

New China's fiscal and economic policies

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Comrade Chen Yun[25] just talked about the organization of the Central Finance and Economic Committee[35]. This matter is urgent. The establishment of the Central Finance and Economic Command is no less urgent than military and other issues. We didn't understand it before. This time we went to Tianjin and talked with industry and local working comrades. Only then did we feel that this work was urgent. We have achieved great military victories and received a lot of things. Foreigners want to do business and transportation needs to be unified. Therefore, a high degree of financial and economic concentration is required.

In the past, our financial economy was decentralized. In the beginning, there were dozens of base areas, equal to dozens of countries. Each base area had its own taxes, banks, bills, industry and commerce. For example, Wutai Mountain and Taihang Mountain have been working independently for more than ten years. After Shijiazhuang was defeated, the two places met in business, but the tickets were not railway, and the goods flowed between each other were taxed. At that time, prices were raised here and prices were lowered there. Thousands of staff members were fighting with each other, and both parties were members of the Communist Party. This problem does not solve the complaints of the people. Pingjin and Northeast China are not doing business now because of the inconsistency of tax and ticket issues. Tianjin and Shanghai have telecommunications connections with foreign countries, but they have no connection with Shenyang and Shijiazhuang.

In terms of import and export, regions compete with each other. Shandong, North China, and Northeast China all do business with Hong Kong, but they compete with each other to buy western medicines and military equipment. The same is true for exports. Everyone wants to export, and they lower prices. There is also a fragmented state in the industry. For example, there are so many things that Shandong lacks, but the Tianjin factory can't sell them; another example is that Tianjin produces a lot of wires, but the Northeast lacks wires, and they are isolated from each other. To do well in production, many things must be unified, and many things can be unified, which requires a general commander's organization.

I originally wanted to wait for the establishment of a coalition government before establishing a unified financial and economic organization, but the actual situation is that it is needed immediately, and it is very difficult to wait. Even if we start from now, after the coalition government is established, it is still a question of whether it can do well. Now we are starting to work on reunification, and I am afraid that there will be too much reunification. China is a big place, and many things are local and need to be handled separately. If it is impossible or unnecessary to be unified. If

you just put it together, things will mess up. It can only be initially taken over by the central government as necessary and possible. If everything is managed by the central government, it will not work. We have multiple departments in management. For example, in the textile industry, there are more people in Song Ziwen's China Textile[36] company than any other department in our central government. In addition, there are hundreds of thousands of people in the private textile industry such as silk, wool and linen. There needs to be a department to manage. In terms of hardware, there are already a lot of existing iron and steel industries in Benxi, Anshan, Shijingshan, Taiyuan and other places. In addition, the arsenal in various places must be managed by a department. In terms of fuels, coal and oil are said to be large in Gansu, and there are also quite a few state-owned coal mines in various regions. In addition to other power fuels, there are many things that require a department to manage. In addition to finances, commerce trades at home and abroad, and the business is very large. The existing trading companies have heavy tasks, so there is a separate department for commerce. The central government has several more departments and more local governments. The provincial government has not only a construction department, but also an agriculture department, a commercial department, and so on. At present, the military period is largely a thing of the past, and construction has become a major issue for all parties and the central and local governments across the country. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a corresponding organization, and make it sound and strengthened so that the work can be more effective.

The policy issue is the unification of all parts of the country. First grasp the policy, and then manage some affairs. Most affairs are managed by the local government, and policies are determined by the central government. Chairman Mao Zedong proposed a policy in all directions, namely, balancing public and private, benefiting both labor and capital, mutual assistance between urban and rural areas, and internal and external exchanges. The general policy is this, but this alone is not enough. There is a lot of work to be done to implement this policy. I went to Tianjin once recently and found some problems. These issues have been discussed at some conferences, but I won't be able to talk about them again today.

When I was in Tianjin, I had contact with large factory directors and managers, and also talked with working cadres. Later, I also convened a meeting of dozens to more than 100 people. I found that the cadres are very committed to implementing the policy of balancing public and private interests and benefiting both labor and capital. Not enough; there are also problems in the industry (that is, capitalists), and there are still quite a few problems. For example, capitalists in Tianjin don't like people calling them "capitalists", and even I don't understand their feelings. The person in charge in Tianjin seldom has contact with the industry, and they do not understand each other.

