JPRS 84450

30 September 1983

China Report

PLANT AND INSTALLATION DATA

No. 46

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CONTENTS

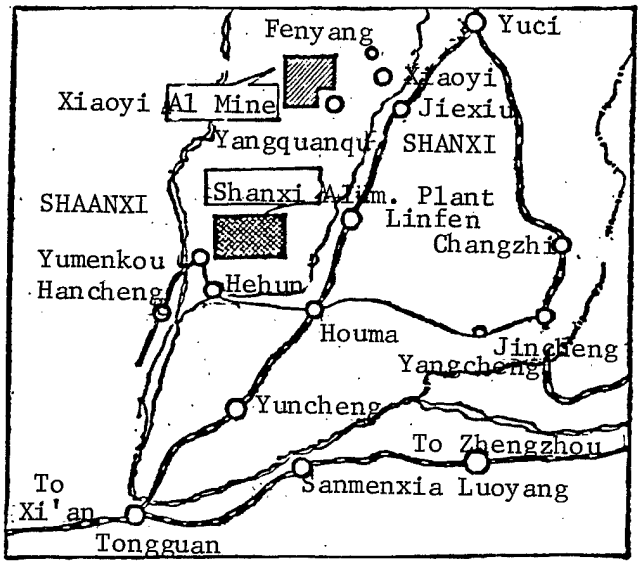
Item: Shanxi Aluminum Plant
[1472 6007 6986 0617]

Location: Yumenkou, Shanxi, PRC

Data: The first phase project of this plant is scheduled for completion in 1986. Construction of the Xiaoyi Aluminum Plant, a subordinate unit of this plant, was started earlier and ground-breaking for its aluminum oxide plant at Yumenkou along the Yellow River in Niujin County took place on 1 July 1983. According to the department concerned, this plant will become a major aluminum industrial base in the country and will play a vital role in developing China's electric power, space flight, building materials, communications and transportation industries, Shanxi Province has rich aluminum resources. The Geological Department has confirmed that the province accounts for one-third of the bauxite deposits in China. It also has rich coal deposits and a plentiful supply of water from the Yellow River, making the province an ideal place for the development of an aluminum industry.

Source: Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 83 p 2

Location of Shanxi Aluminum Plant



Item: Shanghai Metallurgical Research Institute
[0006 3189 0396 6855 4282 4496 2076]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: A kind of alloy tank that can prepare as well as store ultra-pure hydrogen has been manufactured and evaluated by this institute recently. The hydrogen storage density of this alloy tank is great and its volume is only one-eighth that of ordinary hydrogen tank. The purity of hydrogen extracted or refined is close to 100 percent. This is a first in the country and it is a leader in the world, according to the experts.

Source: Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 25 Jul 83 p 1

Item: Xinfu Steel Mill
[2450 2329 6921 0617]

Location: Fushun, Liaoning, PRC

Data: In cooperation with the Iron and Steel Institute of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, this mill has successfully tested the new combined top and bottom blown refining technique. Compared with the converter top-blown technique, the rate of metals obtained from the new top and bottom blown technique is 2 percent greater and the smelting time is 1.5 to 4 minutes shorter. This new technique can produce ultra-low carbon steel and industrial pure iron used as raw material for specialty steel, which the top-blown converter smelting technique is unable to produce. The new technique also permits the lowering of production cost per ton of steel by more than 9 yuan.

Source: Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 83 p 1

Item: Dongbei Light Alloy Processing Plant
[2639 0554 6535 0678 6855 0502 1562 0617]

Location: Harbin, Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: This plant's output for the first half of 1983 showed an increase of 13.4 percent over the same 1982 period and profits realized for the same period jumped 42 percent. Its output of aluminum plates, tubes, shaped materials, and bars for the first 6 months of 1983 reached 23,000 tons, setting a new record.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 83 p 1

Item: Xibei (Northwest) Aluminum Processing Plant
[6007 0554 6986 1562 0617]

Location: Lanzhou, Gansu, PRC

Data: By putting its main efforts on improving its product quality and on implementing its production contracts, this plant has opened the gate to greater economic returns. During the first half of 1983, it has fulfilled the annual production quota by 64 percent and realized a profit of 1.41 million yuan, showing big increases over the same 1982 period. In 1982, the plant was not operating in full capacity, and in the first half of last year, it incurred a loss of 930,000 yuan.

