. He asked for it calmly, without any hesitation, and urged it urgently. A friend named Wang may not have caught up with the “crowdfunding” when the cottage was built, so he told Tu Fu that Chengdu rains a lot and he would be responsible for paying for the repair and reinforcement of the cottage next spring. When Tu Fu was repairing the cottage, he wrote poems to Wang without hesitation, which made people smile. From the above Du poems, we can also see that those who sponsored Tu Fu to build the cottage in kind were all local officials in Chengdu, mostly county magistrates and county lieutenants. A few of these people were old friends, and more were new acquaintances.

The third type of old news is related to knowledge and education. A Mess of Idioms^[9] tells the origin of the word. It points out that this was the “Seven Kingdoms Rebellion” between kings of the same surname in the Western Han Dynasty and the “Eight Kings Rebellion” in the Western Jin Dynasty, in which the imperial family of the Jin Dynasty fought for power. These two rebellions brought great disasters to the people at that time, and social life was in a mess. Later, people linked them together and formed the word A Mess of Idioms.

Why Zheng Banqiao doesn't paint plum blossoms^[10]; is an educational article. The article tells that Zheng Banqiao once opened a painting house at the east end of Taohua Lane in Suzhou City and made a living by selling paintings. At the west end of Taohua Lane at that time, the painter Lv Zijing also opened a painting house. Lv was good at painting plum blossoms, and he boasted that the plum blossoms he painted were “moving flower shadows from a distance and fragrant flowers when you smell them close.” After living in Suzhou for three years, Zheng Banqiao was going to move to Yangzhou. Before leaving, Lv Zijing came to see him off. Zheng Banqiao gave Lv Zijing a painting of plum blossoms. Lv Zijing looked at Zheng Banqiao's plum blossoms and suddenly realized that Zheng Banqiao didn't paint plum blossoms in order to save a bowl of rice for himself.

Celebrity anecdotes have always been a hot topic in newspapers. The era of artificial intelligence is no exception. In the supplement pages of senior newspapers, most of them have columns or pages, such as “Celebrity Anecdotes” and “Anecdotes”. Among them, writer Louis Cha Leung-yung and

Hui yin Lin, a talented woman in the Republic of China, have appeared in newspapers more frequently. Louis Cha Leung-yung's "First Bucket of Gold": Publishing Mock Test Questions is an article published in Modern Family Newspaper. It tells the story of Louis Cha Leung-yung in the early summer of 1939, when he was in the third grade of the Provincial Temporary Joint Middle School in Lishui, Zhejiang. His neighbor, Lady Xie, asked him to help tutor Aiyang, who was about to take the junior high school entrance exam. Cha Leung-yung then made a lot of mock tests to help review his lessons. These mock tests were praised by the principal and published, with 3,000 copies printed and each priced at 2 yuan. This nearly 1,000 yuan in royalties became the first bucket of gold in life. According to the report Lin Huiyin's "Battle to Defend Cloisonne", in 1950, Phyllis, who was suffering from tuberculosis, took her students to visit all the cloisonne workshops in Beijing that were on the verge of closing down. She personally designed new patterns in the enamel factory. In order to persuade the master to pass on his skills, she used a tape measure to measure the spacing of the patterns on Ming and Qing Dynasty artifacts, and her notes were filled with "0.618 golden ratio application demonstration". Apprentice Qian Meihua recalled: Mr. Lin coughed up blood and said that the demise of national craftsmanship is the real death.

Some articles are about politicians. For example, French reporter asked inexplicable questions, Wang Guang mei heard the "hidden meaning", which tells the story of Liu Shaoqi and Chen Yi leading a delegation to visit four Southeast Asian countries in 1963. Indonesia was the first stop of the trip, and Wang Guangmei accompanied Liu Shaoqi on the visit. After a foreign reporter took a photo of Wang Guangmei, he asked her in English: "Do you want to go to Paris?" She felt that there might be "articles" behind this French reporter. France might use reporters to test China's attitude towards France. When visiting Cambodia, Liu Shaoqi asked Sihanouk, "Which country made this plane?" Sihanouk said: "French." Liu Shaoqi said casually: "Then please introduce it to us, and we will buy a few." At the beginning of the second year, through a series of secret negotiations, China and France officially established diplomatic relations.

