

中共十三大报告起草过程述实 Relating the Facts About the Process of Drafting the 13th Congress Report

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FN 094 – Wu Wei on the Process of Writing the 13th Congress Report

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1987 年赵紫阳在中南海紫光阁与中央政改办全体人员合影

1987 年 10 月举行的中国共产党第十三次全国代表大会，在中共历史上以改革开放的大会而著称。赵紫阳在会上代表中共中央所作的报告，以社会主义初级阶段立论，提出了党在这一历史

时期所必须坚持的基本路线，透彻地阐明了改革开放的总方针、总政策，特别是根据当时的情况和可能，向全党提出了政治体制改革的方案和设想，后来被誉为中共历史上“最好的报告”。1989年后，邓小平曾经说，十三大报告，“一个字也不要动”。现将这个报告的起草过程简要梳理。

确立报告的主旨：以社会主义初级阶段作为立论的根据

中共十三大报告的起草工作，是在十三大召开的一年之前，在胡耀邦的主持下开始的。1987年1月中旬，胡耀邦被迫辞去了中央总书记的职务，赵紫阳被推到了代理中央总书记的位置上。在“反自由化”声浪即将达到顶点的时候，主持起草十三大报告的任务，也就落到了赵紫阳的肩上。

中共十三大是“反自由化”的大会，还是改革开放的大会？十三大的报告是以“反自由化”为基调，还是以改革开放为基调？在当时的政治气氛下，一时间，似乎成了一个问题。

赵紫阳在代理总书记，接手主持十三大报告起草工作之初，并没有对报告起草组人事做大的调整，而是决定，续用胡耀邦组织的报告起草组成员。1月24日，赵紫阳召集报告起草组谈话，决定起草组仍然由胡耀邦的大秘书郑必坚负责。

2月28日、29日两天上午，赵紫阳找中央政改办、十三大报告起草组、七届人大政府工作报告起草组三个方面的负责人鲍彤、郑必坚、袁木等人一起座谈十三大报告起草问题。在这次会上，赵紫阳对报告的起草谈了这样几点看法

一是十三大要讲社会主义初级阶段。赵紫阳说，过去取消新民主主义阶段，是不对的；社会主义改造搞得太快了。我们不必翻过去的老账。但社会主义初级阶段，有点像新民主主义，而新民主主义与孙中山的民生主义差不多：平均地权，节制资本。取消新民主主义阶段，经济工作

中发生“左”就是从这儿开始的。第三世界国家凡是搞社会主义，没有一个搞好的。

二是要承认私营经济在社会主义初级阶段的作用。赵紫阳认为，社会主义初级阶段就会有私营，有剥削，剥削就是剥削，有消极作用，干脆承认了好。私营可以通过调节限制其消极作用。只要公有制占优势，比如70%，私营就只有好处没有坏处。公有制也可以多种多样，国营可以搞股份。西方讲国家握有25%的股份就可以控制住经营。戈尔巴乔夫讲，列宁所有制理论被简单化了，到底怎样简单化了，要研究。

三是经济改革要实现“国家调控市场，市场引导企业”。赵紫阳说，初级阶段有一个计划与市场的关系问题，归根到底是一个物资体制问题、投资体制问题。有一个提法说，“国家调控市场，市场引导企业”，可以用。

四是社会主义高级阶段也要有改革。赵紫阳强调，社会主义初级阶段更要改革，但不要给人一种印象，好像高级阶段就不要改革，不要发展商品经济。高级阶段也不能搞单一所有制。

这次会以后，赵紫阳开始对十三大报告起草组的人员进行加强和部分调整。3月18日上午，赵紫阳主持十三大筹备领导小组会议，听取了起草组对报告大纲的汇报。会上，赵紫阳谈了他对报告起草工作的意见。他说，报告起草有三个难点，第一个是初级阶段，有些问题必须回答，不然一阵风刮来没有个边，要么另一阵风又回到原地。为什么搞个体私营，为什么大的经济单位划小，归根到底，条件不具备。所有制是多种的，经营方式也是多种的。我们第一是社会主义，第二是初级阶段，这样，就要既克服左，又克服右。总之，社会主义要消灭剥削，为什么还要允许私人经济，中国特色的社会主义和初级阶段理论要解决这个问题。第二个难点是要讲清计划与市场的关系。要讲得通，又要绝大多数人能接受，这个问题分歧很大。第三个难点是党风与社会风气。这三点都是大家十分关心的问题，应该有突破和科学的回答。现在就全党的接受程度看，最难的是政治体制改革。一是传统习惯观点的影响，二是“反自由化”中有错误的理解。这一部分要下功夫写，变成一个能为党代会接受的提纲。

就在这次会议上，已被确定兼任十三大报告起草组主要负责人的中央政改办负责人鲍彤也发表了他对报告起草的意见。他说：“我认为，十三大报告要以社会主义初级阶段作为立论的根据。提出初级阶段，全党容易接受。因为这个词已经在党中央的文件中出现过两三次了，但是没有展开。现在的问题，不是重提这几个字，而是应该作为论证党的政策和路线的出发点。要说清楚，我们是处在一个什么样的阶段上。从这个阶段出发，我们在政治上、经济上、社会政策上，应该实行什么，不应该实行什么；为什么必须这样做，而不能那样做。只有把这个问题说清楚了，我们才能够在总体上为改革开放找到立论的基础，或者说，为党奠定新的理论基础。人家可以说，你这个东西不符合马克思，那个东西不符合斯大林，但这能够符合我国的社会主义初级阶段。必须这样做、不能那样做的根据就在这里，解释我们政策路线之所以正确，以及判断其他不同意见之所以错误，根据就在这个地方。”

散会以后，赵紫阳留下了鲍彤，对他说：“你就把刚才你说的那些话，以我的名义写一个报告，给小平同志。”3月21日，这篇题为《关于草拟十三大报告大纲的设想》的报告以赵紫阳的名义报送给邓小平。报告的文字如下：

小平同志：

十三大报告正在草拟大纲。3月18日，我邀集一波、尚昆、万里、乔木、启立同志座谈。大家都认为，这个文件，关系重大，一定要写好，要把三中全会以来我们建设有中国特色的社会主义的路线写清楚，写出分量来。

初步考虑，报告主要写七个部分。一、讲三中全会以来，包括十二大以来，我国出现了哪些历史性的变化。二、讲三中全会以来的路线，是从我国国情出发的马克思主义的路线。着重指出我国正处在社会主义的初级阶段，这是我们所以必须采取现在这样的方针政策而不能采取别的方针政策的基本根据。三、由此而来的经济建设的发展战略。四、由此而来的发展社会主义商品经济的任务，和我国经济体制改革的方向。五、由此而来的建设社会主义民主政治的任务，和我国政治体制改革的原则。六、由此而来的加强和改善党的领导的任务，包括执政党的领导体制、党内民主和对党的领导人的监督、党的干部、党的风气。七、由此而来的在理论和思想

指导上避免“左”右两种倾向的必要性，着重阐明三中全会以来路线的两个基本点是坚持四项基本原则和坚持改革开放搞活，指出在新的实践中必须进行创造性的理论探索。

全篇拟以社会主义初级阶段作为立论的根据。这里所说的“社会主义初级阶段”，不是一般地泛指无产阶级取得政权以后的初级阶段，而是特指由中国的历史条件和社会条件所决定的、必须经历而不能逾越的初级阶段。中国进入社会主义，不是脱胎于资本主义，而是脱胎于半殖民地半封建社会，由此产生了生产力、生产关系、上层建筑的一系列特点。中国又是一个发展中的大国，不仅与发达国家不同，而且与其它（他）许多发展中国家不同。这就决定了中国的社会主义建设不能照搬其它（他）国家的模式，必须从自己的国情出发，走自己的路。确认中国处于社会主义初级阶段，一是明确指出我们是社会主义，不能倒回去搞资本主义，全盘西化是害国害民的；二是明确指出我们是初级阶段的社会主义，只能循序渐进，不能急于求成，也不能“急于求纯”，必须允许以公有制为主体的多种经济成份（分）长期存在，必须允许以按劳分配为主体的多种分配原则长期存在，必须致力于发展社会主义商品经济，促进社会主义统一市场的形成和发育，正确处理计划调节和市场调节的关系。同时，进行政治体制改革，建设社会主义民主政治，也必须在我们党的领导下有秩序地逐步地开展。看来，以社会主义的初级阶段立论，有可能把必须避免“左”右两种倾向这个大问题的性质和根据说清楚，也有可能把我们改革的性质和根据说清楚。如能这样，对统一党内外认识很有好处，对国外理解我们政策的长期性稳定性也很有好处。

“初级阶段”这个提法，在党的文件中已三次出现（历史问题决议、十二大报告、精神文明决议），但都没有发挥。如您同意，报告的起草工作就准备循着这个思路加以展开，预计5月初可拿出一个粗线条的稿子来，推敲到7月，再在北戴河提请中央审议。

当否，请指示！

赵紫阳

1987年3月21日

3月25日，邓小平在赵紫阳的报告上批示：“这个设计好。”

既然邓小平认为“这个设计好”，既然赵紫阳也主张十三大要为党在现阶段的改革开放政策找到充分的理论依据，那么，十三大报告“以社会主义初级阶段立论”，就顺理成章了。

邓小平对报告提出意见

在报告的起草过程中，为了“立”好这个“论”，赵紫阳多次和报告起草组交换意见，谈他对报告起草，特别是对写好“社会主义初级阶段”论的看法。4月6日，赵紫阳找十三大报告起草组座谈，先问了工作进度，然后又谈了几点他的意见。他说，应当从根本上说清楚到底什么是资本主义和社会主义。社会主义的本质特征只有两条：公有制和按劳分配。其他都是非阶级性的，整个社会主义时期都要用。如果只从初级阶段来说，可能给人一种印象，到了以后的阶段，我们有些政策就不实行了。在谈到社会主义本质特征时，起草组中从国家计委来的桂世镛补充说，还有计划经济。紫阳说，计划经济是不是与社会主义有必然联系，与资本主义就截然对立？列宁当时搞计划经济，是否与战争环境有关？从我国实际出发看，我们过去一是把计划理想化了，二是脱离了实际。我们这样的大国，基本上是小生产，交通不便，信息不灵，搞理想的计划经济行不行？再说，资本主义也要搞计划嘛。赵紫阳说，要研究经济现象、经济范畴哪些姓社，哪些姓资，哪些既不姓社又不姓资。光讲社会主义初级阶段也不行，有些问题还讲不通，究竟什么是社会主义？什么是资本主义？这些恐怕都要好好研究。

4月28日，赵紫阳向邓小平汇报反自由化中遇到的问题和加强改革开放的宣传工作时，邓小平说，赞成“两个基本点”的说法。去年的事情不应该影响改革开放。暂时收一下是必要的，但改革要坚持，要加快。邓还交代说，十三大报告的稿子很重要，有个东西就先拿来，我们也出出主意。