The Tianjin industry has raised several questions:

First, they are not at ease with the Bureau of Trade and wonder if they can still do business with the Bureau of Trade. They think that the Trade Bureau is robbing them of business, which not only controls the raw materials, but also controls the city. They are afraid of control. Mr. Li Zhuchen[31] wants to go to Linqing, Shandong to sell salt, and ask us beforehand, OK? Our comrades at work said: "Good"! He went, but our trading company there saw that this man was here to do business and was

a capitalist, so as soon as the salt price fell, Li lost his money and came back with a big headache. He said that the villages now are different from before. You are organized there, and business is not easy to do. So he came to the conclusion: there are trading companies that cannot do business. Just after the liberation of Tangshan, the comrades in our trading company understood the situation. They signed a six-month contract with Qixin Cement Factory and an eight-month contract with Huaxin Spinning Factory. At first the capitalists were very happy, because they started trading immediately after liberation to solve the problem of slow inventory. But as soon as Tianjin was liberated, the prices of cement and yarn rose, and the capitalists felt that they suffered too much and were unhappy. On the one hand, we have not implemented the public-private policy; on the other hand, they are worried that we will steal their business.

Another issue is taxation. The cement from the Qixin factory was sold to us at a contract price of 4,000 yuan per ton, but the market price was 13 thousand. The government levied a tax, saying that the market price was 13 thousand, so the tax was levied at the price of 13 thousand. The same is true for Huaxin Yarn Mill, where the selling price is lower than the market price, but the tax collection is based on the market price. They are very worried about the tax issue. If this item is not done well, their enthusiasm cannot be mentioned.

The most important issue is labor relations. During my trip to Tianjin, I was still quite nervous. This was due to the spontaneous actions of the workers. It was better where there were our staff, because these people were Communist Party members who understood the policy of benefiting both labor and capital; where there were no staff. It's worse. The workers knew that the Communist Party was the workers' party, so they fell out: to raise wages, unemployed workers had to go to work, and they would not obey orders. Before the liberation, workers in small factories had always had a hard life. Except for eating in the factory, their wages were only more than 20 catties. Now they have to increase their wages, and some have increased it by four or five times. Some workers who have been unemployed for several years have to go to work. The workers in the factory learn Marxism, talk about surplus value and talk about exploitation. Capitalists cannot hear the three words "exploiter", and the more they hear, the more they become afraid. They couldn't figure it out. They didn't think it would cause unemployed workers to go to work and workers' demands for higher wages, but they didn't dare to say. As long as the workers' representatives come to them, they will be afraid. Workers ask the employers for their opinions, and they always say, do whatever you say. The capitalists agree with what the workers demand: Those who shouldn't go to work also go to work, and those who shouldn't be paid are also increased. The workers feel that the capitalists are easy to talk, and the trade unions also feel that the capitalists are easy to talk. In fact, the capitalists are not willing. This kind of non-resistance is a negative psychology and intends to collapse and end it anyway.

In addition to labor-management relations, there are two other issues: One is that Mr. Li Zhuchen said that when Chairman Mao talked about the economic structure of New China in "The Current Situation and Our Tasks", he only said: one is the national economy; the other is Cooperative economy; third is the small and medium capitalist economy. He said that Chairman Mao only mentioned small and medium capitalists here, not big capitalists. He felt that he was a big capitalist, so he did not have his share. Some comrades said to him: You are not considered old, you are also medium.

He said: Today is not big, tomorrow will be big. Therefore, worry about his development prospects.

The industry is very concerned about this issue. Another question is when and when will socialism be established? How to do it? They felt incomprehensible about these issues. They only saw the "balance between public and private interests, benefiting both labor and capital." They still felt that they could not understand the economic policies of New China. Before these problems are resolved, capitalists have no enthusiasm for production and dare not do business.

After Tianjin was liberated, no one paid attention to the industry for two or three months. Some comrades who worked in trade unions were unwilling to contact capitalists; some Communists were afraid to say that their position was unstable and deliberately avoided them, and capitalists were even more afraid. It just so happens that the capitalists are not at ease with the above problems, especially the larger capitalists. On one occasion, Xinhua News Agency answered the question of balancing public and private. It said that there are four restrictions on private capital, namely: price policy, tax policy, labor conditions and restrictions on the scope of activities, and said it should not be suffocated to death.