Other articles tell little-known anecdotes for readers to enjoy. For example, Pan Guangdan was considered arrogant reported that because of his severe myopia, he could not see people on the road and was considered arrogant, so he could only nod when he saw people.

Interest and meaning are the main features. It implies the freedom of expressing opinions and dialogue, and is an open nomadic space.

6. Conclusion

From the above research, it can be seen that the literary supplement of the elderly newspaper has constructed an emotional memory reproduction mechanism serving the elderly group through the organic linkage of the "memory trio" of individual memories-archival activation-literary and historical interpretation. This mechanism uses nostalgia as a narrative link, identity recognition as a psychological core, and intergenerational transmission as a potential function to achieve the meaning of individual life history and collective history in the field of mediated memory.

Memories are the core content of supplements. Memories shared with several generations, after sedimentation and recording, form collective memory and even cultural memory. After the elderly have experienced the hardships of the years, memories and recollections become part of their lives. As newspapers for the elderly, it is their mission and task to give the elderly a place and space for their memories. Through research, we found that the supplements of newspapers for the elderly mainly record personal memories, rebuild social memory, and form cultural memory through three types of content. First, with periodic anniversaries such as festivals or recent news events as the connection point, the organizational structure of the content to be recalled is preserved in the order of these time and space, forming a public and historical record. Second, archives and secret

information are presented in the form of "forum", "literature and history", "exposition", "anecdotes", etc. These spaces contain the meaning of free expression of opinions and dialogue. It is an open nomadic space that advocates diversity, discussion and generation. Third, fun and meaning bring color to life. In supplement reports, memories of celebrities, personal thoughts and pictures recording the scene become the field of memory, and through the media, collective memory is formed in the way of publicizing individual memory.

Through the supplement as a medium, individual memory, relying on the group framework, is awakened and preserved, becoming social memory. Among them, the "cohesive structure" plays a connecting and linking role. It connects yesterday with today through the social level and time level, connects the person who recalls with the people around him, forms common experiences and expectations, and fixes some experiences and memories that should be engraved in the heart in a certain form and keeps them realistic, forming a "symbolic meaning system", realizing the socialization and culturalization of personal memory, and then promoting the reproduction and development of human society.

References

- [1] Eviatar Zerubavel, *Maps of Time: Collective Memory and the Social Landscape of the Past*. Translated by Huang Shunming, Sichuan University Press, 2023.1, p. 79-80.
- [2] Zhengge Wu. *Marco Polo spreads "Chinese noodles"*. Senior Life Newspaper, quoted from Anhui Senior Newspaper, 2025-3-10 (8).
- [3] Lin Jinshi. *I used to be a "devil child" too*. Journal of Senior Health, 2025-3-11 (10).
- [4] Shi Weiming. *Random Thoughts at the Reading Desk*. Wanxia Newspaper. 2025-3-11 (8).
- [5] *Why the Soviet Union was forced to make concessions during the Sino-Soviet alliance negotiations*, Historical Monthly, quoted from Happy Old Man Newspaper, 2025-3-13 (16).
- [6] Zhou Zhenlong, Tang Liuming. *The Mysterious Xiangshan Telephone Bureau*. People's Post and Telecommunications, September 30, 2019.
- [7] Li Qianyu. *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea: The Adventure of the First Soviet Submarine Ocean Voyage during World War II*[J]. Global Military, 2008, (05): 38-40.
- [8] Lv Chuanbin. *Takeout in the Song Dynasty*. Beijing Youth Daily, quoted from Anhui Old Age News. 2025-3-5.
- [9] Wang Hong. *Tu Fu is very good at soliciting sponsorship*. Beijing Youth Daily. quoted from Anhui Senior Citizen News. 2025-3-5 (8).
- [10] Mu Mu. *Why Zheng Banqiao didn't paint plum blossoms*. Yilin. quoted from Wanxia Newspaper. 2025-3-6 (6).