5月中旬，起草组拿出了十三大报告的第一稿，首先送交赵紫阳审阅。赵紫阳看了以后，认为总的结构还可以，对于阐述初级阶段理论部分比较满意，认为有新观点；而对党的部分不满意，但认为不是写作的问题；对于经济改革部分也不满意，认为没有讲清楚。

赵紫阳对起草组负责人说，发展战略中，对科技讲得不够。对于经济体制改革，他强调，要把改革的方向说清楚。他对起草组负责人说，谈改革要从生产力与生产关系入手，凡是有助于在现阶段发展生产力的都要用，所有经济政策措施等就看是否有利于发展生产力。讲商品经济，离不开商品经济的货币关系。因此，市场作用是覆盖全社会的。一方面，不能把市场的作用理想化，要有计划调节；另一方面，计划的作用也不能理想化，要在符合市场的情况下面起作用，然后再谈模式。即国家调控市场，市场引导企业。

赵紫阳说，不要再争论计划和市场谁主谁辅了，二者都是覆盖全社会的，是一体的、重叠的，不是板块式的。前两天讨论房维中的稿子，其中讲到哪些是市场调节，哪些是计划调节，安志文不同意这种板块说，我也反对这种讲板块。如果一定要讲，那是三块，纯计划的、纯市场的、市场、计划共同作用的。第三块在不断扩大，另外两块缩小。这第三块就是有计划的商品经济，既受计划影响，也受市场影响，二者作用都会发挥得更好。计划要建立在市场等价交换的基础上。

赵紫阳在看过十三大报告初稿以后，给邓小平写了一封信，说明了报告的起草情况，同时送上了十三大报告的初稿。邓小平看了报告初稿后，5月27日上午请赵紫阳到他家中谈了一次话。

在谈到十三大报告稿时，邓小平先是从总体上评价这个稿子说，写得太粗了，太不活泼、不动人，语言多了，反而说不清楚。关于报告的内容，邓小平说，我对内容没多少意见。要说有些意见，是对政治体制改革这部分。我们不照搬三权分立，你们也没有写要三权分立；但是是不是也搬了一点？主要问题是要使行政机构能够有效地工作，不能过多干扰行政机构的工作。决定了就办，这是我们的优势，这个优势不能丢。不能放弃专政，不能迁就要求民主化的情绪。

邓小平说，我们要搞一个什么样的体制？要搞一个增强行政效能的体制，机构要精简。我过去讲过三条，仍然是必要的。民主还是个手段，讲民主必须要和法制联系起来讲，把法制搞起来，才能有稳定的社会环境。我们的行政机构应该很有效能。这个报告语言沉闷，包括初级阶段部分。要使人能从报告中看出中国还要继续改革，这个报告就成功了。

最后，邓小平强调，左和右，仍应以克服左为主，因为左的积习很深，很难改。至于右的问题，一发现就去解决就是了。经常妨碍我们的是左，反左纠左应该是我们的主要精神。

在了解了邓小平和中央五人小组关于报告第一稿的意见之后，报告起草小组负责人召集中央政改办人员研究如何贯彻邓小平的意见，抹去十三大报告稿第五部分中的“三权分立”的“痕迹”。

中央政改办这边主要是讨论修改报告的第五、六部分，即政治体制改革和党的建设部分。同时也对报告的理论部分、经济体制改革部分提出了不少修改意见。陈小鲁在讨论中提出，报告中讲到社会主义初级阶段时，也应该概括出一条党在社会主义初级阶段的基本路线。他说，“毛主席讲基本路线要年年讲，月月讲，天天讲，当然了他是讲阶级斗争。但是我们也应该有，党在社会主义初级阶段也要有个基本路线。我主张在报告上一定要写。”起草小组负责人接受了这个意见，把党在社会主义初级阶段的基本路线概括为“一个中心，两个基本点”，明确地写进了报告。报告对基本路线的完整概括是：“领导和团结全国各族人民，以经济建设为中心，坚持四项基本原则，坚持改革开放，自力更生，艰苦创业，为把我国建设成为富强、民主、文明的社会主义现代化国家而奋斗。”赵紫阳后来回忆说，“邓小平看了非常赞赏，多次说‘一个中心，两个基本点’讲得好。”

中央五人小组几次讨论报告

5月29日，中央五人小组举行会议，第一次讨论了十三大报告的初稿。在讨论中，万里认为，这个报告写得好，很重要。他还对三中全会总路线做了一个总结表述，就是“在中国共产党领导下，团结全国各族人民，建设有中国特色的社会主义，总方针是改革开放，思想路线是解放思想、实事求是。”胡启立也认为写得好，尤其是二、五部分写得好。薄一波则讲了一段历史，说，稿子是平心静气的分析了问题。1954年以来，我们党逐渐的左了起来，要求过急。

会上，赵紫阳认为，改革问题的立论有两点：一个是初级阶段，一个是在技术革命的条件下，怎么样加快发展。他还说，第七部分，结尾部分要把小平最近的讲话写进去。写马克思主义，要解决僵化的问题，讲科学社会主义，把附加给社会主义的非本质的东西去掉。他强调，要破

除僵化，破除教条主义，不能脱离实际，要理论和实际相结合。社会主义究竟应该怎样做才能比资本主义更有吸引力？要查一查老祖宗怎么讲，去掉那些附加的，来一个思想大解放，破除一些框框。

6月初，报告起草组讨论多次之后确定，修改后的大纲是，第一部分讲十三大是改革的大会，从十二大到十三大就是搞改革；第二部分的题目定为社会主义初级阶段与党的基本路线，从初级阶段引申出改革开放；第三部分讨论经济发展，解决五个主要矛盾，即产业结构转变、技术发展、国际市场、积累与消费、社会与人口资源等等，这都是要在发展战略中考虑的重大问题；第四部分，即经济体制改革部分，出发点即经济体制改革的立论根据就是白猫、黑猫理论，基本模式、基本理论就是商品经济；第五部分即政治体制改革部分完全由政改办设计；第六部分谈改革与开放条件下的共产党本身的建设；第七部分中则强调马克思主义的生命在于发展，要坚持就要发展，大量实际问题需要理论解决，左或右的根源主要是脱离实际，因此要面向实际。

到1987年6月底，报告第二稿报送给中央十三大筹备小组（中央五人小组加胡乔木）审阅。

7月2日上午，中央书记处举行会议，讨论省级班子的换届问题。会议开始之前，赵紫阳告诉起草小组的主要负责人，十三大报告稿他正在看第二遍，准备下周召开五人小组会议讨论一下，然后送中央政治局常委。赵紫阳并要求这位负责人下周找党中央十个部长开会，袁木找国务院十个部长开会，讨论一下报告的稿子。

赵紫阳还谈了他对报告稿子的意见。他说，总的看，有些进步。第七部分不错，赞成这些观点，要推敲一下是否站得住，做点修改。不是要磨去锋芒，而是要更加严密、鲜明。在经济体制改革部分，现在讲了四个问题，总模式，五个结论，还要加上对内开放、城乡联系、企业互相参股，企业组织结构合理化，打破割据、打碎条条块块等问题。企业组织合理化是自下而上的，但是要自上而下的促进它。参股不放在所有制里面讲，要突出一下，匈牙利对企业间参股评价极高，认为是中国的创造。还有中心城市和城市作用的问题，也得要讲一下。分配，现在与所有制放在一起讲得窄了，要把分配问题、消费基金问题做一个大问题提出来。从东欧国家

看，消费基金失控是很值得忧虑的问题，弄不好可能失控。这个问题一定要说。现在消费基金膨胀速度超过了效率增长与生产力的增长，要把这个问题写进去。再讲按劳分配、拉开档次，又不能贫富悬殊，讲保护合法权益，制裁非法收益。

7月7日上午，邓小平在家中会见了中央五人小组的成员：赵紫阳、杨尚昆、薄一波、万里、胡启立。除了讨论其他问题之外，邓小平还针对政治体制改革和十三大报告问题，专门讲了两段话。邓小平首先强调，中国封建主义的东西很多，过去李维汉专门对我讲，要把这个问题讲清楚。现在选拔干部究竟是任人唯亲，还是任人唯贤？选拔干部还是要搞民主选举，这个问题不是一次能解决的，但总要解决，逐渐解决，使有才能的人能够出来，不至因官僚层层压制而埋没了。要真正认清，中国的弊端在于封建主义、官僚主义。

谈到十三大，邓小平又说，十三大两个基本点不能丢，主要的障碍是左，政治体制要改革，旗帜要非常鲜明，既要坚持四项基本原则，又要坚持改革开放。总之就是坚持三中全会以来的路线，这对中国的形象，对于我们在国际上的形象影响极大。

7月8日下午，中央五人小组再一次讨论了十三大报告稿，赵紫阳、杨尚昆、薄一波、万里、胡启立等都在会上发表了意见。列席的人员中，杜润生、高扬也发了言。

赵紫阳主持了这次会议，他说，7月20日前，要改一稿出来，送中央常委、书记处。到北戴河以后，书记处要集中讨论两天，然后大改，再作较大范围的征求意见和讨论，争取8月间定稿。现在的第二部分主要是理论问题，第七部分是提法问题，是关键。第七部分要能体现出一个大趋势，理论发展要从多年来的框框中跳出来，不仅是中国，其他社会主义国家也正在这样。我们要认真思考问题，首先要跳出这个框框。

赵紫阳接着从东欧国家的情况谈到了经济改革和经济发展。他说，按道理，在社会主义制度下，经济应该是最活跃的。资本主义国家科技变生产力的周期，比我们快的多，看来经济发展不能光靠企业产值。有的国家越搞工业就越穷，罗马尼亚就是如此，没有效益。我们也有这个

问题，工业没有效益，要跳出这个框框，否则会出问题。如果出大的问题，要解决。像去年冬天一样，但不能因此不看到大趋势，实际上对于社会主义有再认识的问题。在保加利亚，日夫科夫说，现行经济体制在工业化方面有些优越性，到集约化就不行了。到了捷克和斯洛伐克就看得更清楚，这套体制在捷克就不行，在斯洛伐克就行。社会主义国家的改革都遇到消费与生产的关系问题，这在改革中要讲透。改革前，消费压的很紧，改革中就出来问题了，公平与效率、消费与生产的问题，社会主义国家都遇到了。这些问题在理论上怎么写，要研究，我们过去的认识不一定正确。经济建设与经济改革这两部分都要写好。

