

SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS



Coal Production Outstrips State Plan

BY firmly carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and deepening the mass movement "In industry, learn from Taching," coal-miners, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians in China have chalked up fresh successes in grasping revolution and promoting production. In the first five months of this year, the nation's coal production overfulfilled the state plan. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, average daily output for the major mines went up by 11.3 per cent, the speed of development was higher by 11 per cent and, with the rapid construction of pits, the speed of tunnelling increased by more than 60 per cent. In addition, more geological surveying was done than what the state called for, and the consumption of props was lower than the target set by the state. Thirty-three coal-mining bureaux, including those in Fushun and Pinghsiang, have fulfilled their half-yearly production plans ahead of schedule.

Last year, China's coal-mines overfulfilled the Third Five-Year Plan, and production and construction in various departments hit an all-time high for the past ten years. Since the beginning of 1971, the broad masses of cadres and coal-miners have carried out in a deep-going way the movement of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, in order to further implement the spirit of the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Ninth Central Committee. This has further

enhanced their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and has steadily pushed revolution and production to a new high.

From January to May this year, Kiangsi Province's Anyuan Coal-mine and Pinghsiang Coal-mining Bureau increased their coal output by more than 30 per cent over that of the corresponding period of last year. The Hsueh Coal-mining Bureau in Kiangsu Province last year overfulfilled the coal production plan set by the state by 58 per cent; in the first five months of this year its coal output exceeded that of the same period of last year by 49 per cent. The Kailan Coal-mine reported steady and high output from January to May this year, its average daily output being more than 10 per cent higher than that of the same period of last year.

While coal output has increased by a wide margin, capital construction in China's coal industry has also made rapid progress. At present, the construction of over 400 pits in various parts of the country is being stepped up. In capital construction, thanks to the implementation of a series of principles of walking on two legs, such as the simultaneous development of national and local industries and the simultaneous development of big, small and medium-sized enterprises, the mobilization of the masses and the revolutionization in designing and rapid construction, not only have large amounts of funds been economized for the state,

but the speed of construction has also been increased. In Kwangtung, Chekiang, Kiangsu, Hunan, Szechuan, Kwangsi, Liaoning, Shensi and Inner Mongolia, many newly built pits have been successively commissioned. A number of big and small pits built and partially put into operation last year have raised their production capacity considerably after carrying out expansion, technical transformation and other improvements in the first half of this year.

New Power Industry Successes

SETTING a new record, China's total electricity output in the first five months of this year rose 24 per cent over the corresponding period last year.

1971 is the first year for carrying out China's Fourth Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy. The development of socialist construction sets a bigger and higher demand on the power industry. The workers, cadres and technicians in the industry, holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, persisting in revolutionary mass criticism and combining revolutionary spirit with scientific approach, adopted various effective measures to boost production by a big margin.

One important way for developing power industry production swiftly is launching a mass movement for technical innovations, making big efforts to improve existing equipment and working hard to make generators produce electricity above their designed capacity. Last year the Shih-chiachuang Power and Heat Plant, China's first plant to produce electricity exceeding its designed capacity, made technical innovations on major equipment such as boilers, steam turbines and generators and other equipment which greatly increased its comprehensive generating capacity. On this basis, it continued this year

to make technical improvements on a hundred pieces of accessory equipment for feeding coal and supplying water, thus raising the overall generating capacity nearly 50 per cent. The plant's advanced experience has been popularized in several hundred power plants throughout the country. Comprehensive generating capacity in some big and medium-sized plants has soared more than 30 per cent.

To promptly transmit electricity produced in power plants and stations where the designed capacity has been surpassed to production units on the industrial and agricultural fronts, north and northeast China are making corresponding technical improvements to increase the capacity of power supply equipment and transmission lines, thus making every branch of the power industry cooperate in this way. The Anshan Power Bureau and other departments have successfully renovated transformers and raised output 50 to 100 per cent. By live-line operations, workers in Peking, Tientsin, Hunan and Kansu have improved the 110,000-volt high-tension power transmission lines which have more than doubled their capacity.