Source: Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 83 p 2

Item: Yongping Copper Mine
[3057 1627 6894 4349]

Location: At the foot of Ehu Mountains northeast of Jiangxi, PRC

Data: This mine project is rapidly taking shape. Covering an area of 25 square kilometers, this mine has an ore reserve of 74 million tons that can be extracted through open-pit mining operations. Scheduled for completion in 1984, the mine can annually supply the state with 86,000 tons of copper concentrates, from which 19,000 tons of metallic copper can be extracted. At the same time, it can produce yearly 1.1 million tons of sulfur concentrates with a grade of 35 percent, which in turn can yield over 1 million tons of sulfuric acid.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 83 p 4

Item: Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex
[1405 1472 6921 6993 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: A pure oxygen top-blown converter had its first successful test run today at this iron and steel complex near Shanghai. It will be the first steel furnace to start operations at Baoshan. Installation of two more similar converters has also been completed. The converters, the largest of their kind in China, are 11.5 meters high, 8.5 meters in diameter and weigh 650 tons each. Two converters will produce 3 million tons of steel annually, when the first phase project of the Baoshan complex steel plant goes into production. When completed the complex as a whole is expected to produce 6 million tons of iron and 6 million tons of steel annually.

Source: Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 31 Aug 83 OW

Item: Baotou Iron and Steel Complex
[0545 7333 6921 6993 0617]

Location: Baotou, Nei Monggol AR, PRC

Data: This complex in Inner Mongolia, which has always had troubles in production and pollution control, has found a way out after a scientific research campaign. The iron ore at Bayan Obo Mine in Baotou contains rare-earth metals and niobium, sodium, pottasium, fluorine and phosphorus, which were difficult to eliminate or retrieve. This had seriously affected the complex's production and polluted the environment since the complex had gone into production in the 1960's. A scientific campaign was launched in 1978 to solve the problems. It has involved many research institutes and scientists. Through 6 years' effort they have now completed 48 of the 52 research topics and 14 of the 17 semi-industrial experiments set at the time. Many of the research results have been applied in production. The complex has made a breakthrough in ore-dressing. It has adopted a new technological process developed by the Beijing General Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and greatly raised the grade and the retrieving rate of iron concentrates.

Source: Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Continued on Card 2]

[Continued from Card 1]

Item: Baotou Iron and Steel Complex
[0545 7333 6921 6993 0617]

Location: Baotou, Nei Monggol AR, PRC

Data: The process has also helped to eliminate fluorine and reduce phosphorus in the concentrates and to retrieve valuable rare-earth metals and niobium. This has paved the way for comprehensive utilization of the complex ores. A large-scale production line for dressing high-grade rare earth concentrates has now been established in the complex.

The complex has basically solved the problem of furnace clinkering caused by the high contents of sodium and potassium in the ore. It has also made progress in experiments in the desulphurization and dephosphorization of molten iron. This has helped improve the quality of the complex's raw and rolled steel.

Source: Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 20 Aug 83

Item: Shanghai Shipyard
[0006 3189 5307 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: This shipyard has recently signed a contract with the Shanghai Marine Shipping Bureau to build six 20,000-ton bulk cargo ships. The Shanghai Ship Design Institute is responsible for designing the vessels. Measuring 164 meters in length and 22 meters in width, the freighter has a service speed of 15 knots. It is suitable for navigation along the China coast and offshore international shipping lanes. The first vessel is scheduled for completion in 1984 and the third in 1985. All six vessels are expected to be delivered by 1986.

Source: Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 27 Jul 83 p 1

Item: Baoji-Chengdu Railway
[1405 7741 6993 6424]

Location: Baoji, Shaanxi, PRC

Data: Traffic on this railway, which was interrupted for 2 days, has resumed on 8 August following crash repair work. One hundred meters of the rail line between Dingjiaba and Data Station south of Yangpingguan in the northern section of this railroad were covered with 20,000 cubic meters of mud during a heavy rainstorm on 6 August, causing a traffic disruption.

Source: Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Aug 83 p 1

Item: State-owned Hong'an Company
[0948 3602 4767 1344 0361 0674]

Location: Probably Xi'an, Shaanxi, PRC

Data: The adoption of effective measures, such as energy-controlling and saving systems and regulations, technical transformations based on energy conservation, and the promotion and application of new technologies for saving energy, has permitted this company to reduce its energy consumption per unit by an average of 18 percent as compared to the past 3 years, making it an outstanding energy-saving unit in Shaanxi and in the Ministry of Aviation Industry. The adoption of 14 successful technical innovations has resulted in reducing the average energy consumption per unit to 3.44 tons /10,000 yuan.