在发言中，赵紫阳强调，计划调节与市场调节都是手段，这是一层意思，需要跳出框框，看到它们都是手段。另一层意思是在改革中怎样运用这些手段，处理好这两者间的关系。商品在社会主义条件下不仅仅是外壳，不仅仅是计算手段。过去有个框框，在战时经济、根据地的供给制等特殊条件下，被附加上去许多东西，都被当成了社会主义，计划经济被等同于社会主义，一讲社会主义就不能搞商品经济。我们要提出有计划的商品经济。经济体制改革的基本模式，应该是通过市场达到计划，当然现在还要保留一些直接计划，因为一时还做不到通过市场来达到计划。杜润生插话说，小康、温饱等等，都是广义的，不仅是生活水平。赵紫阳接着说，工业化就是工业产值超过了农业产值吗？这样分析问题不行，工业化要看在什么水平上的工业化，我们的农业产值水平太低，超过农业产值就是工业化了？在杜润生的发言讲到了农业规模经营时，赵紫阳说，要有相当长的过渡时期，中国要一边讲发展规模经营，一边讲发展服务型产业。

赵紫阳强调，计委要好好研究一下科技革命，苏联东欧把改革与科技连在一起说。我们现在这个稿子，科技部分太空泛，资本主义为什么科技进步快，社会主义为什么科技进步这么慢，这个问题很难回答，但是要回答。过去讲资本主义的是垂死的，现在看资本主义发展和科技的力量，还很强大。老是读资本论、共产党宣言，回答不了这个问题。他还说，生物工程是个重大问题，也许将来一个人一分地就能吃饱，反正将来要靠科技就是了。杜润生还讲了城乡结构问题，他认为包产到户的优越性，与其说是责任制不如说是农业人口自由流动问题，粮食价格要逐步接近国际水平。光讲产业结构，不讲城乡结构不行。要研究人均收入 800 美元的时候，是个什么样的城乡结构，因为城乡结构是个大问题。赵紫阳认为，专门讲一段中国的农村很重要。小平对金日成说，中国经济要出问题，就是农业出问题，这是中国的国情。十三大以前，农村问题要专门谈一次，在北戴河可以谈一下。

关于政治体制改革，赵紫阳说，政治体制改革部分，一定要写好。现在有两个问题，一个是缺乏行动感，到底怎么搞；二是要注意统一思想，现在对政治体制改革有各种说法，要写清楚，为什么要这样搞，不能那样搞。现在的写法，可能各方面都不那么满意。上次的稿子有新意，但是有三权分立的影子，你们改了。赵紫阳认为，不搞三权分立，但民主问题不能回避，要回答社会主义民主究竟怎么搞。小平同志讲了两大问题，一个是封建主义，一个是官僚主义，使我们不能很快现代化。现在我们是社会主义初级阶段，解决问题不能那么快，但也正因是初级阶段，才需要解决这些问题。实际上我们的政治体制确实有个现代化的问题。我们的问题，一个是封建传统影响，一个是对社会主义的理解有问题。基层一些单位中，黑暗的问题很多，许多问题要解决，一定要讲人民监督、公民权利保障，选举，这些都要解决。毛主席在井冈山还讲连队民主，毛主席是用了民主主义四个字的。过去虽然有些方法很落后，但是是民主的，比如搁豆豆搞选举，现在一个人一到单位就受到压抑，有人身依附关系，得罪不得，领导在大家没意见，一调走大家就意见纷纷。我们现在搞民主，同时又搞法制。民主第一位的是保障人民权利，第二位是约束人民依法来行使权利。到底怎么克服封建主义、官僚主义的问题，政治体制改革中都要有说法。杨尚昆插话说，要有实实在在的措施。

对于报告修改稿中党的建设部分，赵紫阳说，有了些分析，好。现在要集中写以权谋私的问题，看起来是写严一点好，到底怎么写，要解决。总的讲，在改革开放中，党、党员都要经受一次考验，相当一批人经不起考验。这个问题是提到我们面前来了，不能因为出了问题就不改革，改革就是考验，党从总体上经受得起考验，也会有相当一批人经受不起。我们要执行纪律、实行监督，准备有一批党员要离开党的队伍，党内要严格，党与政府都要严格。要说明，有人会经不起考验，也会有人经得起考验。要吸收一部分经得起考验的人入党。要立规矩，也要有政策，出了党也还有工作做。要从严治党，清除腐化分子，不是通过运动而是通过纪律、教育、监督，同时吸收一批优秀分子入党。这种清除与吸收要作为各级组织的经常性工作，把腐化分子清除出去，有多少清除多少，这是长期的事情。

报告进入征求意见阶段

1987年8月15日下午，中共中央在人民大会堂召开在京中央委员、中顾委委员、党中央和国家机关各部长会议，由中央政治局委员、书记处书记胡启立，中央政改办和十三大报告起草组负责人鲍彤向与会人员介绍了十三大报告起草和政治体制改革研讨的大体情况。这次会议是一个标志。由此开始，十三大报告稿和政治体制改革总体方案稿，开始在有限范围内，向党内和社

会征求意见。8月中旬，中央书记处讨论了十三大报告第三稿，决定将报告印发各省、市、自治区党委常委，要求各省、市、自治区党委常委进行讨论，并按照讨论的意见修改出一个稿子，附上意见报中央。很快，中共中央办公厅发出10号文件，传达了中央书记处这一决定。

在这次书记处会上，赵紫阳又提出，要在全党范围内找100个人，坐下来修改这个文件。经过中央办公厅、十三大报告起草组协商后，最终确定了110人的参会人员名单。

8月15日，时任中央政改办日常工作负责人的**陈一谘**召集政改办人员开会，传达了这个“百人座谈会”各讨论组的划分和人员安排。第一组为党群政法部门，由鲍彤、周杰和中宣部部长王忍之任召集人，十三大报告起草组和中央政改办陈进玉、吴稼祥、陈群林、黄海、吴伟等参加工作；第二组是政府各部门组，由国务院副秘书长、十三大报告起草组负责人袁木、中央农村政策研究室主任杜润生和国家经委副主任朱基任召集人，十三大报告起草组王梦奎、戴园晨、何家诚、魏礼群等参加工作；第三组是新闻界，由十三大报告起草组负责人、胡耀邦前秘书郑必坚、新华社社长穆青和人民日报社社长钱李仁任召集人，十三大报告起草组和政改办贾春峰、郑洪庆、陈小鲁、吴国光、王珏等参加工作；第四组是地方组，由十三大报告起草组负责人桂世镛和两位地方领导任召集人，十三大报告起草组和政改办李元、张伟等参加工作。会议于8月20日开始，地方来京参会人员18日报到，会期大约7天。陈一谘说，9月10日前，我们要根据会议讨论情况对文件进行修改并报紫阳。9月20日前后，中央政治局将开会讨论这个稿子。10月15日前后开七中全会，接着开十三大。

从8月20日开始，我和报告起草组、政改办的几位同事作为工作人员，参加了“百人座谈会”第一组的讨论。我们的工作，主要是听发言、做记录。会议由起草小组负责人主持，他首先传达了8月15日下午，胡启立在中央委员、中顾委委员、党中央和国家机关部长会议上的讲话。然后讨论开始。在其后的几天里，几十位参会人员陆续发言，对十三大报告提出了看法和修改意见。其中讲得比较多，而又提出了比较有价值的修改意见的，有中联部部长朱良、劳动人事部部长赵东宛、中央党校副校长韩树英、最高法院院长任建新、中国人民大学教授高放、中央统战部部长阎明复等。在这几天的会上，绝大多数与会人员的发言都认为，从总体上看报告写得不错。发言中谈到最多的，就是政治体制改革部分。从总体上，大家对政治体制改革部分都给予了充分的肯定，没有人直截了当地反对或是提出基本否定意见，但在一些具体提法、表述

或是具体措施上，有各种不同的表达。我们这些工作人员对本小组这些发言做了梳理，最后综合讨论中的各种意见，修改、整理出一个稿子，会后报送给了起草组。

与“百人座谈会”进行的同时，中央政改办其他人员分为七个小组，分别在北京和分赴全国部分省、市，听取地方大员和已经选出的十三大代表们对十三大报告和政治体制改革方案的意见。其中一个小组参加中顾委的座谈会，听取意见，成员包括陈福今、赵丰田、顾云昌和王绍贤；另外六个小组到地方，听取部分省、市党委的意见。记得当时的分工是周大力和沈荣华到北京市委；应松年和迟福林去广东；梅兴保与严书翰赴上海；牛铁航和张占斌到辽宁；徐冲与王春生去天津。这七个小组的任务，就是听取各方意见，客观反映情况、修改文件。报告起草组和中央政改办负责人特别强调，下去的同志要十分注意谦虚谨慎，在正式会议上只带耳朵、不带嘴巴，既不代表组织发表意见，也不代表个人发表意见，特别是不能透露邓小平、赵紫阳或其他中央领导是什么意见，不能透露研讨过程中的情况，以保证征集上来的意见的客观性。

9月8日，中央政改办和十三大报告组，搜集整理了这一个月所征集到的意见，向中央书记处报送了《关于十三大报告（征求意见稿）讨论情况和进一步修改设想的报告》。报告说：“从八月中旬到八月底，在中央三个委员会成员、全体十三大代表、中央和地方党、政、军、群各方面党内负责同志约五千人的范围内，认真讨论了十三大报告《征求意见稿》。主持讨论的各地、各单位党委，均已报来关于讨论情况的报告和修改本。现将讨论中提出的主要意见，以及我们经过研究后的进一步修改设想，综合报告如下”。报告从9个方面归纳了各方面提出的修改意见并提出了修改设想。9日，赵紫阳阅后在三处重要问题上提出了修改意见，并在报告上批示：“原则上可行。个别地方有批注。我所听到的，较大的是地方上搞党委工作的，对党政分开有较大的顾虑和误解。触动多年来的习惯势力，或既得利益，看来难度不小，此点要充分估计。原则当然要坚持，但写法上要认真斟酌。党的工作和政治工作的作用，从事党的工作和政治思想工作的干部的重要作用，都要充分肯定，从积极方面讲，不要使这些人有灰溜溜的感觉。另外，论述的大好经济形势，如何同人们的目前的感受（如市场供应）吻合起来，也值得注意。”

9月14日下午，中央书记处再次开会，讨论了十三大报告的修改。会上，赵紫阳提出几个很重要的问题。他说，经济改革在搞活时，也要讲监督、检查。现在的问题，是国营大企业、大团

