**Xibaipo**

a township-level division of Pingshan County, Shijiazhuang, Hebei, China. Xibaipo is known for being the location which the Chinese Communist Party was driven back to by Nationalist forces in the late 1940s, after which the Chinese Communist Party and Mao Zedong used it as a launching pad for their final offensive against the Nationalists, which led to the Chinese Communist Party taking control of all mainland China. As one of the revolutionary sites in China, it is a national key cultural relic protection unit and a national AAAAA level tourist attraction.

History

Xibaipo, a small mountain village on the North Bank of the Hutuo River in the west of Hebei Province, is considered beautiful. According to historical records, Xibaipo, originally known as "Bo bu", was first built in the Tang dynasty, and was named after its luxuriant green cedar on the slope. In 1935, a teacher in the village changed "bu" to "Po" and changed his name to "Xibaipo village". He is located in the confluence of the North China Plain and Taihang Mountain, in a horseshoe like mountain depression in the sun, surrounded by three sides, surrounded by water, west of Taihang Mountain, east to the central Hebei Plain, only 90 kilometers from Shijiazhuang, North China. Traffic is convenient, easy to defend and difficult to attack. It is suitable for evacuated to the mountains in times of crisis. In terms of economic conditions, the village of Xibaipo village is dense, with a distance of 1-2 kilometers, and along the Hutuo River. Marshal Nie Rongzhen once said: "Pingshan County can be called Ukraine in the Jin Cha Ji border area." The more developed agricultural economy is conducive to ensuring the economic supply of the army and the people and providing the material base for the CCP Central Committee's resident.

Xibaipo was selected as the command center for the liberation of China and the preparation of new China. It not only has its unique geographical conditions and natural environment, but also has the revolutionary base and political advantage established for many years. In Pingshan County, the revolution was started earlier, and the Communist Party was established in the period of the great revolution. By 1946, the Party branch of the county was 608, the Communist Party members developed from 60 in 1931 to 19535, and the masses listened to the party, and the mass foundation was better. Since the war of resistance against Japan, Pingshan County has been surrounded by the two major bases of Shanxi, Hebei, Hebei, Shandong and Henan border areas.

Pingshan County is the location of the Fourth Army division of the Jin Cha Ji border area and the leading organ of the Second Army division. The northern branch of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the government of the Jin Cha Ji border area and the Jin Cha Ji military district have also lived here for more than three and a half years. Pingshan County is a model county in the Jin Cha Ji border area. Xibaipo is a model village. Xibaipo built its party in winter in 1937. By 1948, there were 40 party members, distributed in 33 households, accounting for 12.3% of the total number of villages, accounting for 33% of the total number of households in the village.

Xibaipo was effectively the capital of the North China Communist Border Region for a period before the communists took Beijing at the end of the Pingjin Campaign on 31 January 1949.

Geography

Xibaipo town is located at the foot of Taihang Shandong, with a total area of 55 thousand mu and a forest area of 27 thousand mu. The area has the largest inland water surface in North China, with an area of 7000 mu. The area is located in the warm temperate zone. It is a semi arid continental monsoon climate. The four seasons are clear, cold and dry in winter, hot and rainy in summer, and the annual average temperature is 12.5 degrees Celsius. The superior geographical position, the developed economy, the solid foundation of the mass and the distribution of the appropriate villages have made the Xibaipo the best choice for the Central Committee of the Industrial Committee.

Present Situation

When Huang general visited Xibaipo in 1988, he wrote the inscription "new China is coming from here". Xibaipo has a glorious history. Xibaipo people have made great contributions in different historical periods. In 1958, for the construction of the Gangan reservoir, the people of Xibaipo moved from rich rice grain Sichuan to Gao Gang drought ridge. The per capita cultivated land area changed from 5 mu to 0.3 mu. The production and living conditions were extremely bad, especially in 1998, after the Gangnan Reservoir was designated as the drinking water source of the provincial capital, the aquaculture, industrial and mining enterprises of xiabe were banned. In order to protect water resources and protect the ecological environment, the mountain area prohibits grazing and develops red tourism.

Traffic

Xibaipo is located in the middle of Pingshan County, 45 kilometers from Pingshan County, 85 kilometers from Shijiazhuang provincial capital, 79 kilometers from the entrance of Jingshi high speed Shijiazhuang, 207 National Road across the whole border. All 16 administrative villages are scattered on both sides of the National Road, the road is smooth and the traffic is convenient.

The newly built Xibaipo expressway can be directly accessible from Shijiazhuang.

Tourism

Xibaipo memorial is located in the center of the town. With the development of tourism, there are 500 thousand people visiting here every year.

Xibaipo, 30 kilometers from the North Guilin, is 90 kilometers from the Buddhist holy land Mount Wutai. It is 70 kilometers from the camel beam of the summer resort. It is 35 kilometers from the ancient capital of Zhongshan and 40 kilometers from the Pai Hotsprings Spa Resort. It is a transit station for the tourist attractions. With the rapid development of the tourism industry, the town Party committee and government have built Xibaipo Forest Park, planting 1 million 800 thousand landscaping, ornamental and all kinds of economic trees. And in the park to increase the examination, return, Keyuan, twelve zodiac gardens and other attractions 24. In the scenic area, the air is fresh, the birds are chirping, the Po Po Lake is blue waves, and the fans are small. It is a good place for fishing, boating and holidays. At the same time, the peony garden of Xibaipo, which covers an area of 300 mu, has more than 110 varieties and more than 30000 peonies, is held every year from 4 to May,[clarification needed] and the peony festival is held.

The Xibaipo memorial hall is the memorial site of the former site of the Chinese revolution. In Pingshan County, Hebei Province, Xibaipo is the location of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in the late liberation war and the headquarters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. It is the last rural command post of the liberation of China. In 1958, a reservoir and a revolutionary site were relocated. Since 1970, the site of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has been restored and restored to a total area of 16440 square meters. In 1977, the new Xibaipo memorial hall was built with an area of 3344 square meters. On May 26, 1978, the site and Memorial Hall of the CCP Central Committee were open at the same time.