Besides producing and supplying more electricity, workers, cadres and technicians in the power industry have also done other work to guarantee safe power production.

To better serve industrial and agricultural production and make every K.W.H. play an effective role, the departments concerned in various places have made plans to supply power to production units in accordance with their needs. Having conducted careful investigation and study and mobilized the masses, the Luta Power Bureau improved its supply plans and raised its daily load factor from 85 to 93 per cent. Electricity is thus being fully and rationally used. Some plants in the

city have set up 48 small power stations in the past year or so by using residue heat, waste water and gas, etc. This enabled the city to save 250 million K.W.H. since last year.

While raising existing enterprises' generating capacity enormously, China's power industry front is making energetic efforts to speed up construction of new power plants and stations.

China's First 20,000-Ton Freighter Launched

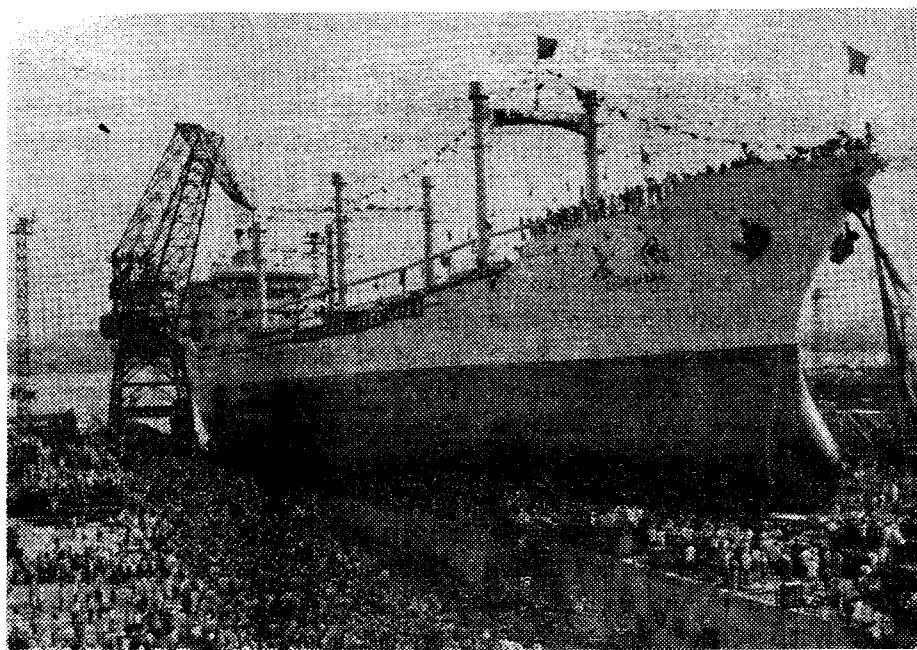
CHANGFENG, the first 20,000-ton freighter made by China, was launched on June 27. This is a new achievement for the workers of Shanghai's Kiangnan Shipyard resulting from the deepening of the mass movement "In industry, learn from Taching" and firmly carrying out Chairman Mao's great principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts."

Since the beginning of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the

workers of Kiangnan Shipyard have made four 10,000-ton ships in rapidly developing China's shipbuilding industry and supporting the Chinese and the world revolution.

In building the freighter, comrades in the three-in-one designing group, with workers as the main body and participated in by engineers and technicians and revolutionary cadres, went to the harbours of Talian, Tsingtao, Nanking and Shanghai many times to make on-the-spot investigations. Having closely relied on the docker masses, seamen and navigational workers and gathered much scientific data, they designed the hull and its equipment, meters and instruments which are adaptable to different navigational conditions. They also decided to build the ship with materials made in China.

By displaying revolutionary enthusiasm in overcoming difficulties, the workers used every minute to build the hull. Working even in the rainy season, they greatly shortened the period from laying the keel to its launching.



Launching the Changfeng