体带头不执行国家规定，抢购、囤积、抬价、积压，从而引起市场不必要的波动。因此，改革开放中应该有一整套监督工作，要建立规章、加快立法、加强执法。

对这次报告征求意见的情况，赵紫阳说，理论界觉得还不够劲，做党务工作的觉得不行，太过了。现在据我听见的，最大的反映，是对党政分开，情况比预想的要严重。看来党政不分的习惯势力相当大。更严重的，有人给党提意见，说是有人反党。相当多的省委书记反对党政分开，有人直接说，不如不分，有人说改革改革最后拿党来开刀。党政分开，是要党更好地发挥作用。50年代后一直在强化党委制，形成一种很严重的习惯势力，也涉及既得权力、利益的再分配问题。看来难度最大的是党政分开，我们的弊端相当严重。工作要通过党组织做，党自己不通怎么办？从小平1980年的“8·18”讲话到这次政治体制改革研讨，证明党政不分开，改革就无法进行。党什么都在第一线，自己上去了怎么监督，自己监督自己？党处的位置机动一点，站的高一点，就超脱一点，客观一点，处在什么位置看问题，就是什么角度，现在一有意见就是对党有意见，分开就是为了使党更好地发挥领导作用。党委习惯于批条子，让他管政策，他就觉得两手空空，党委抓惯了，行政也很难。薄一波插话说，贾桂站惯了。赵紫阳说，对这个问题，我们原则上要坚定，写法上要使人尽可能接受，少产生误解。要讲清楚，只有减少干预，才能加强自己，要下这个决心，站得高一点，看得远一点。写的时候还要注意，要使大家的想法和中央尽可能一致，使下面能够接受。现在来看，我们的舆论准备还不够。要针对一些弊端讲清道理。十三大后，要注意抓好政治体制改革的宣传，看来舆论方面要做大量工作。

讨论中，田纪云有一段讲改革的话很有道理，他说，我们是十亿人口的大国，改革很复杂，不要想一蹴而就，不出问题也不可能，也不可能马上就能立竿见影。想光受益，不受害，是办不到的。改革不可能马上使所有人普遍受益，而是有人受益，有人不受益，有人也可能要损益。要强调党员应该正确对待，要强调保证国家长期受益。

杨尚昆认为，关于地方上的党政分开，要写几条规定性的话。不要让人感觉地方党委没事干。胡启立建议明确写党政分开为党政职能分开。余秋里表示同意撤销党组，认为人民解放军总政治部党委也可以撤销。薄一波说，向小平同志汇报过，要在报告中加强对小平作用的论述，小平同意加强，但是说不要过分，还是要强调三中全会以来的集体作用。薄一波说，要加一个艰

苦奋斗的意思。不要说反僵化是长期的任务，改成“一定时期”更好。另外，说“从人治转向法治”，这样提是否有利？

时间进入 1987 年下半年以后，有关政治体制改革的研讨工作已经进入尾声的征求意见阶段。研讨中遇到的问题大都已经基本确定下来。赵紫阳和中央研讨小组认为，党政分开、党内民主等重大问题，都需要从党做起，从中央做起。许多事情，大方向已定，不一定非要等到十三大通过以后再开始做，在条件已经基本具备的情况下，应该从现在就做起。党的十三大即将召开，新老交替已经势在必行。按照政治体制改革研讨中形成的方案，新的一届中央高层领导机构的结构和运行方式与十二届中央相比，将作出重大调整。赵紫阳本人是中央政治体制改革研讨小组的负责人，代理中央总书记，又是已经明确的下一届中央总书记，他有条件，有责任，也有必要从现在就对中央高层的运行方式逐步进行必要的调整，以为新一届中央班子打下一个尽可能好的基础。

“党的领导是政治领导”的主张，是赵紫阳所主张和积极倡导的。1987 年初胡耀邦被迫辞职，赵主持中央工作以后，他按照自己对党的领导的理解，首先在中央高层的工作方式上，进行了多方面的调整。过去相当一个时期，理论、文化中的一些重要问题，甚至一些影片、剧目能否上演都要中央高层审查拍板，一些重要司法案件也要由中央讨论定案。赵紫阳担任代理总书记后，这种状况开始改变。1987 年夏天的北戴河会议期间，放映电影《芙蓉镇》，请赵紫阳来看。看完电影以后，一位书记处书记问赵紫阳：“这个电影可以公演吗？”赵紫阳回答说：“我们是来看电影的，不是来审查电影的，以后中央不审查电影。”还有一次，湖南学生跟驻军发生冲突，军人开枪打死了一个学生。结果，官司一直打到中央政治局常委会上，军队代表、高检、高法的人都来了。常委开会，大家汇报完情况以后，政法委书记请示赵紫阳：“这个案子判还是不判？怎么判？”赵明确表示，中央要求依法办案，但不审查案件。“判不判，怎么判，由你们政法部门依法办事，我们这里不讨论。党中央对你们的要求，就是要你们依法办事。”赵紫阳这样说，就表明了一种态度，中央要求公检法依法办事，独立办案，中央不干预具体司法案件。如果这种做法坚持下去，形成制度，那么慢慢的，司法独立原则就会在中国确立起来，中国就会成为一个法治国家。

在这一段时间里，政治环境非常宽松。至少在中央常委和中央书记处的层次上，没有审查制

度，不去管具体事务，不对具体问题发表意见。当时，赵紫阳所注重的一个重要问题，就是共产党要转变执政方式，或者说共产党要有新的领导方法。而这种转变，要从中央开始。党的领导是政治领导，大政方针的领导，这样就把很多具体问题都甩开了。中国要搞民主政治，必须以共产党的执政方式转变为前提，不然的话，不仅其他方面的改革无法深入，而且有可能慢慢使执政党丧失执政基础。

改革开放的大会

1987年9月30日，中共中央政治局举行会议，讨论并原则通过了十三大报告第四稿，并决定将这个稿子提交给即将召开的十二届七中全会。邓小平看了报告的稿子后说，报告看了，没意见，写得好。

10月14日，中共第十二届中央委员会第七次全体会议举行预备会议，为期5天，主要日程是分组讨论十三大报告稿和政治体制改革总体设想两个文件。预备会议的分组为中委7个组，中顾委10个组，中纪委6个组。负责起草这两个文件的十三大报告起草组和中央政改办的部分人员作为会议工作人员参加了会议。

会议用三天时间，分组讨论十三大报告稿。报告稿的讨论过程比较热烈，发言积极踊跃。与会的几乎所有中委、候补中委、中顾委委员、中纪委委员对报告从总体上都是肯定的，认为写得好。特别是对社会主义初级阶段理论和党的基本路线部分，得到了几乎一致的好评。三天时间，报告稿共修改158处，其中修改最多的，是农业方面。政治体制改革部分，主要是加入了紫阳在七中全会上讲话的一段；党的建设部分，加入了加强思想政治工作问题，修改了对整党的评价，差额选举的范围和比例有所缩小。

会议从18日下午开始，分组讨论政治体制改革总体设想。讨论总体设想的气氛让人能感觉到与讨论报告稿时有明显不同。大家严肃冷静，气氛凝重，比讨论报告稿时要明显谨慎许多。讨论总体设想总共只有一天时间。但会后根据中委们在讨论中提出的意见，总体设想共修改了25处，主要有，在开始部分加讲一段政改的意义；近期目标，加一句逐步完善的意思；党政分开的原则部分有个别修改；撤销党组问题上，提出公、检、法可暂时保留一段时间；党的建设方面，十三大实行常任制条件还不具备，可分步实行，代表人数问题可以不讲；人事制度改革方

面，退休制度改革方面有修改；社会主义民主部分的标题，改成“社会主义民主的若干制度”，并加入人大工作监督的内容；允许组织新党的口子不能开，删除；政治体制改革原则部分，建议增加正确处理人民内部矛盾、党作表率、管住干部、强调纪律等几条。

10月25日，中国共产党第十三次全国代表大会在北京人民大会堂开幕。邓小平主持了开幕式，赵紫阳做了题为《沿着有中国特色的社会主义道路前进》的报告，报告的第五部分，集中论述了政治体制改革。11月1日，大会批准了赵紫阳的报告，并评价说：“赵紫阳同志代表十二届中央委员会所作的报告是党和人民集体智慧的结晶。报告坚持毛泽东同志倡导的实事求是的思想路线，把马克思主义基本原理同中国建设和改革的具体实际紧密结合起来，论证了我国社会仍处于社会主义的初级阶段。这个正确的论断，对于防止和纠正‘左’的和右的干扰，把建设有中国特色的社会主义的伟大事业不断推向前进，具有重大的深远的历史意义。”

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DeepL Translation

Relating the Facts About the Process of Drafting the 13th Congress Report

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Zhao Ziyang took a group photo with all the staff of the Central Political Reform Office in Ziguang Pavilion, Zhongnanhai in 1987

The 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, held in October 1987, is known as the reform and opening up conference in the history of the Communist Party of China. The report made by Zhao Ziyang on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China at the meeting, based on the primary stage of socialism, put forward the basic line that the party must adhere to in this historical period, and thoroughly clarified the general principles and policies of reform and opening up, especially the

basis The situation and possibility at that time put forward plans and ideas for political system reform to the whole party, which was later hailed as the " best report " in the history of the CCP . After 1989 , Deng Xiaoping once said that in the report of the Thirteenth National Congress, "Don't move a word." The drafting process of this report is now briefly sorted out.

Establish the main theme of the report: take the primary stage of socialism as the basis for the argument

The drafting of the report of the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China started under the auspices of Hu Yaobang a year before the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. 1987 January mid-month, the Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang was forced to resign from the post, Zhao pushed to the position of general secretary of the central agent. When the " anti-liberalization " wave was about to reach its peak, the task of presiding over the drafting of the 13th National Congress report fell on Zhao Ziyang's shoulders.

Is the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China an " anti-liberalization " conference or a reform and opening up conference? The report of the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China is based on " anti-liberalization " or reform and opening up? In the political atmosphere at the time, it seemed that it became a problem for a while.

Zhao Ziyang did not make major adjustments to the report drafting team when he acted as General Secretary and took over the drafting work of the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. Instead, he **decided to continue to use the report drafting team organized by Hu Yaobang.** 1 Yue 24- day report of the drafting group convened Zhao Ziyang conversation, the group decided to draft remains the responsibility of the secretary Hu Yaobang large Zheng Bijian.

2 Yue 28 May 29 , two days morning, Zhao Ziyang find Central Office political reform, Thirteenth report of the drafting group, the Seventh National People's Congress government work report of the drafting group responsible for three aspects of Bao Tong, Zheng Bijian, Yuan Mu, who together Discuss the drafting of the 13th National Congress report. At this meeting, Zhao Ziyang made some comments on the drafting of the report.

One is that the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China **will talk about the primary stage of socialism** . Zhao Ziyang said that it was wrong to cancel the new democratic stage in the past; **the socialist transformation went too fast.** We don't have to turn over the old accounts. But the initial stage of socialism is a bit like new democracy, and new democracy is similar to Sun Yat-sen's people's livelihood:

equal land rights and control of capital. The abolition of the New Democracy stage and the occurrence of "Left" in economic work started here. None of the third world countries do socialism well.