The museum has more original collections and more than 2000 pieces of revolutionary relics, of which 15 are 8 categories. Basically, there are exhibitions of revolutionary sites and auxiliary displays of memorial hall. The restoration of the old residence of Mao Zedong, Zhu De, Liu Shaoji, Zhou Enlai, Ren Bishi, Dong Biwu, the second Plenary Session of the 7th CCP Central Committee meeting site of the Chinese Communist Party, the meeting site of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in September, the headquarters of the Chinese people's Liberation Army, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party to meet the old site of the Kuomintang peace representative, etc. The Memorial Hall's auxiliary display, through cultural relics, literature, pictures and information, systematically reflects the revolutionary practice of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the leaders in Xibaipo.

Local customs and practices. Xibaipo folk customs are simple, and the culture is deep. Lantau Peak, Tiger Hill, Tang TA, general slope, mother ridge, donkey mountain and so on all have beautiful and moving legends. Xibaipo outstanding people, the central ministries and commissions worked here and fought, is the cradle of the birth of new China.

Specialty

Xibaipo is rich in persimmon, black jujube, high quality thin skin walnut, Chinese great apricot, sour jujube and other dry fruit, pepper, beans, peanuts, millet, sorghum and other small cereals. In addition, farmers have scattered eggs, with good taste and high nutritional value. It is also popular with tourists. Culture and education

Culture and education

Xibaipo education ranks among the top of the county, with one secondary school and three primary schools, with a student enrollment rate of 100%, and there is a health center in the Township Center, with a health center in the village, which basically meets the needs of patients. Xibaipo cultural station is one of the pilot cultural stations in Hebei Province, with a building area of 1100 square meters. The cultural station is equipped with a library, a computer room, a multi-functional classroom and a fitness and musical instrument. The functions are complete and the conditions are superior, which meet the growing cultural needs of the people.

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Xibaipo: The launching pad for CPC's 'big exam'

After years of development, Xibaipo has become a base for patriotic education and a popular red tourism destination.

A calendar lying open on a desk was turned to March 23, 1949. At Chairman Mao Zedong's former residence in Xibaipo village, Hebei province, the prop alludes to a watershed moment in the century-old history of the Communist Party of China.

That day, Mao and other revolutionaries packed up and left Xibaipo, a sacred place for the then 28-year-long Communist struggle, which paved the way for the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

Their destination: Beijing, a war-ravaged city more than 350 kilometers away.

Visitors head to the Xibaipo Memorial Hall in Pingshan county, Hebei province. TIAN RUIFU/FOR CHINA DAILY

Zhao Di, a tour guide in Xibaipo, which is now a patriotic education base and a showcase of the country's booming revolution-themed "red tourism", said that he always emphasizes the date to visitors pouring in from across the nation all year round.

"It is the remembrance date for the Party's decision to go for a 'big exam in the capital city'," he told China News Service.

Zhao was referring to a metaphor coined by Mao 72 years ago.

At the time, the Kuomintang troops were retreating and the communists were leaving the village to build a new China in Beijing, which had long served as the Chinese capital during the imperial era.

Mao has drawn parallels between the central authorities' strategic change of residence and the arduous journeys taken by ancient scholars as they flocked to the capital city for the Imperial Examination.

Dating back to the Western Han Dynasty (206 BC-AD 24), the exam was aimed at selecting capable officials from civilians and was only abolished in the early 1900s, when the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) was on the verge of collapse.

By shifting its base 72 years ago, the Party also shifted its role－from a revolutionary force to a ruling party tasked with rejuvenating the nation.

As the Party celebrates the centenary of its founding this year, the "exam metaphor" has gained traction nationwide.

It has been borrowed by Party officials as a reminder of its founding principles, and it has also been promoted to tens of millions of CPC members as the Party navigates the republic through modern challenges.

'Last rural command post'

Xibaipo, which literally means "a slope with cypresses", is tucked away in the rolling Taihang Mountains that separate Hebei from western neighbor Shanxi province.

Party historians dubbed it the CPC's "last rural command post" before establishing the PRC.

In March 1948, the central authorities settled down in the village as they worked to liberate larger parts of the country from the rule of the Kuomintang regime during the War of Liberation (1946-1949).

Xibaipo was chosen as a springboard as the CPC Central Committee moved out of Yan'an in the north of Shaanxi province and blazed a trail to Beijing, the capital city of a new republic.

Xibaipo was of strategic importance to the effort. Located at the junction of the Taihang Mountains and the North China Plain, it lies in a horseshoe-shaped basin surrounded on three sides by mountains and water on the remaining side.

The landscape proved to be advantageous from a military perspective, making it easy to hold but hard to attack.

Moreover, it abounds in wheat and rice－crucial for soldiers－and had a strong base of pro-communist farmers.

As the then headquarters of the People's Liberation Army, Xibaipo had served as the command center for several major, successful campaigns. Those victories led to the eventual defeat of the Kuomintang in 1949, forcing it to flee to Taiwan.

Xibaipo also hosted the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh CPC Central Committee, a landmark Party gathering that laid out the blueprint of the PRC, and the National Land Conference.

The decision to leave Xibaipo came as the Party was confronted with important questions as to what kind of country it wanted to establish and what kind of political party it wanted to become, said Kang Yanxi, a researcher with the Xibaipo Memorial Hall.

The "exam metaphor" was a product of the in-depth contemplation over the future of the revolution in the face of a "new situation", he told CNS.

Seventy-two years on, the CPC has proved itself to be an effective ruling party, presenting remarkable results on the "big exam".

Built from ruins and chaos left by the Kuomintang regime, the PRC has become the world's second-largest economy. It is also the world's biggest industrial country, largest goods trader and largest holder of foreign exchange reserves.

China also has the world's largest social security system, with basic medical insurance covering over 1.3 billion people and basic old-age insurance covering nearly 1 billion.

The average life expectancy of Chinese people has risen to 77.3 years, official figures show.

The country has also ended extreme domestic poverty, meeting the poverty reduction target set out in the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 10 years ahead of schedule.