The capitalists saw and thought about the actual situation, and felt that it was even more terrible. They would probably not live without suffocation: tax policies such as Qixin and Huaxin were over-levied, and the price policy was probably like Linqing Trading Company lowering prices and Mr. The scope of activities is just like robbing business, working conditions are nothing more than excessive wages and so on. They believe that the Xinhua News Agency's reply published in the "Tianjin Daily" shows that this is the central policy. When I went, someone was already preparing to end the show, or the food was finished. They are preparing to escape, and they have already arranged the hidden property. For example, part of the funds of the East Asia Wool Weaving Factory has already fled to Hong Kong. It is impossible to ask them to put these hidden funds into production without letting them touch our bottom.

I go, they want to touch my bottom. They said that you represent the CPC Central Committee. I said, "Okay! I'm here to give you the bottom line. When a Communist Party member is working, he must first give him the bottom line, don't wait for him to touch it. He is worried that the factory production is not good, the workers are unemployed, and the society is unstable. Two or three months after the liberation of Tianjin, we not only did not eliminate the estrangement with them, but also deepened the estrangement. If we don't get this through, it's a big crisis. Mr. Li Zhuchen's salt sales, I said Linqing trade. The company's practice is not good. He wants to sell salt again to ensure that the price will not fall. The entire raw material market is shared. Some raw materials have to be imported. For example, the East Asia company wants Australian wool, but our trading company does not want to import it. If it really does not, Their factories had no choice but to not open. The raw material market must be allocated appropriately, but who will allocate it? I said that the capitalists can't distinguish, they always fight for confusion. But we can allocate it and never fight. Tianjin A private spinning mill buys more cotton than a trading company, and it can guarantee that it

will not be used up in a few months. I said, don't be happy, the village will be organized in the future, and you will not be able to collect it at all. The raw materials are still divided by everyone. As for taxation policies and the contract between Qixin and Huaxin, I said that the selling price is lower than the market price but the practice of collecting tax at the market price is not good, and I said that you can propose amendments! The next day Let the comrades of the trading company take the initiative to find them.

The tax is currently collected at the Kuomintang tax rate, and the collection is quite good. The income is more than 800 million yuan, the expenditure is only 400 million yuan, and the income exceeds the expenditure more than doubled. I asked them that they paid the Kuomintang in the past. The tax is not heavy, why is it heavy now? They said that the Kuomintang's tax can be paid more or less. The Kuomintang members are embezzled. If you give them some bribes, you can pay less. Your comrades don't embezzle, so you can pay less. No. I said that taxation can be changed. The Kuomintang tax is unreasonable. You can give your opinion. But the peasants have a heavy burden. They have to join the army, pay public food, pay for the people, and farm on their behalf. The people in the city only pay some money. To be worthy of the peasants, the burden should be heavier, but it should not be heavy enough to lose the cost. The loss is too heavy. Too heavy is not enough. It is still difficult. As for the workers who do not abide by the factory regulations, I said, you can redraw a factory regulation and ask the workers to see and let the government Approved, the government approved, and then acted in accordance with the articles of association. Now the company law does not exist because of the abolition of the "Six Laws". Some companies are afraid because they have some bureaucratic capital and dare not directly say that these shares also account for only percent. Tens to thirty. Because 20% of the bureaucratic capital of the Peking Water Company is taken over by us, it arouses their fear.

Kailuan Coal Mine owns 20% of the shares of Bank of Communications, and I am also a little scared. I said that you can draft a company law. Let's take a look. Before the central government is established, a provisional regulation will be issued for enforcement.

On the issue of labor and capital benefits. I said that some factories have increased their wages too much. This is not enough. We have to discuss with the workers and disclose the economy of the factory, which means that this is a loss. This is too demanding. Some requirements are inappropriate, such as the number of workers that capitalists must use, and so on. I want Tianjin to also draw up a temporary method for handling labor issues. The capitalists feel that this attitude is good, at least cooperative, and take care of their difficulties. Later, Tianjin workers held a congress, and I said the same. I said that the salary is too high. What to do if it is too high? Lower it, and you have to lower it yourself. If you don't lower it, what should I do? ! I am a member of the Communist Party. At present, I do not advocate increasing your wages, and some of them will be lowered. You must be unhappy. Regardless of whether you are happy or not, I have to talk about it, not enough friends. Otherwise, when the factory is closed, there is no way for you to find the labor union or the people's government. Some workers said that the labor union and the government are not afraid, and they can open cooperatives. But I have decades of experience in this area, so I can say no. From the Great Revolution to the Agrarian Revolution in Jiangxi, to the Liberation War in the Taihang Mountains, the workers started their own cooperatives, but didn't they close their doors? During the land reform, landlord industry and commerce were taken over, and they became cooperatives, but they still