The **second is to recognize the role of the private economy in the primary stage of socialism.** Zhao Ziyang believes that there will be private ownership and exploitation in the initial stage of socialism. Exploitation is exploitation, and it has a negative effect, so simply admit it. The private sector can limit its negative effects through regulation. As long as public ownership dominant, such as 70 % without the benefit of private only bad place. Public ownership can also be diverse, and state-owned enterprises can engage in shares. In the West, a country holding 25 % of the shares can control its operations. Gorbachev said that Lenin's theory of ownership has been simplified, and how to simplify it needs to be studied.

The **third is economic reform to achieve "the state regulates the market and the market guides enterprises .** " Zhao Ziyang said that in the initial stage, there is a problem of the relationship between the plan and the market, which in the final analysis is a problem of the material system and the investment system. There is a formulation that says, "The state regulates the market and the market guides enterprises " , which can be used.

Fourth, there must be reforms in the advanced stage of socialism. Zhao Ziyang emphasized that reforms should be even more important in the primary stage of socialism, but don't give people an impression, as if reforms should not be made in the advanced stages, and the commodity economy should not be developed. At the advanced stage, single ownership cannot be implemented.

After this meeting, Zhao Ziyang began to strengthen and partially adjust the staff of the 13th National Congress report drafting team. On March 18 morning, Zhao Ziyang presided Thirteenth Preparatory Leading Group meeting to hear a report on the outline of the report of the drafting group. At the meeting, Zhao Ziyang discussed his opinions on the drafting of the report. He said that there are three difficulties in drafting the report. The first one is the preliminary stage. Some questions must be answered, otherwise a gust of wind will come without a side, or another gust will return to the original place. Why do we engage in self-employment and why large economic units are divided into smaller ones? In the final analysis, the conditions are not met. There are multiple ownership systems, and various business methods. Our first is socialism, and the second is the primary stage. In this way, we must overcome both the left and the right. In short, socialism to eliminate exploitation, why should we allow private by the economy, and the primary stage of socialism theory with Chinese characteristics to solve this problem. The second difficulty is to clarify the relationship between the plan and the market. To make sense, but also to be acceptable to the majority of people, this issue is very divided. The third difficulty is the party style and social atmosphere.

These three points are all issues of great concern to everyone, and there should be breakthroughs and scientific answers. Looking at the acceptance of the whole party, the most difficult thing is the reform of the political system. First, the impact of the traditional habits of view, the second is the wrong understanding of "anti-liberalization." This part needs to be written with great effort to become an outline acceptable to the party congress.

At this meeting, Bao Tong, the head of the Central Political Reform Office, who has been identified as the main person in charge of the report drafting group of the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, also expressed his opinions on the drafting of the report. He said: " I think, Thirteenth report to social primary stage of doctrine as the basis for the argument put forward an early stage, the Party acceptable because the word has appeared two or three times in the file of the Party Central Committee, but it did not begin. The question now is not to mention these words again, but as the starting point for demonstrating the party' s policy and line. To make it clear, we are at what stage. From this stage, we are politically , Economic and social policies, what should be implemented and what should not be implemented; why must this be done, but not that. Only by clarifying this issue can we find a basis for reform and opening up in general, or Say, to lay a new theoretical foundation for the party. People can say that this thing of you does not conform to Marx and that thing does not conform to Stalin, but this can conform to the primary stage of socialism in our country . The basis for this must and cannot be done is here. This is the basis for explaining why our policy line is correct and judging other dissenting opinions wrong. "

After the meeting, Zhao Ziyang left Bao Tong and said to him: " Just write a report in my name to Comrade Xiaoping. " On March 21 , the article was entitled "About The report on drafting the outline of the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China was submitted to Deng Xiaoping in the name of Zhao Ziyang. The text of the report is as follows:

Comrade Xiaoping:

The 13th National Congress report is an outline draft. On March 18, I invited Comrades Yibo, Shangkun, Wan Li, Qiaomu and Qili to a forum. Everyone believes that this document is of great importance and must be written well. It is necessary to clearly write down our line of building socialism with Chinese characteristics since the Third Plenary Session of the Central Committee , and write through the components.

According to preliminary consideration, the report mainly consists of **seven parts**. 1. Talk about the

historical changes that have occurred in our country since the Third Plenary Session, including the 12th National Congress. 2. Talk about the line since the Third Plenary Session is a Marxist line based on our national conditions. Emphasize that our country is in the primary stage of socialism. This is the fundamental basis for us to adopt the current principles and policies instead of other policies. 3. From this comes the development strategy of economic construction. 4. From this comes the task of developing a socialist commodity economy, and the direction of our economic system reform. 5. From this comes task of building socialist democracy and the principles of our political structural reform. 6. From this comes the task of strengthening and improving the party's leadership, including the ruling party leadership system, inner-party democracy and supervision of party leaders, party cadres, and party work-style. 7. From this come the **need to avoid the " Left " and the right** in theoretical and ideological guidance, emphatically clarified that the two basic points of the line since the Third Plenary Session are adherence to the four basic principles and adherence to reform and opening up, and pointing out that creative theoretical exploration must be carried out in new practice.

The whole article will be based on the initial stage of socialism. Here the " primary stage of socialism " is not China entered socialism, not born out of capitalism, but born out of the semi-colonial and semi-feudal society, resulting productivity, production relations and the superstructure of a series of features. China is also a large developing country, not only different from developed countries, but also from many other developing countries. This determines that China's socialist construction cannot copy the models of other countries, and must proceed from its own national conditions and follow its own path. To confirm that China is in the primary stage of socialism, one is to clearly point out that we are socialism and we cannot go back to capitalism, and that total Westernization is harmful to the country and the people; the other is to clearly point out that we are in the primary stage of socialism, and we can only proceed step by step. You must be eager for success, and you must not " rush for purity." We must allow the long-term existence of multiple economic components (subsidiaries) with **public ownership as the main body, and must allow the long-term existence of multiple distribution principles with distribution according to work as the main body** . We must devote ourselves to the development of society. **Socialist commodity economy** promotes the formation and development of a socialist unified market, and correctly handles the relationship between planned adjustment and market adjustment. At the same time, **the reform of the political system and the building of socialist democracy must also be carried out in an orderly and gradual manner under the leadership of our party**. It seems that, based on the initial stage of socialism, it is possible to clarify the big issue of the need to avoid the "Left" and right trends, and it is also possible to clarify the nature and basis of our reform. If we can do this, it will be good for unifying the internal and external

understanding of the party and for foreign countries to understand the long-term stability of our policies.

The term " primary stage " has appeared three times in party documents (resolutions on historical issues, report on the 12th National Congress, and resolutions on spiritual civilization), but it has not been used. **If you agree**, the drafting of the report to be ready to follow this idea and is scheduled for coming up with a **rough outline of the manuscript by early May, the scrutiny until July, and then Central' s consideration in Beidaihe.**

If no, please indicate!

Zhao Ziyang

Marcy 21, 1987

On March 25 , Deng Xiaoping instructions on Zhao's report: "This is good design."

Since Deng Xiaoping said that "the good design," since Zhao Ziyang also advocated the Thirteenth to find sufficient theoretical basis for the party's reform and opening up policy at this stage, then, Thirteenth Report " to the primary stage of socialism argument " was easily turned into a document.

Deng Xiaoping comments on the report

In the process of drafting the report, in order to " establish " this " theory," , Zhao Ziyang repeatedly exchanged views with the report drafting team and talked about his views on the drafting of the report, especially the " primary stage of socialism " theory. On April 6 , Zhao Ziyang met with the report drafting team of the 13th Congress. He first asked about the work progress, and then talked about some of his opinions. He said that it should be fundamentally clear what capitalism and socialism are. There are only two essential characteristics of socialism: public ownership and distribution according to work. The others are non-class in nature and will be used throughout the socialist period. If it is only from the initial stage, it may give people an impression that some of our policies will not be implemented at a later stage. When talking about the essential characteristics of socialism, Gui Shiyong from the State Planning Commission in the drafting group added that there is also a planned economy. Ziyang said: Is the planned economy necessarily linked to socialism and diametrically opposed to capitalism? Lenin's planned economy at that time was related to the war environment? From the perspective of our country' s reality, we used to idealize the plan and divorce it from reality. A large country like ours is basically small production,

inconvenient transportation, and information is not available. Can it be an ideal planned economy? Besides, capitalism has to plan. Zhao Ziyang said that it is necessary to study economic phenomena and economic categories which have the name of socialist, which name is capitalist, and which have neither the name of socialist or capitalist. It is not enough to talk about the primary stage of socialism. Some questions are still unclear. What is socialism? What is capitalism? I'm afraid all these must be studied carefully.

On April 28, Zhao Ziyang reporting issues encountered in the anti-liberalization and strengthening of Deng Xiaoping's reform and opening publicity, Deng Xiaoping said he was in favor of "two basic points" argument. Last year, things should not affect the change reform and opening up. It is necessary to temporarily close, but the reform must be persisted and accelerated. Deng also explained that the manuscript of the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China report is very important.

In mid-May, the drafting team produced the first draft of the report of the 13th National Congress, which was first sent to Zhao Ziyang for review. After reading it, Zhao Ziyang thought that the overall structure was okay, he was satisfied with the theoretical part of the initial stage, and thought that he had new views; he was dissatisfied with the part of the party, but thought it was not a matter of writing; he was not satisfied with the part of economic reform. Think it didn't make it clear.

Zhao Ziyang told the person in charge of the drafting team that in the development strategy, science and technology were not enough. Regarding the reform of the economic system, he emphasized that the direction of the reform should be clearly stated. He said to the person in charge of the drafting group, start to talk about reform from the productive forces and production relations, who is at this stage contribute to the development of productive forces should use all measures of economic policy to see whether it helps the development of productive forces. Speaking of commodity economy, it is inseparable from the currency relationship of commodity economy. Therefore, the role of the market covers the whole society. On the one hand, the role of the market cannot be idealized, and there must be planned adjustment; on the other hand, the role of the plan cannot be idealized, and it must work in a situation that conforms to the market, and then talk about the model. That is, the state regulates the market and the market guides enterprises.

Zhao Ziyang said, stop arguing about who is in charge of planning and the market, and both of them cover the whole society. They are integrated, overlapping, and not sectoral. Two days ago, I discussed Fang Weizhong's manuscript, which talked about market regulation and which was planned regulation. An Zhiwen disagrees with this kind of discussion, and I also oppose this kind of discussion. Such as fruit will talk about, that's three, pure plan, pure market, market, plan joint action. The third block is expanding, and

the other two are shrinking. This third piece is the planned commodity economy, which is affected by both the plan and the market, and both will play better roles. The plan should be based on market equivalent exchange.

After reading the first draft of the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, Zhao Ziyang wrote a letter to Deng Xiaoping explaining the drafting of the report and at the same time sent the first draft of the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. After Deng Xiaoping saw the first draft report, on the morning of May 27 he invited Zhao Ziyang to his home to talk about it.