The Party has united and led the Chinese people in making outstanding achievements, said Xu Lin, deputy head of the Publicity Department of the CPC Central Committee and minister of the State Council Information Office.

"China's development not only delivers a decent life to its people but also benefits the world," he said at a news conference in Beijing in March.

Patriotic education base

After years of development, Xibaipo has become a base for patriotic education and a popular red tourism destination. The former sites of the CPC Central Committee, a memorial hall and the National Security Education Hall are among its major attractions.

Batches of visitors come annually to study the spirit of jinjing gankao, or "going for a big exam in the capital city".

In March, apricot trees burst into full blossoms in the courtyard modeled after the one that once housed the CPC Central Committee.

In fact, Xibaipo today is a duplicate of the original village that sits a few kilometers away. The current site was set up in 1971 after a reservoir was built near the original more than a decade before.

Also duplicated were the former residences of former leaders including Chairman Mao, Zhu De, Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai, Ren Bishi and Dong Biwu.

The headquarters of the Central Military Commission and an air-raid shelter were also recreated. Guides have described the military headquarters as a place with "one telephone, two maps, three sets of tables and chairs, and four bungalows", in a nod to the harsh wartime conditions.

Red tourism has been adopted by authorities in Pingshan county, where Xibaipo is located, to boost local incomes.

The county shook off its poverty label in October 2018, and now it continues to advance the nation's rural vitalization strategy alongside other locations in the less-developed countryside.

"Although the revolutionary base of Pingshan has shaken off poverty, we still face new tests," Dong Xiaohang, Party chief of the county, told Xinhua News Agency. He added that high-quality development would be the focus of Pingshan in the next five years.

Xin Ming, a professor at the Party School of the CPC Central Committee, said: "We need to combat new challenges. They include old and new types of corruption within the Party, the country's economic transition and problems related to the environment and resources."

Facing new tests, the CPC leadership has urged its members to be clear-headed and determined to prepare for tough tests in delivering performances that can withstand the test of time in the new era.

Qu Qingshan, head of the Institute of Party History and Literature of the CPC Central Committee, called for efforts to uphold Party leadership and Marxism, unwaveringly uphold and develop Socialism with Chinese characteristics and rely on the people.

**Xibaipo-- New China Stemming From Here"**

Xibaipo is a small village located in Pingshan County, Hebei Province. From May 1948 to March 1949, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and the Chinese People’s Liberation Army set up their headquarters in this village. It represents a transitional period of historical significance for the Chinese revolution -- the latter part of the Liberation War (Chinese Civil War). The command post set up in Xibaipo was the last one in rural area before Chairman Mao and the Party’s Central Committee entered Beiping and liberated the whole country.

The Xibaipo Memorial was built to commemorate this revered site. The name Xibaipo is forever engraved on the monument of China's Liberation War and the footstone of the Republic -- New China Stemming From Here.

The Xibaipo Memorial covers a total area of 13,400 sq m with a built-up area of 3,344 sq m. The museum was built in 1977 and opened to the public on May 26, 1978. It is built along a hillside and divided into two levels, structurally characterized by courtyards and surrounding corridors. The exhibitions inside use the most advanced audio and video technologies and demonstrate the historical significance and far-reaching repercussions of Xibaipo.

The memorial, centering on the theme of New China Stemming From Here, has seven features:

1. It arranges the displays in line with the chronological order and special topics, systematically introducing the contributions that the Central Committee of CCP and the Central Labor Committee made for the founding of New China;

2. It represents the lofty spirit of the old generation of revolutionists by displaying their great revolutionary practices;

3. It highlights four displays of the grand Group Relief, the hall for the Three Great Campaigns, the Telegraph Long Corridor, and the Relief Wall of the "Two Musts";

4. It showcases various styles of exhibits and makes reasonable use of the modern technology;

5. It stands out by preserving the unique folk culture and architectural features of Xibaipo;

6. It harmoniously designs the internal environment according to the surroundings;

7. And it gives prominence to being visitor-friendly in the design and display of the exhibition.

"Xibaipo -- New China Stemming From Here" won the Special Prize in the Sixth National Top Ten Museums (2003-2004) competition.

**Xi Jinping’s Southern Tour and Xibaipo**

From 7 to 11 December 2012, newly installed Party General Secretary Xi Jinping embarked on a ‘Southern Tour’ (nan xun 南巡), evoking an imperial tradition started by Qing-dynasty emperor Kangxi (r. 1661–1722), whose first Southern Tour took him to Suzhou and Jiangning (now Nanjing) in Jiangsu province in 1684. Xi’s trip was an explicit reference to a more recent Southern Tour. By stopping in Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Foshan and Guangzhou, he revisited the sites of Deng Xiaoping’s Southern Tour of 1992. That tour, following the military crackdown on public protest in 1989, was devised to rebut conservative elements within the Party who sought a return to a planned economy and to build consensus on expanding market-based economic reforms. It was intended to deliver the message, as described in a popular saying often misattributed to Deng himself, that ‘to get rich is glorious’ (zhifu guangrong 致富光荣). By most accounts, Xi Jinping undertook his trip with similar goals: to affirm his commitment to the further privatisation of public enterprise as well as to the continued role of foreign investment and market reform in the Chinese economy. He also emphasised the need to fight corruption within the Party.

On 11 July 2013, Xi visited Xibaipo, Hebei province, a place symbolising the Communist Party’s pre-1978 leftist ideals. Xibaipo was the final base of the Red Army before it occupied the former imperial capital Beijing in late 1948. It was also where Mao Zedong finalised the process of ‘land reform’ (the often violently enforced redistribution of land previously held by wealthy, or relatively wealthy landholders to the peasantry) by issuing his ‘Principles of Chinese Land Law’ (Zhongguo tudifa dagang 中国土地法大纲).

