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A GOOD PROPOSAL RESULTS IN SAVINGS OF 400,000 YUAN

by

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A GOOD PROPOSAL RESULTS IN SAVINGS OF 400,000 YUAN

Sun Shijie

As reported by this publication, 800,000 yuan was budgeted for a previous design for compounding chemicals used in the water circulation system located at the water supply and discharge shop of the Qinglun Chemical Works in Fushun as a key engineering project of the Chinese state. As a result of adopting an inventive proposal by shop technician Chang Meifang, 403,200 yuan of state funds are saved every year. This proposal was approved by the Lanzhou Petroleum Design Academy. The new chemical compounding considerably exceeds the quality level of the original design. At present, this water circulation equipment has been completed and is in operation with good performance.

In 1986, Chang Meifang graduated from the Fushun Urban Construction School in Liaoning Province. This is a secondary vocational school. He is 29 years old. In March 1990, he was transferred to the water supply and discharge shop on assignment for engineering and building equipment sets in the shop. He investigated the test operation of the water circulation equipment and studied thoroughly. He found inefficiency in compounding chemicals used in circulating water, and in compounding the aggregating agent for water purification in the

original design because it is time consuming, labor consuming and wasteful of capital. Therefore, he courageously made an inventive proposal of new compoundings on these two chemicals; a new design was presented. After adopting Chang's proposal, quality stability of the circulating water was achieved in addition to savings of a large sum of capital for the state.

At the Shangjie Butterfly Plant at Zhengzhou Municipality of Henan Province, new products were developed, thus promoting growth in the enterprise. The plant manufactured central line type opposite clamping Wulan butterfly valves, which are a high-grade new product with energy savings. Large butterfly valves 1.2 to 2 meters in size fill a technical gap in the valve manufacturing trade in China. (Picture taken by Yu Zhongquan)

[Part of the picture is missing--Translator's note]

A XINJIANG NEW DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: RENEWAL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

by

Chen Weidong

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A XINJIANG NEW DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: RENEWAL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Chen Weidong

As reported from this correspondent of the publication, not long ago a strategic policy of renewal in science and technology was presented to the Fourth Xinjiang Party Congress. About that time, an Outline of Renewal in Science and Technology was jointly drafted by the Science Commission and Economic Commission of the People's Government of the Xinjiang Autonomous Region, as well as the Department of Agriculture and Industry of the regional party committee based on the views of leadership and specialists in various circles. An outline draft was commissioned by the party committee and people's government of the autonomous region. Recently, a conference on renewal of science and technology was held, thus inaugurating the renewal program of science and technology in Xinjiang.

There are the following general targets in next decade for renewal of science and technology in Xinjiang.

The contribution made by progress in science and technology in the next decade will amount to more than 40 percent of

increase in the regional output of Xinjiang. The renewal program will have the main guidance function in optimizing industrial structure and upgrading economic benefits.

Technical innovation in the currently existing traditional industries will be basically accomplished, thus enabling conversion to a new technical foundation. A compound system with appropriate technology in multiple layers (mainly on conventional technology) is thus established.

Hightech factors are installed in key industries. Microelectronics technology is extensively applied in control of the industrial process, product development and the management network. Biotechnology science provides effective services in developing good seeds in agriculture, crop cultivation, animal breeding, and processing agricultural products.

Intensive production and management are practiced in important agricultural output bases, as well as large and intermediate size industrial enterprises. Ten major technologies are generally applied in agricultural production. The crop seeds are to be renewed twice. Propagation of good seeds is to be 90 percent.

The comprehensive level of science and technology is to reach the medium level of the Chinese state. The number of technical personnel in various branches of natural science is to be increased to more than 350,000. The rating of experimental instruments and equipment pieces used by these personnel is to be upgraded to the national average level.

Science and technology are to be applied in solving social problems on natural resources, envoronment and inhabitants in addition to upgrading the living standard and health level of the regional inhabitants of various nationalities in Xinjiang.

BREAKTHROUGH FOR A DIFFICULT TECHNICAL PROBLEM: SHAPING OF MAIN-FORCE BEARING CYLINDER IN SATELLITE EAST-IS-RED NUMBER THREE

by

Liu Dong

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BREAKTHROUGH FOR A DIFFICULT TECHNICAL PROBLEM: SHAPING OF MAIN-FORCE BEARING CYLINDER IN SATELLITE EAST-IS-RED NUMBER THREE

Liu Dong

As reported from this correspondent (and telecommunication operator Shi Xu) of the publication, the developing East-Is-Red Number 3 satellite is China's new generation telecommunication and broadcasting satellite. Its main force bearing member, carbon fiber composite material cylinder, is the key to developing the satellite structure. The task of shaping the cylinder was assigned to the Dongfang Scientific Instrument Plant (at Beijing) of the Ministry of Aeronautics and Astronautics Industry. At the contemporary advanced international level, the difficult technique of shaping the cylinder was accomplished recently.

China successfully launched five communication satellites in the eighties; thus, a qualitative jump was accomplished in China's television, broadcasting and communication undertakings. However, since the number of communication channels in these

satellites is limited and their useful service life is not long, these satellites are way behind the increasing urgent demand of economic development. Thus, a new venture of China's aerospace personnel is development of a communication satellite with large capacity, high power, multiple beams and long service life. Facing this new task, the plant leadership, engineering and technical personnel, as well as experienced workers gave up many holidays to make drawigns, to manufacture molds, and to conduct experiments. They exerted efforts day and night at the work site, despite the restricted development conditions. With vigorous coordination by upper level leadership and fraternal units of satellite general design departments, more than 30 difficult technical problems of processing and shaping were solved. Eventually, the shaping technique problem was solved. With measurements and testing on prototype pieces, as well as quality assessment, all principal indicators are up to design requirements, thus receiving high assessment by aerospace experts.

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