When talking about the draft report, **Deng Xiaoping** first **commented** on the draft as a whole, saying that the writing was too rough, too inactive, and immobile, with too much language, but it was not clear. Regarding the content of the report, Deng Xiaoping said, I don't have much opinion on the content. I want to say something about the reform of the political system. We do not copy the separation of powers, and you did not write about the separation of powers; but have you moved a little too far? The main problem is to enable administrative agencies to work effectively and not to interfere too much with the work of administrative agencies. It is our advantage, and this advantage cannot be lost. The dictatorship cannot be given up, and the **sentiments that demand democratization cannot be accommodated.**

Deng Xiaoping said, what kind of system are we going to build? To build a system to enhance administrative efficiency, the organization should be streamlined. I have talked about three things in the past and they are still necessary. Democracy is still a means. When it comes to democracy, it must be connected with the legal system, and the legal system can be established in order to have a stable social environment. Our administrative agency should be very effective. The language of this report is dull, including the preliminary stage part. To enable people to see from the report that China will continue to reform, this report will be successful.

Finally, Deng Xiaoping emphasized that on the left and the right, we should still focus on overcoming the left, because the accumulated habits of the left are very deep and difficult to change. As for the right issue, just solve it as soon as you find it. It is the left that often hinders us, and fighting against the left and correcting the left should be our main spirit.

In the understanding of Deng Xiaoping and the central five-member team comments on the first draft of the report, the report of the drafting team leader to convene the Central Office political reform have studied how to implement Deng Xiaoping's advice, erase the fifty-third part of the report is issued " three separation of powers " of " traces " .

The Central Political Reform Office is mainly discussing and revising the fifth and sixth parts of the report, namely, political system reform and party building. At the same time, many amendments were made to the theoretical part and economic system reform part of the report. During the discussion, **Chen Xiaolu** pointed out that when the report talks about the primary stage of socialism, it should also outline a basic line of the party in the primary stage of socialism. He said, " Chairman Mao has to talk about the basic line every year, month by month, and every day. Of course he is talking about class struggle. But we should also have it. The party should have a basic line in the primary stage of socialism. I advocate It must be written in the report. " The person in charge of the drafting group accepted this opinion and summarized the party's basic line in the primary stage of socialism as " one center, two basic points " and clearly included it in the report. The report ' s complete summary of the basic line is: " Lead and unite the people of all ethnic groups in the country, focus on economic construction, adhere to the four basic principles, adhere to reform and opening up , be self-reliant, and work hard to build a prosperous, democratic, and civilized country. modern socialist country and struggle. " Zhao Ziyang later recalled, " Deng looked very much appreciated, repeatedly saying ' one center and two basic points ' put it well. "

The central five-member group discussed several reports

On May 29, the Central Five-member Group held a meeting to discuss the first draft of the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. During the discussion, Wan Li believed that this report is well written and very important. He also made a summary statement on the general line of the Third Plenary Session, which is "Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, to unite the people of all ethnic groups across the country to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. The general policy is reform and opening up, and the ideological line is to emancipate the mind and seek truth from facts." Hu Qili also believes that well written, especially in the second and fifth parts write well. Bo Yibo talked about a piece of history, saying that the manuscript analyzed the problem calmly. Since 1954, our party has gradually moved to the left and demanded too hastily.

At the meeting, Zhao Ziyang believed that there were two points in the argument for reform: one is the initial stage, and the other is how to speed up development under the conditions of technological revolution. He also said that the seventh part, the last part, should include Xiaoping's recent speech. When writing Marxism, it is necessary to solve rigid problems, talk about scientific socialism, and remove the

non-essential things attached to socialism. He emphasized that it is necessary to break away from rigidity and dogmatism, not to be divorced from reality, and to combine theory with practice. What should socialism do to be more attractive than capitalism? We need to find out what our ancestors said, get rid of those extras, to liberate the mind, and get rid of some restrictions.

At the beginning of June, the report drafting group decided after several discussions. The revised outline is that the first part is that **the 13th National Congress is a reform conference**, and from the 12th to the 13th National Congress is a reform; the second part is **about socialism**. The **elementary stage and the party's basic line are derived from the initial stage of reform and opening up**; the third part discusses economic development and resolves five main contradictions, namely industrial structure transformation, technological development, international markets, accumulation and consumption, social and population resources, etc. These are all major issues to be considered in the development strategy; the fourth part, the economic system reform part, the starting point is that the economic system reform is based on the white cat and black cat theories, and the basic model and basic theory is the commodity economy; fifth part is that the **political reform political reform do entirely by design**; the sixth part is on the construction of the Communist Party itself under the conditions of reform and opening up; in part 7 stressed that the development of Marxism in life, we must adhere to the development of a large number of practical problems It needs to be solved theoretically. The root cause of left or right is mainly divorced from reality, so it must be facing reality.

By the end of June 1987, the second draft of the report was submitted to the preparatory group for the 13th National Congress of the Central Committee (the central five-member group adding Hu Qiaomu) for review.

On the morning of July 2, the Secretariat of the Central Committee held a meeting to discuss the issue of the replacement of provincial teams. Before the meeting began, Zhao Ziyang told the main person in charge of the drafting group that he was reading the draft report of the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China for the second time, and planned to hold a five-member group meeting next week to discuss it, and then send it to the Politburo Standing Committee [??]. Zhao Ziyang also asked the person in charge to meet with ten ministers of the Party Central Committee next week, and Yuan Mu meet with ten ministers of the State Council to discuss the draft of the report.

Zhao Ziyang also talked about his opinions on the report draft. He said that in general, there is some progress. The seventh part is good. I agree with these views. We need to consider whether it is tenable and make some changes. It is not to grind the edge, but to be more precise and distinct. In the part of

economic system reform, I now talk about four issues, the general model, and five conclusions. We also need to add internal opening up, urban-rural linkages, mutual equity participation by enterprises, rationalization of corporate organizational structures, breaking of separatism, and fragmentation. problem. Enterprise organization rationalization is bottom-up, but it must be promoted from top to bottom. Participation is not included in the ownership system. It should be highlighted. Hungary has a very high evaluation of equity participation among enterprises and considers it a creation of China. There is also the issue of central cities and the role of cities, which must also be discussed . Distribution is now narrowed down with the ownership system, and the problem of distribution and consumption funds should be raised as a big issue. From the perspective of Eastern European countries, the loss of control of consumer funds is a very worrying issue. This question must be said. Now that the rate of expansion of consumer funds has exceeded the growth of efficiency and productivity, this issue must be included. Let' s talk about distribution according to work and leveling up, without the disparity between the rich and the poor, the protection of legitimate rights and interests, and sanctions on illegal gains.

On the morning of July 7, Deng Xiaoping met at his home with members of the central five people group: Zhao Ziyang, Yang Shangkun, Bo Yibo, Wan Li, Hu Qili. In addition to discussing other issues, Deng Xiaoping also **devoted two paragraphs to the reform of the political system and the report of the 13th National Congress.** Deng Xiaoping first emphasized that there are many things about Chinese feudalism. In the past, Li Weihuan specially talked to me, and he must make this problem clear. Is the selection of cadres now nepotism or meritocracy? **The selection of cadres still requires democratic elections.** This problem cannot be solved all at once, but **it must always be solved and solved gradually** so that talented people can come out and not be buried under the suppression of bureaucratic layers. We must truly understand that China's shortcomings are feudalism and bureaucracy.

Speaking of the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, Deng Xiaoping said that the two basic points of the 13th National Congress should not be lost. **The main obstacle is the left. The political system must be reformed and the banner must be very clear.** It is necessary to **adhere to the four basic principles and to adhere to reform and opening up.** In short, it is to adhere to the line since the Third Plenary Session, which has a great impact on China's image and our image in the world.

On the afternoon of July 8, the central five-member group once again discussed the draft report of the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. Zhao Ziyang, Yang Shangkun, Bo Yibo, Wan Li, Hu Qili and others all expressed their opinions at the meeting. Among those present, Du Runsheng and Gao Yang also spoke.

Zhao chaired the meeting, he said, before July 20, we have to change out of a draft, send it to the Central Standing Committee and the Secretariat. After arriving in **Beidaihe**, the Secretariat will focus on discussions for two days, then make major changes, and then conduct a larger range of opinions and discussions, and strive to finalize the draft in August . The second part now is mainly about theoretical issues, and the seventh part is about formulation issues, which is the key. The seventh part must be able to reflect a general trend, and theoretical development must jump out of the box over the years, not only in China, but also in other socialist countries. We have to think about the problem seriously, and we must first step out of this box.

Zhao Ziyang then talked about economic reform and economic development from the situation of Eastern European countries. He said that logically, under the socialist system, the economy should be the most active. The cycle of technological change in productivity in capitalist countries is much faster than ours. It seems that economic development cannot rely solely on the output value of enterprises. Some countries become poorer as they engage in industry, and Romania is like this, without benefit. We also have this problem. The industry is not profitable, so we have to jump out of this box, otherwise there will be problems. If there is a big problem, it must be solved. Like last winter, but because of this, we cannot fail to see the general trend. In fact, there is a problem of re-understanding socialism. In Bulgaria, Zhivkov said that the current economic system has some advantages in terms of industrialization, and it won' t work for intensification. When you arrive in the Czech Republic and Slovakia, you can see more clearly. This system will not work in the Czech Republic, but it will work in Slovakia. All reforms in socialist countries have encountered the problem of the relationship between consumption and production. This must be explained thoroughly in the reform. Before the reform, consumption pressure was very tight, and problems arose during the reform. The socialist countries encountered the problems of fairness and efficiency, consumption and production. How to write these questions in theory, we need to study, our past understanding may not be correct. Both parts of economic construction and economic reform must be well written.

In his speech, Zhao Ziyang emphasized that planning adjustment and market adjustment are both means. This is a layer of meaning. You need to jump out of the box and see that they are both means. The other meaning is how to use these methods in reforms to handle the relationship between the two. Commodities are not just shells under socialist conditions, but not merely means of calculation. There used to box in the wartime economy, according to the special conditions of the supply system, etc., is added up a lot of things that have been treated as a socialist, planned economy is equated with socialism, socialism will not be able to engage in a talk commodity economy. We want to propose a planned commodity economy. The basic

model of economic system reform should be to achieve the plan through the market. Of course, some direct plans should be retained now, because for a while it is impossible to achieve the plan through the market. Du Runsheng interrupted and said, well-off, food and clothing, etc., are all in a broad sense, not just the standard of living. Zhao Ziyang went on to say: Does industrialization mean that the value of industrial output exceeds the value of agricultural output? This analysis of the problem is not enough. Industrialization depends on the level of industrialization. Our agricultural output value is too low. If it exceeds agricultural output value, it means industrialization? When Du Runsheng's speech talked about large-scale agricultural operations, Zhao Ziyang said that there will be a fairly long transition period. China should talk about the development of large-scale operations while also talking about the development of service-oriented industries.