Rebuilt after flooding during construction of the Gangnan Reservoir (Gangnan shuiku 岗南水库), Xibaipo is now a ‘Red holy site’ (hongse shengdi 红色圣地), a popular destination for ‘Red tourism’ (hongse lüyou 红色旅游). Here, Xi gave a speech declaring ‘we must never allow the Party to change its essence nor allow the Red of our mountains and lakes to fade’ (shi womende dang yongyuan bu bianzhi, womende hongse jiangshan yongyuan bu bianse 使我们的党永远不变质、我们的红色江山永远不变色).

**The Former Residence of Comrade Mao Zedong**

Comrade Mao Zedong arrived at Xibaipo on May 26,1948 and from then on it is in this ordinary cottage of the small mountainous that Chairman Mao worked day and night for China's liberation career until March, 1949.

This ordinary cottage is made up of a small dooryard. In the dooryard, there set up a guardhouse, a water-house in the west side, and a millstones and a pigpen on the west of the lane. In order to keep the dooryard clean, the guard soldiers intended to remove the millstone and the pigpen, but Chairman Mao told them sincerely and earnestly:“Comrades,Chinese revolution develops day by day, we won't reside here for a long time, hence we shouldn't remove them, the masses will still use them in the future.” Thus the soldiers plastered them. In the summer days, Chairman Mao, Zhu De and Liu Shaoqi and other leaders often discussed the state affairs beside the millstone or under the trees.

It is the backyard of Chairman Mao's house where the trees were planted according to the previous condition. The room in the south of the western house was the bedroom of the Chairman Mao's daughter Li Na and her nurse, the middle one was the bedroom of Mao's family and the dining room of the family, and the northen one was the study and the data room of Mao Zedong. The east room and the west room in the northern house were the office and the bedroom of Chairman Mao respectively. It is the air-raid shelter out from the back door.

The desk, sofa, swivel chair and tea table etc. which are furnished in the office are the things that Chairman Mao had used.

During the period in Xibaipo, Chairman Mao was very busy with the light always lighted day and night. The five secretaries often researched the war situation around the round table, and they sit wirhin a command and devise strategiesthat would assure victory one kilometer away. The operational policies, multiple documents and telegraphs, instructions for the Liaoshen campaign, the Huaihai campaign and the Pingjin campaign which startled all over the world were sent out from this office and it is just here that Chairman Mao writed many composings, from which 20 writings were collected into the 4th volume of Mao Zedong's Anthology.

Chairman Mao was very concerned about the guard soldiers and often went to their dormitories to ask about the living necessities. The soldiers were born in poor families and never studied at school, so Chairman Mao instructed them that they should the knowledge to carry out the revolution better. He himself often taught them to read and also invited a compulsory teacher with more knowledge to teach them, and made a rule of teaching and studying each other. Chairman Mao also sent some guards to central knowledge made-up class to study, and when they were about to leave, he autographed:“Make arduous efforts, serve for people” and “Study hard now, and work hard in the future”, and then he also took group photo with them for memory. The soldiers remembered Chairman Mao's instruction forever.

After the second meeting of the seventh conference of the Communist Party, the Party Central Committee and the General Headquarters of Chinese People's Liberation Army prepared to move to Beiping. Chairman Mao called together the cadres of the guard army of the organs directly under the central committee, and said sincerely and earnestly:“We will move into Beiping soon., we aren't Li Zichengs. After Li moved into Beiping, they became degenerate, but when we move into Beiping, we will keep on doing the socialist revolution and the socialist construction until we realize communism.” On March 23, 1949, Chairman Mao, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and the General Headquarters of Chinese People's Liberation Army leaved Xibaipo for Beiping.

The Former Residence of Comrade Liu Shaoqi

After Zaolingou conference on March 26, 1947, the central working committee with the secretary Liu Shaoqi crossed the Yellow River on the east, and arrived at Xibaipo in advance in May the same year to do the work that the centrality commissioned. And since then, Comrade Liu Shaoqi had being lived here for two years.

There are two rooms in the northen house, of which the east one was the office of Comrade Liu Shaoqi and the west one was the office of Comrade Wang Guangmei. The north small room of the eastern wing-room was the bedroom of Comrade Liao Luyan, the secretary of Comrade Liu Shaoqi and the south one was the bedroom of Comrade Huang Hua, the secretary of General Commander Zhu.(During the working committee period, Generalissimo Zhulived in the dooryard of Comrade Liu Shaoqi)

Comrade Liu Shaoqi arrived at Xibaipo when the great People's liberation war was in the second year, and then he presided at the national conference of Chinese Communist Party from July 17th to September 13th, 1947 in order to abolish the feudalism that had governed China for thousand years. The conference was held at a threshing ground on the west of the big yard with the platform put on an nearby old house foundation under which there built a cloth shed. Sitting on the stone, the delegates who attended the conference from all over the country listened to the reporting of Comrade Liu Shaoqi. In the end, the Chinese land law précis was passed in the conference, and was formally promulgated on October 10 the same year. The land reform's success greatly accelerated the victory of the national liberation war. Furthermore the central working committee with Liu Shaoqi as Secretary led the liberation war in North China, economic construction and war industry production.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao arrived at Xibaipo in May 1948. The former committee, the later committee and the working committee were amalgamated and the central Committee and the General Headquarters of Chinese People's Army started to formally work at Xibaipo. Comrade Liu Shaoqi was appointed as the Vice-chirman of the Central Military Commission concurrently the chief of the Gendral Political Department, the secretary of the Secretariant of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and concurrently the secretary of North China Bureau, and the dean of the central Marx-Lenin institute.

Liu Shaoqi with other secretaries assisted Chairman Mao to dispose and command the three world-famous campaign: Liaoshen, Huaihai and Pingjin, participated the September conference in 1948 and the January government bureau conference in 1949, attended the second meeting of the seventh conference of the Party delegates, and made an important speech. Furthermore, Liu Shaoqi also made important speeches at war industry conference, enemy work conference, female work conference, youth work conference and cadre conference, etc.