couldn't do it well. As a result, the machines were dismantled and the productivity was destroyed. Therefore, workers and labor unions were later forbidden to accept the factory, and the factory was not allowed to hand over the factory to the workers. In short, high wages are not enough. In order to keep the workers unemployed, wages have to be lowered. It's better to have less food than you can eat, but you can eat half full, which is better than unemployment. What I said to the workers that day was broadcast to the whole city at the same time. The capitalists listened attentively. When I heard it, I thought it was the bottom line. If you had the bottom line, it was true.

In terms of theory, they have two main problems:

One is the issue of the names of exploiters and capitalists. They asked if these two terms could be changed? I said, it's fine to change, but how to change it? They thought for a while, and checked the Greek dictionary, but they couldn't find an appropriate word. Manager Zhou of Qixin Factory[37] is more enlightened. He admitted to exploitation, but he said that because of exploitation, a Qixin factory developed a Huaxin factory and later a Daye Cement Factory. According to the development of production, a fourth factory should be established, but the more factories there are, the more exploitation will be. Exploitation is a crime, and the crime is also greater. The future result is not to buy a shot!

In short, he felt there was no future in the future. Mr. Li Zhuchen does not recognize exploitation, saying that production is social, and advocates the three-three system: employee dividends account for one-third, provident fund account for one-third, dividends account for one-third, or share stocks to workers.

He wanted to avoid the term exploiter. This term is a great burden to them.

I said, no matter whether the term is changed or not, I agree with changing it to a good-sounding term, but exploitation is an objective reality. The manager of Song Diqing[38] said that his company does not have capitalists. The East Asia Company has 10,000 shares and the manager is hired, so he also asked to join the trade union. Once, the worker was in a meeting and his manager ran away. The worker was embarrassed to refuse him. The chairman of the union announced at the meeting that the manager was a guest and welcomed him. He thought: How could he be a guest as a manager, because it was very sad. He asked again, do shareholders with only a few hundred yuan count as capitalists? I said that social production is of course no problem, and all production is social. As long as there is a commodity economy, even the products of small producers are social production. But the problem is that possession is private. Production methods such as houses and machinery are all private possession. Socialism is about turning these privately-owned means of production into social ownership.

Now you own the houses, machines, and the goods you produce. No matter how much money you make, whether the dividend is one-third or one-fourth, exploitation exists objectively. No matter

if it is 10,000 shareholders or more shareholders, you are the manager, the general representative of the shareholders, responsible to the shareholders, and have the obligation and responsibility to distribute dividends to the shareholders. Are you still an exploiter? The problem is not whether you are willing to exploit or not, but that kind of social system determines that if you do not exploit others, you are exploited. You exploited the workers, and the four major families[5] and imperialism exploited you again. So you are dual identities. Only because you are anti-imperialist and anti-feudal can we unite with you, so you are also friends of the revolution. The new democratic revolution has three enemies and four friends[34]. We put you among friends, not among enemies. Exploitation is a fact, but is exploitation good? Mr. Gong Zhou Shutao said exploitation is a sin, and you also say it is sinful. I said both sin and merit. The unemployed workers have asked to resume work and hope you will exploit them. Dongye has more than 1,000 workers now. If there are more than 2,000, would it be good? it is good! Good workers, good society, you, the Communist Party, let alone two thousand, it is better to have more than twenty thousand workers. Mr. Zhou plans to set up a fourth factory. It would be better if five, six, seven or eight factories can be established. Capitalist exploitation has its progressiveness under certain conditions, not necessarily reactionary but progressive. You are progressive forces and friends of the revolution. You have credit, but exploitation is still exploitation. The Communist Party does not deny that the bourgeoisie has certain merits. In the "Communist Manifesto", Marx and Engels clearly stated that the bourgeoisie has historical merits. "The bourgeoisie has created greater achievements in its less than a hundred years of class rule. The generations add up to more and greater productivity." [39] As long as there is private capital, even if one third is counted as a dividend, it is still exploitation. When I say this, they think it is reasonable.