Zhao Ziyang emphasized that the Planning Commission should take a good look at the scientific and technological revolution. The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe said that reform and technology were linked together. In our current manuscript, the science and technology part is too big. Why is capitalism making rapid progress in science and technology? Why is socialism making progress so slowly? This question is difficult to answer, but it must be answered. In the past, those who talked about capitalism were dying, but now the power of capitalist development and technology is still very strong. Always reading Capital and the Communist Manifesto cannot answer this question. He also said that bioengineering is a major issue. Perhaps in the future, one person will be able to feed on one portion of the land. Anyway, it will rely on technology in the future. Du Runsheng also talked about the structural problems of urban and rural household responsibility system he considered the superior sex, not so much a responsibility as it is the free movement of agricultural population problem, food prices should gradually closer to international standards. Just talk about the industrial structure, not the urban and rural structure. When studying the per capita income of 800 US dollars, what kind of urban-rural structure is, because urban-rural structure is a big problem. Zhao Ziyang believes that it is very important to talk about China's rural areas. Xiaoping told Kim Il-sung that problems with China's economy are problems with agriculture. This is China's national conditions. Before the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, rural issues should be discussed once, and you can talk about it in Beidaihe.

Regarding the reform of the political system, Zhao Ziyang said that the part of the reform of the political system must be well written. There are two problems now. One is the lack of a sense of action and how to do it; the other is to pay attention to unifying thinking. Now there are various opinions on political system reform. It is necessary to write clearly why it is done this way and not that. The current writing method may not be so satisfactory in all aspects. The last manuscript had new ideas, but there was the shadow of

the separation of powers. You have changed it. Zhao Ziyang believes that there is no separation of powers, but the question of democracy cannot be evaded, and it is necessary to answer how socialist democracy is done. **Comrade Xiaoping talked about two major problems**, one is **feudalism** and the other is **bureaucracy**, which prevents us from modernizing quickly. We are now in the primary stage of socialism and problems cannot be solved so quickly, but it is precisely because it is the primary stage that we need to solve these problems. In fact, our **political system does have a modernization problem**. One of our problems is the influence of **feudal tradition**, and the other is the **problem of our understanding of socialism**. In some units at the grass-roots level, there are many dark problems. Many problems must be solved. People's supervision, protection of civil rights, and elections must all be solved. Chairman Mao also talked about company democracy in Jinggangshan, and Chairman Mao used the word democracy. In the past, some methods were very backward, but they were democratic. For example, when you put Doudou for elections, now a person is suppressed when he arrives at the work unit, and there are people who are attached to the work unit and cannot be offended. . We are now engaged in democracy and at the same time we are engaged in the legal system. The first thing in democracy is to protect the rights of the people, and the second thing is to restrict the people to exercise their rights in accordance with the law. How to overcome the problems of feudalism and bureaucracy must be explained in the reform of the political system. Yang Shangkun interrupted and said that there must be concrete measures.

Regarding the party building part in the revised report, Zhao Ziyang said that he has some analysis, good. Now we must focus on the issue of using power for personal gain. It seems that it is better to write it more strictly, but how to write it must be resolved. Generally speaking, in the course of reform and opening up, the party and party members have to withstand a test, and a considerable number of people cannot withstand the test. This question is mentioned before us. We cannot stop reforming because of problems. Reform is a test. The party as a whole can withstand the test, and there will be a considerable number of people who cannot afford it. We must exercise discipline and supervision, and prepare a group of party members to leave the party ranks. The party must be strict, and the party and the government must be strict. It should be noted that some people will not be able to withstand the test, and there will be others who can stand the test. We must recruit some people who can stand the test to join the party. There must be rules and policies, and there is still work to be done after the party is out. We must strictly govern the party and eliminate corrupt elements, not through sports but through discipline, education , and supervision, and at the same time recruit a group of outstanding elements into the party. This kind of removal and absorption should be the regular work of organizations at all levels. It is a long-term matter to remove the corrupt elements and remove them as much as possible.

The report enters the stage of soliciting opinions

On the afternoon of August 15, 1987, at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, members of the CPC Central Committee, Central Advisory Committee, party and state ministers heard **Hu Qili**, Politburo member and Secretary, along with responsible person of the Central Office of Political Reform and head of the drafting group of the political report of the 13th Congress, who **introduced the general situation of the 13th National Congress report drafting** and political system reform discussions to the participants. This meeting is a sign. From then on, the draft report of the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and the draft overall plan for political system reform began to solicit opinions from the party and society within a limited range. In mid- August , the Secretariat of the Central Committee discussed the third draft of the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, and decided to print the report to the standing committees of the provincial, municipal, and autonomous regional party committees. The standing committees of the provincial, municipal, and autonomous regional party committees were asked to discuss and amend a draft based on the opinions discussed. Attach comments to the central government. Soon, the General Office of the CPC Central Committee issued Document No. 10, conveying the decision of the Central Secretariat.

At this meeting of the Secretariat, Zhao Ziyang also proposed to find 100 people from the whole party to sit down and revise this document. After consultations between the General Office of the Central Committee and the report drafting group of the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, **a list of 110 participants was finally determined .**

On August 15 , when he was in charge of daily work for the center of political reform, Chen Yizi convened a consultation office staff meeting, conveyed the " Hundred forum " divide and staffing of the discussion groups . The first group is the political and legal departments of the party, the masses, and the political and legal departments. Bao Tong, Zhou Jie and the Minister of the Central Propaganda Department Wang Renzhi are the conveners. The 13th National Congress Report Drafting Group and the Central Political Reform Office Chen Jinyu, Wu Jiexiang, Chen Qunlin, Huang Hai, Wu Wei and others participated Work; The second group is the government departments, with Yuan Mu, deputy secretary general of the State Council, leader of the 13th National Congress report drafting group, Du Runsheng, director of the Central Rural Policy Research Office, and Zhu Ji , deputy director of the State Economic

Commission, as the conveners. The report drafting team Wang Mengkui, Dai Yuanchen, He Jiacheng, Wei Liqun, etc. participated in the work; the third group is the press, composed of the 13th National Congress report drafting team leader, former secretary of Hu Yaobang Zheng Bijian, Xinhua News Agency President Mu Qing and People's Daily President Qian Liren served as the convener, and the report drafting team of the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and the Political Reform Office Jia Chunfeng, Zheng Hongqing, Chen Xiaolu, Wu Guoguang, and Wang Jue participated in the work; the fourth group is a local group, composed of the 13th National Congress report drafting group leader Gui Shiyong and Liang A local leader served as the convener. The 13th National Congress Report Drafting Team and the Political Reform Office Li Yuan and Zhang Wei participated in the work. Meeting on August 20 onwards, local participants to Beijing 18 Daily News, duration of approximately 7 days. Chen said a consultation, 9 Yue 10 Recently, we have to modify the file and report Ziyang basis of the discussion meeting. Around September 20th , the Political Bureau of the Central Committee will meet to discuss this draft. **The Seventh Plenary Session of the Central Committee will be held around October 15th , followed by the 13th National Congress.**

From **August 20 onwards**, the political reform office of the drafting group and I, political reform, as do several of my colleagues staff, participated in the " hundred person forum " to discuss the first group. Our work is mainly listening to speeches and taking notes. The meeting was chaired by the head of the drafting group, he conveyed the first August 15 afternoon, Hu Qili speech at the Central Committee, the Central Advisory Committee, the CPC Central Committee and state organs of the Council of Ministers. Then the discussion began. In the next few days, dozens of participants continued to speak and put forward their views and amendments to the report of the 13th CPC National Congress. Among them, those who talked more and put forward more valuable amendments include Zhu Liang, Minister of the International Department of the Central Committee, Zhao Dongwan, Minister of the Ministry of Labor and Personnel, Han Shuying, Vice President of the Central Party School, Ren Jianxin, President of the Supreme Court, and Gao, a professor at Renmin University of China. Fang, Minister of the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee Yan Mingfu, etc. At the meetings of the past few days, most of the participants in the meeting believed that the report was written well on the whole. The most talked about in the speech was the part of political system reform. On the whole, everyone on the part of the political reforms have given full recognition, nobody bluntly local opposition or negative comments made basic, but in some specific references, statements or specific measures, there are a variety of different expression . Our staff sorted out the speeches of this group, and finally synthesized various opinions in the discussion, revised and sorted out a draft, and submitted it to the drafting group after the meeting.

At the same time as the " Hundred-member Symposium " , other personnel of the Central Political Reform Office were divided into seven groups, and they were in Beijing and sent to some provinces and cities across the country to listen to local officials and delegates from the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China who had already selected the Three major reports and opinions on the political system reform plan. One of the groups participated in the forum of the Central Advisory Committee to listen to opinions. Members included Chen Fujin, Zhao Fengtian, Gu Yunchang, and Wang Shaoxian; the other six groups went to localities to listen to the opinions of some provincial and municipal party committees. I remember that the division of labor was Zhou Dali and Shen Ronghua to the Beijing Municipal Committee; Ying Songnian and Chi Fulin to Guangdong; Mei Xingbao and Yan Shuhan to Shanghai; Niu Tichang and Zhang Zhanbin to Liaoning; Xu Chong and Wang Chunsheng to Tianjin. The task of these seven groups is to listen to the opinions of all parties, reflect the situation objectively, and modify documents. The report drafting team and the person in charge of the Central Political Reform Office particularly emphasized that the comrades who go down should be very humble and cautious. They should only wear ears and no mouths in formal meetings, and they do not express opinions on behalf of the organization or individuals, especially It is not possible to disclose the opinions of Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, or other central leaders, and cannot disclose the situation during the research process to ensure the objectivity of the opinions solicited.

September 8 , the Central Office political reform and Thirteenth report group, has collected the collection to the views of this month, the Central Committee report sent "on the Thirteenth Report (Draft) and further discussions Revised Scenario Report. The report said: " From mid-August to the end of August, among the members of the three central committees, all the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the central and local party, government, military, and group responsible comrades in the range of about 5,000 people. Discussed the "Draft for Soliciting Opinions" of the 13th National Congress. The party committees of all localities and units that presided over the discussion have reported reports and revisions on the discussion. Now we will discuss the main opinions raised in the discussion and further research after our research. Revise the assumption, and the comprehensive report is as follows " . The report summarized the amendments proposed by various parties from 9 aspects and proposed amendments. 9 days, after reading Zhao Ziyang proposed amendments on three important issues, and instructions on the report: " feasible in principle a. Do not place annotations I have heard, the larger is the local party committees to engage in work. Yes, there are greater worries and misunderstandings about the separation of party and government. It seems that it is not small to touch the habitual forces or vested interests for many years. This point should be fully estimated. Of course, the principles must be adhered to,

but the way of writing must be carefully considered. The party The role of political work and political work, as well as the important role of cadres engaged in party work and political and ideological work, must be fully affirmed. From a positive point of view, do not make these people feel bad. In addition, the discussion of the great economic situation, How to match people's current feelings (such as market supply) is also worth noting. "

On the afternoon of September 14 , the Secretariat of the Central Committee met again to discuss the revision of the report of the 13th National Congress. At the meeting, Zhao Ziyang raised several very important questions. He said that the economic reforms engaged in their lives, and also talk about supervision and inspection. The problem now is that large state-owned enterprises and large organizations take the lead in not implementing national regulations, snapping up purchases, hoarding, raising prices, and overstocking, causing unnecessary market fluctuations. Therefore, there should be a whole set of supervision work in the reform and opening up, to establish regulations, speed up legislation, and strengthen law enforcement.