Liu Shaoqi's living was very simple, and his office was not only council chamber, but also bureau of central working committee. During the working committee period, many important meetings were called here. The desk, sofa and swivel chair etc. are all the original things. The wooden box at the northwestern corner was the documents box that Comrade Liu Shaoqi had used for a long time and it was also the only one of the articles that were taken away from Xibaipo to Beiping by Comrade Liu Shaoqi. There were many valuable manuscripts in it, such as Discussing the Culture of the Communist and the Report on the National Land Conference, and so on. During the “institutional revolution”, Comrade Liu Shaoqi’s house had been searched for several times. Thanks to the nurserymaid Comrade Zhao Shujun who past a layer of color paper over the box to cover the words: “The third of Qi”, the box had escaped from the disaster. Comrade Wang Guangmei personally presented it to our museum in June 1980. The western wing-room in backyard was the bedroom of Liu Shaoqi couple and his family..

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The Former Residence of Comrade Zhou Enlai

Comrade Zhou Enlai arrived at Xibaipo on April 23, 1948. At that time, he was the secretary of the Party Central Committee Secretariat, the Vice-chairman of the Military Commission and concurrently the general chief of staff. Everybody kindly called him “Vice-Chairman Zhou”. Vice-Chairman Zhou was very busy. He not only investigated the war situation with chairman Mao and the commander-in-chief Zhu, but also heard the report on the front line, checked the military information, drafted telegrams, read over documents and so on. The congratulatory telegrams, which were sent by the central military commission to Muqi campaign and the liberation of Jinan and Jingzhou were all personally drafted by Vice-Chairman Zhou.

The former room in the east of northen house was the office of Comrade Zhou Enlai. In the two back rooms, the east one was the office of Comrade Deng Yingchao and the west one was their bedroom. The room in the south of the western wing-room was the bedroom of Li Tao who was the minister of the Military Commission Operational Headquarter, and the room in thewest of the southern house was the bedroom of Zhang Qinghua who was the vice-director of the Military Commission Operational Headquarter.

In the days of the decisive battles, Vice-chairman Zhou often worked day and night. The photograph, on the east wall of his office reflects his working circumstances. Vice-chairman Zhou was very serious and he supplied Chirman Mao with exact information and datum to dispose all of the campaigns. At one time, a staff officer reported to Vice-Chairman Zhou, however, after he reported, Vice-chairman Zhou immediately pointed out that he failed to report the number of an enemy camp that were destroyed. After being verified, it was really like this. Vice-chairman Zhou's seriety deeply educated the attendant staff officers.

Vice-chairman Zhou in deed lived with simplicity and industriousness during his life. On the way to Shanbei he had ever been lightly equipped three times, and when he arrived at Xibaipo only one pocket-on-horse of filling goods were left. The bookshelf in the bedroom had ever been used by Vice-Chairman Zhou and was specially made in order to march conveniently in those days, which had three boxes when joined and it was a bookshelf when spread. The dual-purpose radio of alternating-direct current on the desk in the office of Deng Yingchao was the spoils of Xuchang War and was sent by Comrade Chen Yi.

Vice-chairman Zhou was very concerned about the growth of the guard soldiers. In 1948, several guards were sent to central literacy remediation class to study, and Vice-chairman Zhou gladly talked with them and autographed for them: “Learn the truth of serving for people”.

Everybody will never forget that at the night of July 30, 1948, when it was ringing in torrents, several cave-houses collapsed and 4 people were buried inside. As soon as Vice-chairman Zhou heard about the news, he immediately took the lantern on the desk, wore a raincoat and, took an shovel and went to the site to organize the salvage personall. Vice-chairman Zhou carefully arranged and then checked other department dormitories, and until the comrades who lived in the cave-houses had moved to safe places Vice-chairman Zhou went back to rest. The attendant comrades were moved by f Vice-chairman Zhou's deep emotion to his revolutionary comrades.

From March 5th to 13th, 1949 Vice-Chairman Zhou attended the second meeting of the seventh conference of the Communist Party and made an important speech. On March 23 he accompanied Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China left Xibaipo to Beiping.

The Former Residence of Comrade Zhude

This cave-house style house with three rooms, which was built by central working committee themselves, was prepared for Chairman Mao. But after Chairman Mao came here, he thought Commander-in-chief Zhu was old enough to reside in. Commander-in-chief Zhu stick not to do, but Chairman Mao still stick to make him reside in. At length, Commander-in-chief Zhu moved here from the dooryard of Comrade Liu Shaoqi in November, 1948.

The west room of the cave-house was the office of Commander-in-chief Zhu, the middle one was parlor, and the east one was bedroom.

Commander-in-chief Zhude accompanied by Comrade Liu Shaoqi etc. arrived at Xibaipo in May, 1947. During that period, he occupied the Commander-in-chief of the Chinese Liberation Army and the secretary of the Chinese Communist centrality secretary department. Commander-in-chief Zhu was easy to approach. In spare time, he ofern hunted in field, woods and riverside to training marksmanship. Sometimes he also talked with the local people.

At the end of October 1947, Commander-in-chief Zhu used more than one month to inspect the Jizhong army and the situation of finance, economy, industry and elementary education in Jizhong area by vehicle. He also made long speech to corps and upward cadres of local field army and Jizhong area. During the inspection time, our Jinchaji field army was prepared to initiate a campaign to liberate Shijiazhuang. Commander-in-chief Zhu personally questioned the captive, disposed aimed at enemy army, and made campaign projects. On November 12,1947, our army took the Huaberi important town Shijiazhuang. After the battle, Commander-in-chief Zhu also personally summarized the experience of the assault fortified positions battle. He cheerly wrote capture stone door.

Commander-in-chief Zhu was very concerned about economy construction and the life of the masses of the liberation area. He also participated the completion ceremony of the Pingshan county Tangtangshui power plant and cut the ribbon. In the ceremony convention, he said:this hydro-power can help the production of ammunition, in the future also will help country construction, and it is belongs to one part of the socialism construction.