Source: Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jul 83 p 1

Item: Guoguang Electronic Plant
[0948 0342 7193 1311 4617 0617]

Location: Chengdu, Sichuan, PRC

Data: Since 1975, this plant has been applying microwave technology to help civilian enterprises in their technical reform programs. In 1978, it established a microwave application laboratory to assist the users in designing and manufacturing micowave equipment. During the past several years, the plant applied microwave technology in beer and fruit juice making for the Guanghan, Jintang, and Chengdu Wineries and in manufacturing microwave dryers for the Dafangxian Tobacco Leaf Curing Plant and the Ya'an Tea Plant in Guizhou. It also manufactured microwave grain water content measuring instruments for the food grain departments in Guanghan and Pingchang counties of Sichuan.

Source: Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jul 83 p 2

Item: Shijiazhuang City Radio Plant No 9
[4258 1367 8369 1579 3541 4848 7193 0046 0617]

Location: Shijiazhuang City, Hebei, PRC

Data: This plant borrowed 1.7 million yuan to import from Japan a piece of key equipment for the production of aluminum electrolytic condenser, which has enabled it to become a leading technically advanced factory employing only 200 workers. Many television set plants, electronic instrument plants, radio plants, and electronics institutes throughout the country are either requesting for technical transfer (information) or mailing in orders for the DC266A aluminum electrolytic condensers manufactured by this plant. By mid-June this year, orders for the year have been filled. After one year's time from the signing of import contracts to batch production, the plant has paid back 200,000 yuan of the loan.

Source: Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jul 83 p 1

Item: Jiangnan Radio Equipment and Materials Plant
[3068 0589 3541 4848 7193 0892 2624 0617]

Location: Wuxi, Jiangsu, PRC

Data: The automatic and semi-automatic equipment on the linear integrated circuit assembly line imported from Japan has been operating normally here since October last year. The daily output is up to the design requirements and the rate of finished products is over 90 percent. At present, more than 40 color television set and recorder plants are using the circuits turned out by this plant. Except for 10 percent of the materials which must be imported, 90 percent of the materials for making linear integrated circuits is supplied by domestic factories.

Source: Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jul 83 p 1

Item: Mudanjiang Television Set Plant
[3665 0030 3068 7193 6018 2623 0617]

Location: Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: The 14-inch transistor all frequency channel black and white television set, and 14-inch and 17-inch integrated circuit television sets manufactured by this plant have been approved for production on 1 July. The technical indicators of these three types of television sets are up to the state standards.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jul 83 p 1

Item: Nanbao Salt Chemicals Plant
[0589 1027 7770 0553 0617]

Location: Tangshan, Hebei, PRC

Data: This plant's salt field expansion project is nearing completion. As of 7 June, the 24-kilometer-long dike, 39-kilometer power transmission line, 344 crystallization ponds, and 120 saltfield water works facilities have been completed. The whole expansion project is expected to be completed by November 1983, one year ahead of schedule. The Ministry of Light Industry allocated 20 million yuan to carry out this expansion project that covers an area of 390,000 square kilometers. Upon completion, the expanded project will produce for the state 300,000 additional tons of crude salt and use bitterns to make large quantities of potassium chloride, bromides, waterless nitrate, and magnesium chloride for the pharmaceuticals, agricultural chemicals, dyestuff, tannery, and refractory industries.

Source: Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 83 p 1

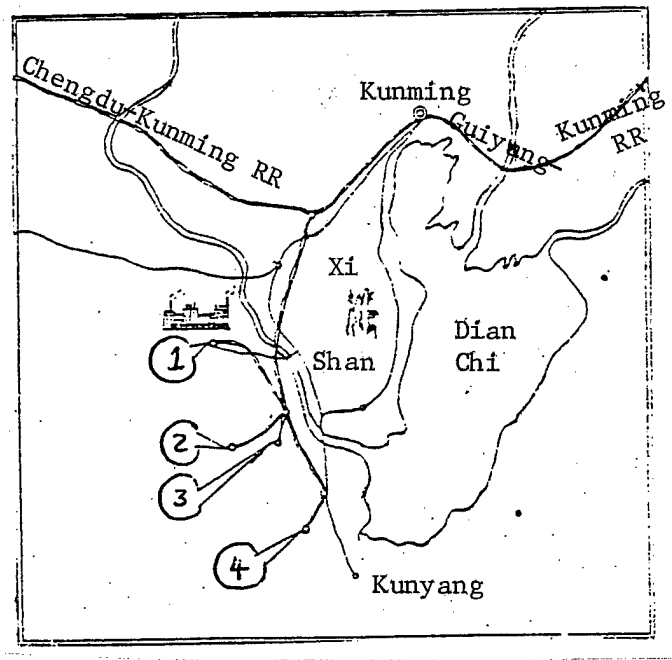
Item: Kunming Tertiary Sodium Phosphate Plant
[2492 2494 0005 5112 4340 6808 6871 0617]