Regarding the situation of soliciting opinions on this report, Zhao Ziyang said that the theoretical circle felt that it was not enough, and those who did party work felt it was too much. According to what I have heard, the biggest reaction is the separation of the party and government. The situation is worse than expected. It seems that the habitual influence of the party and government is quite strong. Even more serious, some people give opinions to the party, saying that someone is against the party. Quite a few provincial party committee secretaries oppose the separation of party and government. Some people directly say that it is better not to separate. Some people say that the reform and reform will ultimately use the party to attack. The separation of party and government is to make the party play its role better. Since the 1950s , the party committee system has been strengthened, forming a very serious habitual force, which also involves the redistribution of vested power and interests. It seems that the most difficult part is the separation of the party and government. Our shortcomings are quite serious. The work has to be done through the party organization, what if the party itself fails? **From Xiaoping 's " 8.18 " speech in 1980 to this political system reform seminar, it proved that reforms cannot be carried out without separating the party and government.** The party is on the front line of everything. How can we supervise ourselves when we go up? The position of the party is a little more mobile, stand a little higher, be a little more detached, be more objective, and look at the problem from where it is, from what angle. Now, if you have an opinion, you have an opinion on the party. The separation is to make the party better perform its leadership. effect. Party committees are accustomed to grant note, so that he was in possession government policy, he felt empty-handed, used to grasp the Party, administration is difficult. Bo Yibo interjected, Jia Gui was used to standing. Zhao Ziyang

said, on this issue, we must be firm in principle, and in terms of writing, we must make people accept it as much as possible and minimize misunderstandings. Make it clear that only by reducing intervention can you strengthen yourself. Make this determination, stand taller and see farther. When writing, also pay attention to make everyone's ideas consistent with the central government as much as possible, so that the following can accept it. Looking at it now, our public opinion is not prepared enough. It is necessary to clarify the truth about some drawbacks. After the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, we must pay attention to the propaganda of political system reform. It seems that a lot of work has to be done in public opinion.

During the discussion, Tian Jiyun said that reform was very reasonable. He said that we are a large country with a population of one billion. Reform is very complicated. Don't think about it overnight. It is impossible without problems, and it is impossible to achieve immediate results. It is impossible to think of benefiting and not being harmed. Reforms cannot immediately benefit everyone in general, but some will benefit, some will not benefit, and some may gain or lose. It is necessary to emphasize that party members should be treated correctly and to ensure the long-term benefits of the country.

Yang Shangkun believes that it is necessary to write a few prescriptive words about the separation of party and government in the local area. Don't make people feel that the local party committee has nothing to do. Hu Qili suggested that the separation of party and government should be clearly written as the separation of party and government functions. Yu Qiuli agreed to abolish the party group, believing that the party committee of the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army can also be revoked. **Bo Yibo said that he had reported to Comrade Xiaoping that he should strengthen the discussion of Xiaoping's role in the report. Xiaoping agreed to strengthen it, but he said that he should not overdo it** and emphasize the collective role since the Third Plenary Session. Bo Yibo said, to add a sense of hard work. Don't say that anti-ossification is a long-term task, it is better to change it to " a certain period of time " . In addition, is it beneficial to say " from the rule of man to the rule of law " ?

After entering the second half of 1987, the research work on the reform of the political system has entered the final stage of soliciting opinions. Most of the problems encountered in the discussion have been basically determined. Zhao Ziyang and the Central Research Group believe that major issues such as the separation of party and government and inner-party democracy need to start from the party and the central government. For many things, the general direction has been set. You don't have to wait until the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China is passed before you start doing things. When the conditions are basically met, you should start from now. The 13th National Congress of the Communist

Party of China is about to convene, and it is imperative to change the old one. According to party political system reform seminar formed in the case, a new structure and functioning central leading bodies of high-level compared with the 12th Central, we will make major adjustments. **Zhao Ziyang himself is the person in charge of the Central Political System Reform Seminar, acting as the General Secretary of the Central Committee, and the next General Secretary of the Central Committee who has already been made clear.** He has the conditions, has the responsibility, and it is necessary to start from now on the way the central leadership operates. Make necessary adjustments gradually in order to lay the best possible foundation for the new central leadership.

The proposition that " the leadership of the party is political leadership " is advocated and actively advocated by Zhao Ziyang. At the beginning of 1987, Hu Yaobang was forced to resign. After Zhao presided over the work of the central government, he first made various adjustments in the working methods of the central leadership in accordance with his understanding of the party' s leadership. Past a considerable period, theory, culture some important issues, and even some movies, plays can be staged in the central high-level review finalized, a number of important court cases should be discussed by the central finalized. After Zhao Ziyang became acting general secretary, this situation began to change. During the Beidaihe Conference in the summer of 1987, the movie "Furong Town" was screened and Zhao Ziyang was invited to watch it. After watching the film, one secretary Zhao Ziyang asked: " ? The premiere movie can do , " Zhao replied: " We came to see the movie, not to review the film, after the central government will not review the movie. " There Once, a student from Hunan clashed with the garrison. The soldier shot and killed a student. As a result, the lawsuit has been fought until the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, and military representatives, senior prosecutors, and senior law officials have all arrived. The Standing Committee held a meeting. After everyone reported the situation, the Secretary of the Political and Legal Committee asked Zhao Ziyang: " This case is still not judged? How? " Zhao made it clear that the central government requested that the case be handled in accordance with the law, but the case was not reviewed. " Whether or not to judge, how to judge, it is up to your political and legal department to handle the matter according to the law, we will not discuss it here. The requirement of the Party Central Committee is that you must act in accordance with the law. " Zhao Ziyang said in this way, showing an attitude. Handle affairs independently, and the central government does not interfere with specific judicial cases. If this practice persists and a system is formed, then slowly, the principle of judicial independence will be established in China, and China will become a country under the rule of law.

During this period of time, the political environment was very relaxed. **At least at the level of the Central**

Standing Committee and the Central Secretariat, there is no review system, no specific affairs, and no opinions on specific issues. At that time, Zhao Ziyang that has focused on an important issue, is the Communist Party to change governance, or the Communist Party have a new approach to leadership. And this transformation must start from the Center. The leadership of the party is political leadership, the leadership of major policies, so that many specific issues are thrown away. In order to engage in democratic politics in China, it must be based on the transformation of the Communist Party's mode of governance. Otherwise, not only will other reforms fail to be deepened, but the ruling party may gradually lose its ruling foundation.

Reform and Opening Conference

On September 30, 1987 the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau meeting, discussed and approved in principle the draft of the fourth report of the Thirteenth, and decided to submit the manuscript to the second session of seven of the forthcoming plenary session. After reading the manuscript of the report, Deng Xiaoping said that after reading the report, he had no comments and it was well written.

On October 14, the seventh plenary meeting of the 12th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China held a preparatory meeting for 5 days. The main agenda was group discussions on two documents, the draft report of the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and the overall plan for political reform. The preparatory meeting is divided into 7 groups from the Central Committee, 10 groups from the Central Advisory Committee, and 6 groups from the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection. Some personnel from the 13th National Congress Report Drafting Group and the Central Political Reform Office who were responsible for drafting these two documents attended the meeting as conference staff.

The **meeting took three days to discuss the draft report of the 13th National Congress** of the Communist Party of China in groups. The discussion process of the report draft was relatively enthusiastic, and the speeches were active. Almost all the Central Committee, alternate Central Committee, Central Advisory Committee, and Central Commission for Discipline Inspection who attended the meeting were generally positive about the report and thought it was well written. Especially for the basic line of socialist theory and the party's primary stage, we get a few almost unanimous praise. In three days, there were 158 revisions

in the report draft, of which the most revised was in agriculture. The part of political system reform mainly included a paragraph from Ziyang's speech at the Seventh Plenary Session of the Central Committee; the part of party building included the issue of strengthening ideological and political work, revised the evaluation of party consolidation, and reduced the scope and proportion of differential elections.

The meeting started on the afternoon of the 18th, and groups discussed the overall idea of political system reform. The atmosphere of discussing the overall idea is clearly different from when discussing the draft report. Everyone is serious and calm, and the atmosphere is dignified. They are obviously more cautious than when discussing the report draft. There is only one day to discuss the overall idea. However, after the meeting, based on the opinions put forward by the Central Committee during the discussion, a total of 25 amendments were made to the overall plan. The main ones are, adding a paragraph about the meaning of political reform at the beginning ; adding a sentence of gradual improvement for the short-term goals; separate party and government There are individual amendments to the principle part; on the issue of repealing the party group, it is proposed that the public, procuratorate, and law can be temporarily retained for a period of time; in terms of party building, the conditions for implementing the permanent system at the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China are not yet met, and it can be implemented step by step. The number of representatives can be omitted. ; In terms of personnel system reform, the retirement system reform has been revised; the title of the socialist democracy section has been changed to " Several Systems of Socialist Democracy " , and the content of supervision of the work of the National People's Congress has been added; the openings for organizing new parties cannot be opened or deleted; politics In the part of the principles of system reform, it is recommended to add several items such as correctly handling contradictions among the people, setting an example by the party, controlling cadres, and emphasizing discipline.

On October 25, the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China opened in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. Deng Xiaoping presided over the opening ceremony, **Zhao Ziyang report entitled "advance along the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics,"** the report, Part V of the report, focuses on the political system. **On November 1, the meeting endorsed the report of Zhao Ziyang,** and commented: " . Comrade Zhao Ziyang report represents the second session of the Central Committee made the collective wisdom of the Party and the people's ideological line of seeking truth from facts reported by Comrade Mao Zedong advocated, the basic principles of Marxism with the concrete practice closely integrated construction and reform of China, demonstrates **our society is still in the primary stage of socialism.** The correct assertion, to prevent and correct the ' left ' and right of interference, the building has the great cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics is continuously advancing, which has great and

far-reaching historical significance. "

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(Editor Xu Qingquan)