During the period in Xibaipo, Comrade Zhu De attended the national soil conference, the September conference of the central government bureau, the January conference of the central government bureau and the second meeting of the seventh conference of the Party delegates. He assisted Chairman Mao to dispose and direct the three world-famous campaign: Liaoshen, Huaihai and Pingjin. The desk, sofa and swivel chair etc. furnished in the office of Commander-in-chief Zhu are all the protoplasts. The metal desk and chair are conquests which were captured from division commander Zhang Lingpu of the enemy army seventy-forth division by our Huadong field army in the Menglianggu campaign in May 1947.After the campaign, when Commander-in-chief Zhu inspected in front line, Comrade Chen Yi gave them to him. Commander-in-chief Zhu used them all along in Xibaipo. During the second meeting of the seventh conference of the Party delegates, the comrades of military affairs ever made panel discussion. When the centrality moved to Beiping, Commander-in-chief Zhu took them to Beiping as well as. On the former twenty days before he passed away, he personally authorized to present this set metal desk-chair to our museum on June 26, 1976. The bed, clothes rack and bedstand in bedroom are all the protoplasts. The radiogram was send by a Russian friend.

Commander-in-chief Zhu with the centrality of the Chinese Communist Party and the HQ of Chinese Liberation Army leaved Xibaipo where he had lived and worked for two years to Beiping on March 23, 1949.

The Former Residence of Comrade Ren Bishi

The northern house in this small yard is divided into the east room and the west room. The east one was the office of Comrade Ren Bishi, the west one was the bedroom of Comrade Ren Bishi couple. The north room in the west wing-room was the bedroom of Ren Bishi's son, He Long ever reside in the south one, during the September conference period. The north room in the eastern wing-room was the bedroom of Ren Bishi's two daughters, the south one was the bedroom of the confidential secretary Comrade Shi Zhe of Ren Bishi. Two rooms in the southern house was the bedroom of the workers.

Comrade Ren Bishi arrived at Xibaipo on April, 1948. He was the youngest one in the five secretaries.

Comrade Ren Bishi is one of the pioneer party member and organiger of Chinese Communist. From 1920 when he who was 16 years old joined cocialism Youth League to 1950 when he who was 46 years ole passed away, Comrade Ren Bishi had valiant struggled for Chinese revolution career for 30 years as one day.

During the period of Kuomintang governing, Ren Bishi was arrested into prison two times. Facing the enemy cruel torture, he was constant to the bitter end, exhibited the spiritual integrity of a Communist Party. Although he was rescued, his body was got serious destroy.

Comrade Ren Bishi with illness insisted on working, battled all over the country following centrality of Communist Party and Chairman Mao. In Spring of 1948, he following Chairman Mao came to Xibaipo from Shanbei. When they crossed Wutaishan, they encountered heavy snow sealing the mountain, the army and vehicles were hampered. Comrade Ren Bishi

During the period in Xibaipo, he occupied the secretary of the Chinese Communist centrality secretary department. He with illness participated the leading work of the Chinese Communist centrality.

Comrade Ren Bishi had a trial struggling life, which can incarnate from the cultural relic in the room. A piece of old carpet on the bed was textile during Yanan big production. The wood box and metal box in room were the portable deedbox which Comrade Ren Bishi took on the way from Shanbei to Xibaipo.

In his lifetime, Comrade Ren Bishi unweariedly studied Marx-Lenin literature and Chairman Mao literature. Even in the war condition, he was never discontinuous. There is a strip-shaped seal on the desk, all of the books that he had studied were sealed with this seal. He undertook the leading work for Youth League for long time. He was good at teaching the youth and was the closest tutor. His struggling for revolution life is deserved to study by the youth forever.

During the period in Xibaipo, he ever wrote to his son Ren Yuan: "Tad should study hard with heart. If he didn't study, he would be no use in the future. " This is not only the edification and requirement of Comrade Ren Bishi to his son, but also should be remembered by the youth forever.

Comrade Ren Bishi attended the second meeting of the seventh conference of the Party delegates and made a speech on March 5 to 13, 1949. Following the Centrality of the Chinese Communist Party and the HQ of the Liberation Army, he leaved Xibaipo to Beiping on March 23, 1949.

The Former Residence of Comrade Dong Biwu

Following the central working committee, Comrade Dong Biwu arrived at Xibaipo from Shanbei in May, 1947. He had worked here for two years.

The east room in the northern house was the office of Mr. Dong, the west one was the bedroom of the family of Mr. Dong. The west wing-room and the south wing-room were the bedroom of the working staff. The Chinese flowering crabapple, apricot-plum and green bamboo in the yard were all planted by Mr. Dong and his wife Comrade He Lianzhi in their spare time. During the time, Mr. Dong occupied the secretary of the Chinese Communist centrality Huabei bureau secretary department, the director of the Huabei finance and economics committee, the chairman of the Huabei dumb millions gov.

As one pilot of our Party, Comrade Dong Biwu attended the national soil conference, the September conference and the second meeting of the seventh conference of the Party delegates and made a speech.

Comrade Dong Biwu unweariedly studied Marx-Lenin literature and Chairman Mao literature. The books that Mr. Dong read at that time are in the bookshelf. There often laid pen and ink and paper on his desk. He insisted on studying and writing everyday, was never discontinuous. He in deed did that living to old and studying to old. It is here that Mr. Dong inscribed" People's Bank of China" for the first issuance of Renminbi in December, 1948.

Mr. Dong's living was very simple. He slept on farm kang and used the carpet that was textile in the Yanan big production. He studious worked, and took part in labor in his spare time. He also opened up wasteland to seed vegetable and plant trees. During the period in Yanan, Comrade He Lianzhi early was a good spinning worker, she was appraised as the laboring hero in Shanganning border area. At Xibaipo, she often span line and plaited sweaters, riddled sand for construction houses of the department, made soles with Mr. Dong.

The spinning wheel that Comrade He Lianzhi had used to spin line is on the kang. In those years, Mr. Dong ever learned how to spin line with Comrade He Lianzhi. Because he just began to learn it, he always couldn't harmonize his right hand and left hand, his spun line was uneven.