Location: Kunming, Yunnan, PRC

Data: One of key state projects in Yunnan, this large-sized detergent raw material plant is nearing completion and is scheduled to go into trial operation in the fourth quarter of 1983. To date, 85 percent of the construction project has been completed; installation of imported equipment, pipelines, electrical apparatuses, and instruments has been finished; and over 90 percent of the individual machinery units has undergone trial runs. Public utility projects are developing rapidly. Water is being supplied to the workshops from Dian Chi Lake and the special rail lines are being readied for traffic.

Source: Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 83 p 1

Location of Kunming Tertiary Sodium Phosphate Plant



Key:
1. Kunming Tertiary Sodium Phosphate Plant
2. Haikou Phosphorus Mine
3. Yunnan Phosphate Fertilizer Plant
4. Kunming Phosphorus Mine

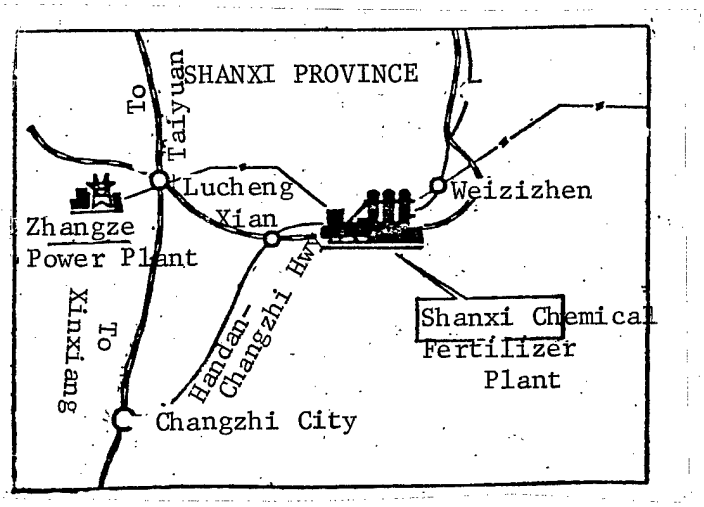
Item: Shanxi Chemical Fertilizer Plant
[1472 6007 0553 5142 0617]

Location: Lucheng County, Shanxi, PRC

Data: Construction of this plant, the largest chemical industrial project in China at present with the largest investment and most advanced technology, officially began on 25 July. This plant is China's first imported large modern compound fertilizer equipment with coal as the raw material. The plant covers an area of 1,500 mu. Budgetary investment in the plant is 1.5 billion yuan. Its annual capacity is 300,000 tons of synthetic ammonia, 540,000 tons of nitric acid and 900,000 tons of phosphate fertilizer nitrate. A ceremony was held on 25 July for the beginning of the construction. Attending were Feng Bohua, vice minister of chemical industry, Wang Kewen, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, Wu Dacai, standing committee member of the provincial party committee, Bai Qingcai, provincial deputy governor, and representatives from departments concerned of the State Council.

Source: Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jul 83 p 1 SK

Location map of the Shanxi Chemical Fertilizer Plant



Source of location map: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Aug 83 p 2

Item: Gujiao Mining Zone
[0657 0074 4349 0575]

Location: Under the Shiqian Peak of the Lyuliangshan Mountain Range some 100 li west of Taiyuan in Shanxi, PRC

Data: Construction of this project, the largest coking coal production base in the country, is in full swing. It has a total verified reserve of 4.57 billion tons, over 70 of which is high-grade coking coal. According to the overall design plan, five pairs of large-scale shafts will be built in the zone. Four pairs of the shafts will have an annual output of 3 million tons each and the total design annual output will reach 16.5 million tons. Upon completion, this project will meet one-fourth of the coking coal needs of China's metallurgical industry. The amount of dressed coal supplied to the state by this zone will account for one-fifth of the country's current dressed coal output.

