

Another Victory for the Principle of Self-Reliance

— The 300,000-kw. steam turbo-generating set put into operation

CHINA's first 300,000-kw. steam turbo-generating set with an inner water-cooled stator and rotor, designed, manufactured and installed entirely through self-reliance, has proved up to the required standard since it was put into operation over a year ago.

This is a great victory for the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" set forth by Chairman Mao; it is also a fruitful result of the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the Right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts.

Housed in a building over 50 metres high at the Wangting Power Plant of Kiangsu Province in east China, this generating set was completed and commissioned in September 1974. It is smaller and lighter and consumes less fuel than its counterparts of the same capacity made abroad. It has an inner water-cooled stator and rotor, an advanced cooling technique devised by Chinese workers. The boiler and steam turbine which are equipped with an inter-reheater and can withstand high temperature and high pressure as well as the blades on the steam turbine are of a new Chinese design. Among the generating set's auxiliary machines and other ancillary equipment, 361 pieces are new products successfully trial-produced in China. Over 100 factories and enterprises in Shanghai and other parts

of the country worked in socialist co-operation to make the generating set, and this has provided fresh experience for building big thermal-power plants with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Its accomplishment signifies the fact that the technological level of China's metallurgical, machine-building and meters and instruments industries has reached a new high and that her ability to make complete sets of equipment has greatly increased.

This success has been won in the struggle against Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and Teng Hsiao-ping — capitalist-roaders in the Party. The Shanghai workers made China's first 6,000-kw. steam turbo-generating set in 1955. This was followed by the successful manufacture of 12,000-kw., 25,000-kw. and 50,000-kw. generating sets in 1958, the year of the big leap forward in socialist construction. In pushing their counter-revolutionary revisionist line, Liu Shao-chi and Teng Hsiao-ping advocated servility to things foreign and, under the pretext of "using imports to spur domestic development," they plotted to import a 250,000-kw. steam turbo-generating set at a price equivalent to the total sum invested in the Shanghai Steam Turbine Plant and the Shanghai Electrical Machinery Plant. This enraged the workers of the two plants who said: "That's not using imports to spur domestic development! It's bartering

hens for eggs!" They added: "Why pay so much money to import power-generating equipment and not use it to develop our own power machinery industry?" Resolutely opposed to worshipping things foreign, the workers decided to design and make a 300,000-kw. steam turbo-generating set themselves.

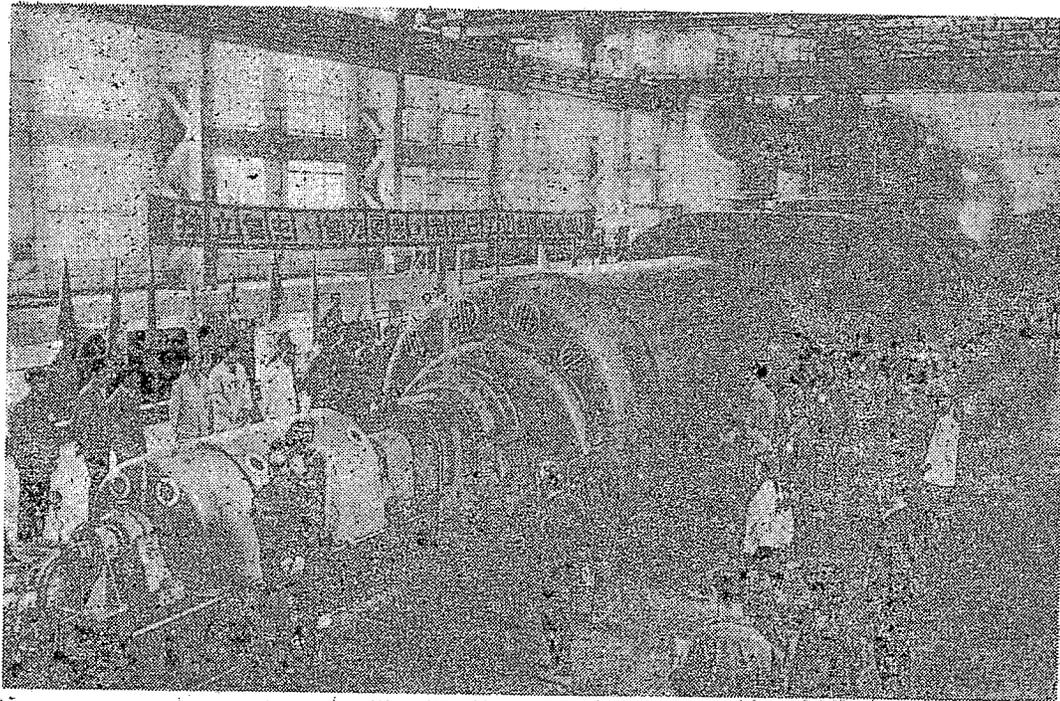
At this juncture, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao started. The workers rose in rebellion against Liu Shao-chi's bourgeois headquarters, criticized servility to things foreign, the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and other revisionist trash, and set about manufacturing the generating set. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to create and to scale new heights, they used some 2,000 new products, new materials, new techniques and technological processes and finally succeeded in turning out the 300,000-kw. steam turbo-generating set. Then, together with the peasants in the vicinity of the power plant, they started installing the set and building related projects. Under the impetus of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, they accomplished the task in 15 months.

The struggle, however, did not end there. Picking fault with some of the shortcomings in the generating set, some people who were influenced by the Right deviationist wind stirred up by Teng Hsiao-ping last year tried to put it out of commission. To this, the workers firmly retorted: "Isn't this the return of the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao?" Through the study of the theory on the proletarian dictatorship and the criticism of the novel *Water Margin*, they came to the understanding that the struggle involved was a struggle between the two lines.

With the concern and support of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee, the industrial departments concerned organized workers and staff members from

the factories taking part in the manufacture of the set, the power plant and the scientific research units to work in close co-operation to improve the set and make it as perfect as possible. Their efforts were amply rewarded and the set worked without a hitch. This was a resounding blow to the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

China had no industry for manufacturing power-generating equipment before liberation. At that time, the total generating capacity of the power plants in Shanghai was less than 300,000 kw., and most of the plants were controlled by the imperialists. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Chinese people have since liberation followed the principle of independence and self-reliance, smashed the blockade imposed by imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries, and built from scratch an industry for making power-generating sets. It has developed rapidly, particularly in the last ten years since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution. Total capacity of the generating equipment made in Shanghai in the last ten years was 2.65 times the figure in the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution started. In 1975, output of generating equipment was 7.5 times that of 1965. From making her first 6,000-kw. generating set in 1955 to the manufacture of the 300,000-kw. set in 1973, it took China only 18 years, while the United States took 43 years and the Soviet Union 34 years. From building the workshop to installing the 300,000-kw. set and putting it into operation, the whole work took only 15 months, and a little over one year was spent to readjust and perfect it. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, took about three times as much time to install and perfect its first generating set of the same capacity. Facts thus once again declare the bankruptcy of servility to things foreign trumpeted by Teng Hsiao-ping.



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