Looking the craftily graceful spinning action of his wife, Mr. Dong feelingly recited: " Entwist lines with palm and handshake with fist, it is easy when looking but difficult when doing". After making great efforts, Mr. Dong learned how to spin line at last. In 1978, Mr. Dong's wife returned to Xibaipo. When seeing this spinning wheel, she let herself go to cross her legs and sit on the kang to emotively shake the spinning wheel again, as if she returned to the indelible years.

Mr. and Mrs.Dong were very concerned about the sufferings of the masses. Once, a farmer's child was ill at the last gasp. The family thought that the child couldn't be cured, but they couldn't bear to throw away, so they put it on the roller. After Mr. Dong couple heard that news, they immediately sent for the child to the department sanitation station. After salved, the child was turned the corner. At present, the child is still living and in good health. When the masses in the Xibaipo area mention this story, they all moved by it.

**2013年7月11日，习近平总书记在西柏坡重温创业艰辛，**

On July 11, 2013, General Secretary Xi Jinping revisited Xibaipo where he recalled the hard-won success of the Communist Party of China(CPC),

重申“两个务必”的精神，

Reaffirmed the Xibaipo Spirit with “two musts”at its core,

重提群众路线、重叙鱼水情谊。

Reiterated the mass line and the fish-and-water friendship between the CPC and the people.

总书记强调：始终强调和坚持’两个务必’，

General Secretary Xi emphasized that the CPC shall always stress and uphold“two musts”

我们党才能保持同群众的血肉联系，

in order to keep its flesh-and-blood ties with the people

团结带领人民战胜了前进道路上的各种风险和挑战。

and lead them in overcoming various risks and challenges along the way.

以“两个务必”为主要内容的“西柏坡精神”，

The Xibaipo Spirit with "two musts" as its core

其思想内涵主要包括：

mainly includes:

敢于斗争、敢于胜利的开拓进取精神，

the pioneering spirit of having the bravery to fight to the last moment,

坚持依靠群众、坚持团结统一的民主精神，

the democratic spirit of relying on the masses and adhering to unity,

戒骄戒躁的谦虚精神，艰苦奋斗的创业精神。

the spirit of being modest and humble, and the spirit of working hard.

1948年5月，毛泽东同志率领中共中央机关、解放军总部移驻西柏坡，

In May 1948, Comrade Mao Zedong led the efforts of moving the Central Committee of the CPC and the PLA headquarters to Xibaipo.

次年3月离开这里前往北平。

In the next March, they left Xibaipo for Peking.

在这里，毛泽东同志和老一辈革命家领导了全国土地改革，

In Xibaipo, Comrade Mao Zedong and the old generation of revolutionaries led the nationwide Agrarian Reform,

指挥了三大战役，召开了七届二中全会，

commanded the three major campaigns, held the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the CPC,

筹备了新中国的诞生，

prepared for the birth of New China

为我们留下了宝贵的西柏坡精神。

and formed the preciousXibaipo Spirit.

在党的七届二中全会上，

At the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the CPC,

毛泽东同志提出了“两个务必”:

Comrade Mao Zedong put forward "two musts”,

务必使同志们继续地保持谦虚、谨慎、不骄、不躁的作风，

namely must ensure that the comrades continue to be humble, cautious, non-arrogant and patient,

务必使同志们继续地保持艰苦奋斗的作风。

must ensure that the comrades continue to work hard.

西柏坡精神作为井冈山精神、长征精神、延安精神等革命精神的传承和升华，

As the inheritance and sublimation of the revolutionary spirits such as Jinggangshan Spirit, Long March Spirit and Yan'an Spirit,

是我们党的宝贵精神财富，

the Xibaipo Spirit is the precious wealth of ourParty

涵育着中国共产党人的政治情怀和执政理念。

and contains the political complex and the ruling philosophy of the CPC.

新形势下，我们要不忘初心、继续前进，

Under the new circumstances, we shall bear in mind our original goal, proceed forward,

继续在历史性考试中经受考验，

continue to stand the test of history,

努力向历史、向人民交出新的更加优异的答卷，

strive to provide new and better answers to history and the people,

必须大力弘扬西柏坡精神。

vigorously carry forwardthe Xibaipo Spirit,

为夺取全面建成小康社会、实现中华民族复兴的伟大胜利，

and make new contributions to building a moderately prosperous society in all respects,

实现“中国梦”的征程中再立新功！

fulfilling China’s great rejuvenation and realizing our China dream!

**德勤中国主席蒋颖在2023 ESG全球领导者大会发表主旨演讲**

9月13日，德勤中国主席蒋颖应邀出席2023 ESG全球领导者大会并发表主旨演讲。本届大会为首次线下举办，以“可持续的经济增长、社会发展和环境保护”为主题，由新浪财经、中信出版集团主办，上海市经济和信息化委员会、上海市黄浦区人民政府特别支持。大会邀请了7位诺贝尔奖获得者、20多位顶级专家学者代表、20多位知名企业家代表、20多位国际性的机构组织代表等重量级嘉宾参会，共同解读联合国2030年可持续发展议程进展、全球ESG发展趋势、中国可持续发展愿景和双碳战略中的关键问题。

蒋颖在题为“公正转型，企业以人为本的价值重塑”的主旨演讲中表示，德勤作为全球领先的专业服务机构，持续关注环境、社会、员工的可持续发展问题。她特别强调，公正转型（Just Transition）是德勤倡导的ESG理念，为推动中国实现全面绿色低碳转型的高质量发展目标，助力打造世界一流企业，企业决策者需要站在全球市场、社会需求和政府政策的战略高度，充分关注和考量就业、民生、社会平等议题。

**以下为演讲全文：**

感谢新浪财经再次举办这一盛大的“全球ESG领导人峰会”。很高兴从上一届线上的“云会面”，转到线下实地见面，真实地感受这个变革时代的脉动。这种全球面对面的交流格外珍贵，我期待与社会各界领袖共同探讨，期盼本次峰会产出更多有影响力的成果。

今天我想和大家探讨的主题是“公正转型，企业以人为本的价值重塑”

为什么公正转型如此重要？

当前全球市场、社会需求和政府政策都在推动全面绿色低碳转型。由于气候治理加速，已然引发不同区域、不同行业以及就业市场的不公平现象。因此，关乎就业、民生和社会平等的“公正转型”概念得到广泛的关注。