Source: Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jul 83 p 4

Item: Shanghai General Petrochemical Plant
[0006 3189 4258 3111 0553 1562 4920 0617]

Location: On the shore of the East China Sea and 70 kilometers from the city of Shanghai

Data: Installation of equipment for this plant's Jinshan second project is still under way. When completed in 1985, this project will have an annual dacron raw material output of 200,000 tons. Five of eight sets of production facilities are imported from the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan. The other three sets are manufactured in China.

Source: Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 83 p 1

Item: Fularji Power Plant No 2
[1381 2139 1422 4574 1708 7193 0617]

Location: On the bank of the Nonjiang River in western Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: Construction of this thermal power plant project, the largest of its kind in Northeast China, began in July 1978 and it is expected to be completed by the end of 1984. This plant will be equipped with three generating units, each with a single-unit capacity of 200,000 kilowatts. The first generating unit has been put into operation in February 1982. Installation of the second unit has also been completed and trial operation was scheduled for July 1983. Installation of the third generating unit is still in progress and is expected to be finished by the end of 1983. When completed, this project, along with the Fularji Thermal Power Plant built during the First Five-Year Plan, will form an important motive power center in western Heilongjiang, supplying an additional 3.6 billion kilowatt hours of electricity annually to the shortage of electric power in the area.

Source: Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 13 Jul 83 p 4

Item: Ningxia Diesel Engine Plant
[1337 1115 2693 3444 2623 0617]

Location: Yinchuan, Ningxia, PRC

Data: This plant has successfully built an NP-85 expanding fodder machine, which has recently been designated as a product to be put into production by the Ministry of Machine-Building. In 1979 the plant successfully built an Np-100 expanding fodder machine and turned out 250 of the machine on a trial basis and sold them to 26 provinces and regions. However, the short expanding cavity of the machine did not permit the machine to have a bigger output. According to suggestions made by the users, the plant improved the cavity structure and related parts to allow the fodder machine to increase its expanding fodder output from about 80 kilograms to 120 kilograms an hour. The NP--85 model has now gone into mass production.

Source: Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 83 p 1

Item: Shaanxi Blower Plant
[7104 6007 7849 7364 2623 0617]

Location: Xi'an, Shaanxi, PRC

Data: One of 38 enterprises in the country operating at a loss, this plant has begun making profits. As of end of June, it reported a profit of 260,000 yuan. Because it failed to keep abreast with the business trend, the plant did not receive enough production assignments for a period of time and, as a result, operated at a loss of 1.5 million yuan in 1981. It was still operating at a loss in 1982. However, in 1983 the workers here began developing new products to meet market needs and turning the situation around in their favor.

Source: Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jul 83 p 1

Item: Xingtai Metallurgical Machinery Roller Plant
[6717 0669 0396 6855 2623 2750 6509 0617]

Location: Xingtai, Hebei, PRC

Data: With the help of two "three-in-one" teams, this plant has succeeded in manufacturing three kinds of cold rollers for the 1.7-meter continuous cold rolling mills of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Complex. Since the "birth" of the first pair of 610 cold rollers in 1980, this plant has been mass producing the products to satisfactorily meet the needs of 1.7-meter continuous cold rolling mills. The service life of the cold rollers produced by this plant is better than or equal to that of those made in Belgium and West Germany.

Source: Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 83 p 1

Item: Heavy Machinery and Equipment Plant No 1
[4574 0001 6850 0992 2623 0892 0617]

Location: Harbin, Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: This plant has started using coal tar in place of heavy oil in steel refining since 10 July this year. This measure will annually save the state about 6,000 tons of heavy oil valued at 800,000 yuan. Every year, the plant sells about 6,000 tons of coal tar to be used as household fuel, which is a waste and causes pollution. Two years ago, an engineer suggested the use of coal tar instead of heavy oil in steel refining and his proposal was adopted. The steel smelting facilities at the plant have also undergone technical reforms with excellent results. The cost per ton of molten steel showed a decrease of 35 yuan, as compared to the use of heavy oil. So far, this plant is the first enterprise in Heilongjiang that uses coal tar instead of heavy oil in steel smelting.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 83 p 1