The second is the issue of socialism. First of all, they are disgusted by the restrictive policies. I said, what's wrong with restrictions? Freedom of trade is not absolute, there are always some restrictions. If Mr. Li asks us to restrict Linqing salt from falling in price, and trading company salt does not fall in price, you should not fall in price. Another example is that there are too many soaps in Peiping and it requires government guidance. This is not to restrict the development of soap factories. So the restriction is to guarantee production. "Private consideration" is a restrictive policy. Our slogan is "Private after Public". The Israeli side's care is mutual restriction. "Benefits for both labor and capital" is to benefit both. The tax issue is that you limit us, and we also have to limit you. Except for speculative capital and railways, there are no restrictions on the scope of activities. You can even engage in ships. It is free development now, and it will be restricted in the future. Today there are too many soap factories to restrict it; if there are too many wool weaving factories tomorrow, should we also restrict it? ! The four restrictions on private capital mentioned by Xinhua News Agency mean the same. Chairman Mao's "Current Situation and Our Tasks"'s statement was written in 1947. In his statement, he only talked about the small and medium bourgeoisie, but he did not say that the small and medium bourgeoisie would grow bigger. You said that it won't work if it becomes bigger, but you added it yourself.

Regarding socialism, we publicly declare that we must do it. If you do not follow the path of socialism, you must follow the path of imperialism. There is no third path to go; if you find a third and better path, our Communist Party will definitely support you. If you don't approve of taking the road of imperialism, then you have to go the road of socialism. There are only two paths for China to industrialize: one is imperialism; the other is socialism. History has proved that many industrialized countries have taken the path of imperialism.

If there is no industrialization, it is very dangerous if you specifically want to industrialize without thinking about it in the future. In the past, Japan and Germany were examples. There is no industry now, and it is specialized in industry. In the future, too much goods will be a problem. Too many goods are also two ways: one is to close the road, the workers are not welcome, the people are unwilling, and you are unwilling; the other is to grab the market and raw materials, Hitler can't grab the market, your skills are probably worse than him. some. Since we don't want to engage in imperialism, we have to find a way now, and if we don't want to then there will be no way. If the Yellow River does not flow into the Bohai Sea, it will be impossible to set up a gate in Shandong. The gate must be set up from Qinghai, and restrictions will be imposed at the beginning to prevent the Yellow River from flowing into the Bohai Sea. Now give you some restrictions, and finally you can enter a socialist society peacefully. They have a better understanding of what I said.

They asked me how to do socialism again? I said that this is a matter of decades later, and it is impossible to talk specifically about it now. They must ask me to talk about it. I said that socialism is about confiscating private factories. Marx said this is a revolution, and Chairman Mao said it can be reached peacefully. To achieve peace now, we must set the gate and do it slowly. But what about peace law? It's hard to tell. I gave them an analogy: If your manager Song Diqing of the East Asia Woollen Factory manages well and is more advanced than us, we must learn from you that your productivity is high. The productivity of a worker is greater than that of a factory worker in a country. A bank employee It's worth two or three of us. If we raise the productivity of national workers so high, wouldn't it be progress? ! You are technically up, tactically up, but not strategically, and we are on the contrary, this should learn from you. If after twenty years, one East Asia factory has grown into eight, this is enough for you! Maybe these factories will be nationalized in 20 years. As long as you don't object, Mr. Song Diqing has the skills and asks you to be the factory director. At that time, there were more factories, and you were very capable. Eight factories were not enough and another eight. Can you do sixteen factories? He said: Then why not do it? I said, do it, good! This is socialism, and the country is willing to leave it to you. He asked: What about my shareholders? At this time, he thought of the shareholders. I said that these industries were nationalized at a cost, and the shares could not be retired in one year, and retired in ten years. Ten years can't be refunded. Call for it. Just like some people in the villages offer land, the city can also call for shares, either part of it or part of it. Ten years can't be retired, and 12, 34, or 4 years are fine. At that time, the situation was different. There were many factories and many occupations. They did not live on dividends, and there were more funds and low dividends. Even if the factories are not nationalized and overproduction, they must be closed, but the result is still handed over to the state. Only then will it be in the best interests of the most people. Maybe this is done step by step, slowly over the years, anyway, there is no need to rush, everything can be accommodated, only the "most people's best interests" cannot be sacrificed. You have to find the bottom, this is the bottom. At that time, everyone felt that if they wanted to be repatriated, they would be repossessed. Slowly, you will feel no pain, if it doesn't hurt, you won't oppose it, and if you don't oppose it will be beneficial to everyone. Some people are unwilling. As long as they don't oppose it verbally, it doesn't matter. As long as there is no action of resistance, it doesn't matter. Only those who resolutely opposed and resisted were sent to prison.