然而，一些已经开展气候转型的企业，主要聚焦解决转型对其业务的影响，以及如何重构运营活动、战略和价值链，较少考虑对就业与失业、员工技能的冲击、对脆弱社群和民众收入和生活的影响，企业对公正转型的认识和重视程度不够。

德勤基于自主开发的D.Climate模型，搭建了“就业脆弱性指数”，探讨经济体如何在气候转型中化危为机，推进劳动力转型。研究表明，如果转型策略恰当，全球气候净零转型将有望推动更强劲的经济增长、创造更多就业机会。

德勤模型显示，如果采取积极气候行动，到2070年全球将创造43万亿美元的收益；

到2050年，全球主动转型可以创造超过3亿个新增就业机会，也被称之为“绿领”岗位，其中：

预计亚太新增1.8亿个岗位，居各大洲之首；

中国可以通过主动转型，新增3800万个岗位。

公正转型应作为企业战略的核心部分

作为企业，每个与气候有关的决策，都深深影响着员工、客户和社区。例如，能源转型是气候治理的首要任务，在依赖化石能源开采的地区，可能面临广泛的失业、经济衰退和社区资源匮乏等问题。如果决策不当，可能会面临社会的反弹，阻碍业务策略。那么，怎样确保我们的决策公平公正呢？我想答案是“公正转型”，即通过倡导转型过程中的公正和公平，最大化社会和经济效益，同时通过与潜在受影响群体的沟通、保护利益相关方权益免受损害等方式来减少风险。简而言之，公正转型意味着既考虑“环境”又关心“人”的经济转型。

企业管理层需要做出最有益于公司的决策，包括如何最大化其价值。“五大资本”模型列示了企业运营所用的五种“资本”，即“财务”“生产”“人力”“社会”和“自然”资本。

其中，财务资本和生产资本是传统衡量商业绩效的主要指标。随着气候风险和生物多样性风险的增加，自然资本也越来越引起全球企业的关注。人力资本和社会资本则与“人”息息相关。“五大资本”模型有助于企业更好地理解在更广泛的环境和社会议题背景下的财务可持续性。

公正转型中的关键利益相关方

公正转型强调以“人”为核心，其五大关键利益相关方包括员工、社区、政府、投资者和价值链中的关键参与者。

如果利益相关方觉得从转型中受益较少，他们可能会动员反对气候行动，甚至采取一些极端行为，增加企业未能实现气候目标的风险。与五大利益相关群体的提前沟通和接触，并对于经济的稳定和成功转型至关重要，包括：

在员工层面，提升员工创造长效价值的技能；

在社区层面，企业运营获得社会许可和支持至关重要；

在政府层面，将政府作为企业成功转型的关键合作方；

在供应链层面，供应商和客户对企业运营至关重要；

在投资者层面，是提供资金、助力企业成功转型的关键推动方。

公正转型助力打造世界一流企业

尽管宏观环境存在高度不确定性，但不论从国家的期望，还是中国企业的动力来看，中国企业走向国际、争取成为世界一流企业的脚步是坚定的。

从中国政府选取的28家创建世界一流示范企业来看，他们不仅具有强大的企业综合实力，同时也展现了广泛的社会影响力和显著的全球竞争力。而公正转型将从这三个维度出发，助力更多企业打造为世界一流企业。

首先，在增强企业的综合实力方面，公正转型不仅可以吸引和留住人才，促进关键技术进步和创新，还可带来更多的融资机会。我给大家分享一个近期的案例：就在2023年8月，中国邮政储蓄银行按照《G20转型金融框架》在山西成功发放了全国首笔公正转型贷款，贷款金额为1亿元，贷款中的部分资金将在公司低碳转型发展中用于提升员工专业技能和就业能力，从而实现公正转型i。国际社会目前也已有多个国家设立公正转型基金。

其次，在提高社会影响力方面，公正转型不仅提高了企业在社会中的积极影响，还帮助企业建立了更强的品牌忠诚度和社会信任。

最后，在提升全球竞争力方面，公正转型使企业能够更好地适应各种市场和文化，更容易吸引全球合作伙伴和资源，从而形成独特的竞争优势。

如何通过公正转型实现价值重塑？

在追求公正转型的道路上，如何确保企业价值的重塑并成功地适应这一变革呢？以下四个关键视角，或许可以给企业董事会和高级管理层提供一些指导：

一是保持必要的转型速度：一方面，企业在快速变革过程中，公正转型需要我们谨慎决策，以防止行动的草率和潜在的管理失误；另一方面，为把握机遇，企业也必须保持敏捷且果断，这也依赖于董事会的有力支持和监督。

二是注重提升社会与商业价值：企业需紧密关注政治和社会趋势，例如：监测和管理利益相关方对企业决策的反对或抵触的风险，预判气候转型可能给价值链带来的影响、机遇和不平等，从中构建企业的竞争优势，加强公司的商业和社会价值。

三是注重社会可持续性：企业需强化对财务、生产、人力、社会和自然五类资本的认知，其中社会与人力资本的可持续性包括支持社区发展项目、为员工提供持续教育机会等，是创造长效价值、推进公平转型的核心。

四是拥有外向型视角：公正转型要求企业、行业、区域和政府共享一致的目标，企业应从内向型视角转为外向型视角，例如通过参加行业论坛、与利益相关方对话、倡导政策变革等方式，与各方建立合作。

作为可持续发展与气候变化服务的领航者，德勤深知企业的每一个决策都与更大的社会和环境影响相互关联。

德勤持续与气候治理倡议（Climate Governance Initiative）和世界经济论坛（World Economic Forum）开展紧密合作，共同研究企业董事会和高级管理层如何应对气候转型。为此，我们先后发布了一系列指南，涵盖公正转型、脱碳、气候行动、气候利益相关方等多个主题，致力于引导实现真正的可持续发展。

德勤希望与全球及中国伙伴携手，共同创造一个更加公正、绿色和繁荣的未来。