Item: Lanzhou Petrochemical Machinery Plant
[5695 1558 4258 3444 0553 1562 2623 2750 0617]

Location: Lanzhou, Gansu, PRC

Data: Built during the First Five-Year Plan, this 30-year-old plant turns over to the state annually more than 30 million yuan in profits. Since it went into partial operation in 1958 and up to the end of June this year, it has supplied the state with 530,000 tons of equipment of all types. Its accumulated gross industrial output value has reached 2.3 billion yuan and it realized a profit of 520 million yuan. This plant's drilling machines and oil pumps account for over 50 and 80 percent of those operating in the various oilfields in the country. A considerable amoung of key technical equipment installed at the major domestic oil refineries and chemicals plants was supplied by this plant. Some of its products are sold to Romania, Pakistan, Philippines, and Korea. Its oil and sludge pumps have also entered the U.S. market.

Source: Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jul 83 p 1

Item: Heilongjiang Province Animal Husbandry Mechanization Institute [7815 7893 3068 3964 3668 2623 2750 0553 4282 4496 2076]

Location: Harbin, Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: The 2BQy-6 air pressure-type precision sowing machine built by this institute has passed the evaluation test recently. This new-type sowing machine adopts the principle of air pressure and air delivery in row sowing operation. It is primarily used for sowing corn, but is also employed in spot sowing of soybean, kaoliang, sugarbeet, and sunflower seed crops. The machine is capable of digging ditches, applying fertilizer, sowing, turning over or tamping soil, and performing other chores in one operation. The structurally simple sower weighs 720 kilograms. Its productivity per work shift is 20 xiang (one xiang equals 15 mu of farmland in Northeast China). An ideal machine for dry farmland, the 2BQy-2 sowing machine is widely acclaimed by users in Tianjin, Daqing, Gannan, and Fuyu.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jul 83 p 2

Item: Fanshen Agricultural Machinery Repair and Manufacturing Plant [5064 6500 6593 2623 0208 6644 0617]

Location: Harbin, Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: A new-type energy-saving ballast manufactured by this plant recently passed the evaluation test and is now in limited production. This improved product can save 20-25 percent energy, as compared to the traditional type ballast. It does not require a glow starter and the glow starts in just one operation. The lamp works normally even when the voltage is as low as 150 volts or as high as 280 volts, making it possible to extend the tube's service life.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jun 83 p 1

Item: Shanghai Dacron Plant
[0006 3189 3321 4858 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: Built in the 1950's, this plant was the first factory making dacron resins in the country. Since the 1980's, this small-scale plant, which employs only 400 employees and workers, has suffered from two "shock waves"--a big stockpile of dacron resin and a big drop in the price of chemical fiber products. It had anticipated a loss of 500,000-600,000 yuan in 1982 and 1983. Faced with such a tight situation, the plant's leadership organized its personnel to make extensive surveys on the market and set up a laboratory to develop new product varieties. In three months' time, they succeeded in turning out black and other colored dacron products which do not require dyeing after being made into fiber filaments, and their new products have become "hot" items in the market. The development of new products has enabled this plant not only to avoid the expected losses, but to deliver to the state 2.29 million yuan in profits last year. During the January-May 1983 period, despite the drop in chemical fiber price, its profits showed an increase of 31 percent.

Source: Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 14 Jul 83 p 1

Item: Harbin Electrode Carbon Plant
[0761 1422 3453 7193 8955 0617]

Location: Harbin, Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: This plant realized a profit of 340,000 yuan during the first 5 months of 1983. In 1980 and 1981, it incurred losses 2 years in a row. Beginning last year, the plant began developing new products and improving its product quality. In 1982 it put nine new product varieties into production, and this year, it has nine new product varieties in trial production. Since the beginning of 1983, the plant has sold 5.3 million yuan worth of graphite brushes and high-purity graphite products in the first 5 months of 1983, an increase of 39 percent over the like 1982 period.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 83 p 1

Item: Hualin Rubber Plant
[2901 2651 2895 5231 0617]

Location: Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: As of 16 June, this plant overfulfilled the semi-annual output plan by 16 percent. Compared to the same 1982 period, its tire production registered an increase of 28-38 percent. It was assigned a production target of 650,000 sets of tires for 1983, and during the first 5 months of this year, the plant has signed contracts with the consumers for 860,000 sets of tires.