That's why I said today that expanding the scope of exploitation is a great contribution to the people.

The above are two issues of principle. There are other issues, such as joining a trade union. Capitalists cannot join. Workers hold meetings and managers come as guests. This is very polite and good. Some people say that workers speak badly.

I said, you have identities, and today workers also have identities. It is good that everyone has identities. You used to scold the workers, but today the workers scold you. Of course, this is not very good, and we don't agree. But you are arrogant. This is not good either. You have to put down your arrogance, don't underestimate manual labor, and talk about equality. Even American democracy supports this.

Regarding the issue of labor and management, this is what I said at the trade union: Today the employers are friends, and they must unite. But there is another sentence below: carry out the necessary and appropriate struggle. He was afraid of this sentence. That's what I said. I told them that there is a contradiction between labor and capital, and this contradiction cannot be reconciled, only eased. The workers shall fight you as necessary and appropriate, and you shall also fight the workers appropriately, so as to "benefit both labor and capital." Struggle is "necessary" and "appropriate", it won't work if you go too far. Worker representatives come, and you tell them "whatever you want to do." This attitude is wrong. If you say yes, you just agree, and if you don't, you just don't agree. And the struggle is where you started fighting first. There is a female worker in Song Diqing's factory, who works very well, and Song likes her very much. Once, the female worker was ill and was sent to the hospital. The result was tuberculosis, and the factory planned to drive her away. The female worker wrote an article in the newspaper, but the factory did not dare to chase her. I said, this is a struggle, you struggle against her, and she also struggles against you. This kind of sick worker can still be raised in one or two factories. What if there are dozens of people? But workers can't live after being expelled, no. This is a struggle between life and death. If you still say to the workers as mentioned above: "Do what you say." In the future, the factory will collapse and the Communist Party will be irresponsible. But the struggle must be carried out legally, and beating and scolding are not acceptable. There was a factory worker who requested that everyone be given a new suit on May 1st. The factory did not dare to refuse and did not want to send it, so he asked the labor union. The Federation of Trade Unions said, "Don't send it. You send it. What if other factories also request it? The Federation of Trade Unions supported him. As a result, the factory told the workers. : "We originally wanted to post, but the Federation of Trade Unions would not ask us to post. "This is a cunning struggle, and it is illegal. In the future, the state will set up a labor bureau to ease some struggles.

In this way, capitalists have changed from being passive to being active, and the hidden funds have also been released. The Tianjin National Factory has 70,000 or 80,000 employees, and privately owned companies have more than 80,000 employees. Private companies cannot become active unless they become active. Once they move, they must not win many of the national factories. There are 40,000 large and small industrial and commercial enterprises in Tianjin. These private enterprises are anarchic in terms of production. They are destructive, but they are not active, even worse. The capitalists did not worry about the Communist Party, but when we overthrew imperialism and bureaucratic capitalism, they were surprised and delighted.

I said that the Communist Party did nothing else, but held the key to the door in your hand. Now that the door is open, you can easily run a factory. There are things that capitalists still can't figure out. For example, the East Asia Company had the capital of Hubei Warlord Wang Zhenping before the Northern Expedition, and they were afraid that we would make a big deal. But I said that as long as it is beneficial to the livelihood of the people, it will not be confiscated. You can do it better than me!

If the difficulties can be resolved, the policy of giving consideration to both the public and the private, the benefit of both labor and capital is implemented, and the future is clearly stated, the employers will be stable, and as soon as they are active in production, the workers will be stable. This is a necessary condition for social construction. The financial and economic issue is now an important issue, and it won't work if it is not done well. There are tens of thousands of industrial and commercial businesses in Tianjin, and there are even hundreds of thousands of family members of employees. Many of these people are unstable, and society cannot be stable. If one Tianjin fails, the whole China can't help it.