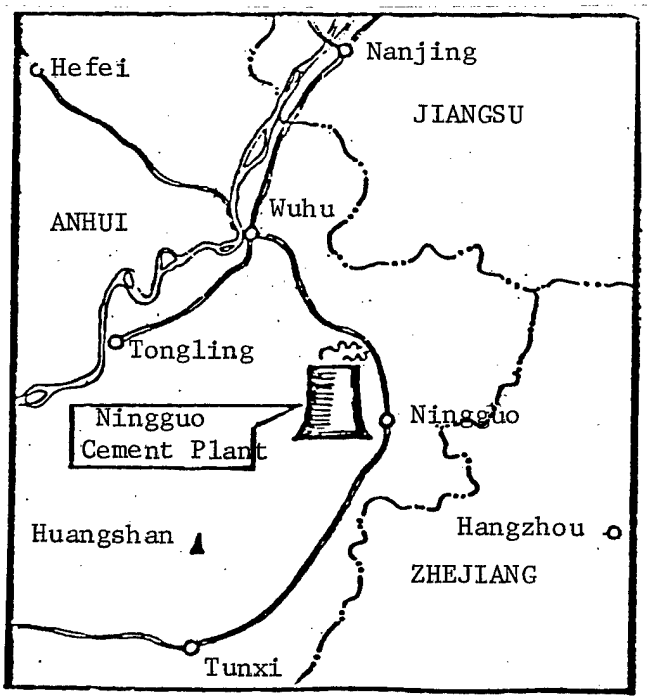
Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 83 p 1

Item: Ningguo Cement Plant
[1337 0948 3055 3136 0617]

Location: Southern Anhui, PRC

Data: Construction of this large-scale project is in full swing. Concrete pouring of underground foundation projects has been completed and installation of equipment has begun. The largest modernized cement plant in the country, this project has an annual high-grade cement output of 1.5 million tons. Its large modernized cement production equipment, which is imported from Japan, employs the external disintegration method, permitting the plant to save energy and increase labor productivity. Television sets and instruments are used to monitor the production processes. This new plant is only 7 kilometers from the newly completed port rail station of the Anhui-Jiangxi Railroad. These facilities will allow the cement produced from this plant to be shipped directly to Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Shandong, Jiangxi and Fujian.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 83 p 2



Location of the Ningguo Cement Plant

Item: Beijing City Cement Products Plant
[0554 0079 1569 3055 3136 3934 0756 0617]

Location: Beijing, PRC

Data: In cooperation with the Tianjin Cement Industry Design Institute, this plant has built a new cement bulk handling equipment that recently passed the technical evaluation tests conducted by the State Building Materials Bureau. Sitting in the cab, the operator pushes the button to run the equipment. Cement dust from the loading process is recovered with the dust collector to protect the environment from pollution.

Source: Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jul 83 p 2

Item: Jiamusi Paper Mill
[0163 2606 2448 6644 4786 0617]

Location: Jiamusi, Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: The largest and technically most advanced pressure pulp washing machine of China's pulp and paper-making industry recently went into operation here. This filtering and washing machine covers an area of 55 square meters and a daily pulp washing capacity of 180 tons. The main piece of equipment was imported, while the accessories were designed and built by Chinese engineers and workers.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jul 83 p 1

Item: State-owned Plant No 404
[0948 3602 0934 7190 0934 0617]

Location: Probably Lanzhou, Gansu, PRC

Data: Reorganization has permitted this numbered plant to achieve marked economic results. During the first half of 1983, it has fulfilled the annual plan for gross industrial output value by 62.4 percent. Four of its seven economic and technical indicators reached record high. (TN: Products turned out by this numbered plant were not described.)

Source: Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jul 83 p 1

Item: Yinchuan City Building Materials Plant
[6892 1557 1579 1696 4639 2624 2436 0617]

Location: Yinchuan, Ningxia, PRC

Data: Effective 1 July 1983, this plant will be officially known as the Yinchuan City Cement Plant [6892 1557 1579 3055 3136 0617], according to an announcement carried by the source.

Source: Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jul 83 p 3

Item: Taiping Dairy Products Plant
[1132 1627 0050 0756 0617]

Location: Wanhuatun, Bayan County, Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: Jointly built by the Taiping Commune and the Harbin Sugar, Tobacco, and Wine Company, this plant was put into operation in early May this year. As of 22 July, it has produced nearly 20 tons of Heilongjiang brand all-fat and quick-dissolving milk powder. The Taiping Commune currently has 753 dairy cows. The completion of this plant will make it easy for dairy farmers in Bayan and the nearby counties to sell their milk. The Harbin Sugar, Tobacco, and Wine Company guarantees the sale of the milk powder, and profits will be divided between the two investors in accordance with their shares of investments.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 83 p 1

Item: Jinzhou Ceramics Plant
[6930 1558 7118 3911 0617]

Location: Jinzhou, Liaoning, PRC

Data: Beginning 1 August, this plant suspended operation to undergo reorganization. During the readjustment period, the employees' and workers' salaries and wages will be reduced by 20 percent. During the January-July 1983 period, this plant operated at a loss of 700,000 yuan and there were indications that this trend might continue. On the basis of the decision of the provincial and municipal governments, the plant party committee decided to suspend production operation at this plant for 1 month.

Source: Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Aug 83 p 1

Item: Heilongjiang Dairy Products Plant
[7815 7893 3068 0050 0756 0617]

Location: Anda County, Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: This large, modernized plant is initially taking shape after 7 months of construction work. Over 50 percent of the main plant building, boiler room, and other projects is completed. This plant project is connected with the agreement signed by the Chinese and Danish governments. With long-term, interest-free loans provided by the Danish Government, China imports complete sets of advanced dairy product processing equipment of the seventies. This plant has a daily milk processing capacity of 200 tons. Funds for the construction of this plant were jointly raised by the Ministry of Light Industry and Heilongjiang Province. The project is listed as one of the eight key projects of the Ministry of Light Industry.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jul 83 p 1

Item: Yantai Synthetic Leather Plant
[3533 0669 0678 2052 7245 0617]

Location: Yantai, Shandong, PRC

Data: This newly built, modern plant has gone into production on a trial basis. This is a key project built by the Ministry of Light Industry to solve the problem of shortages of raw materials for the leather industry throughout the country. Two sets of equipment were imported from Japan, and the remainder was built in China. When operating at full capacity, the plant produces 3 million square feet of synthetic leather a year, or equivalent to the amount of leather required for making 20 million pairs of shoes.

Source: Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1311 GMT 20 May 83 OW

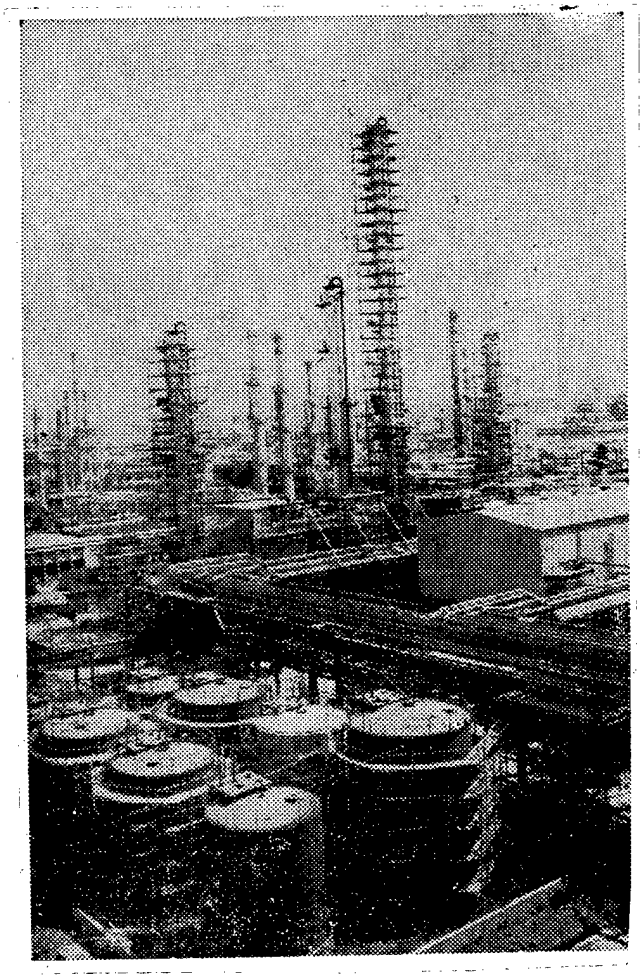


Fig. 1 External view of the second phase project of the Shanghai General Petrochemical Plant's Chemicals Plant No 1.

[Source: Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Aug 83 p 1]

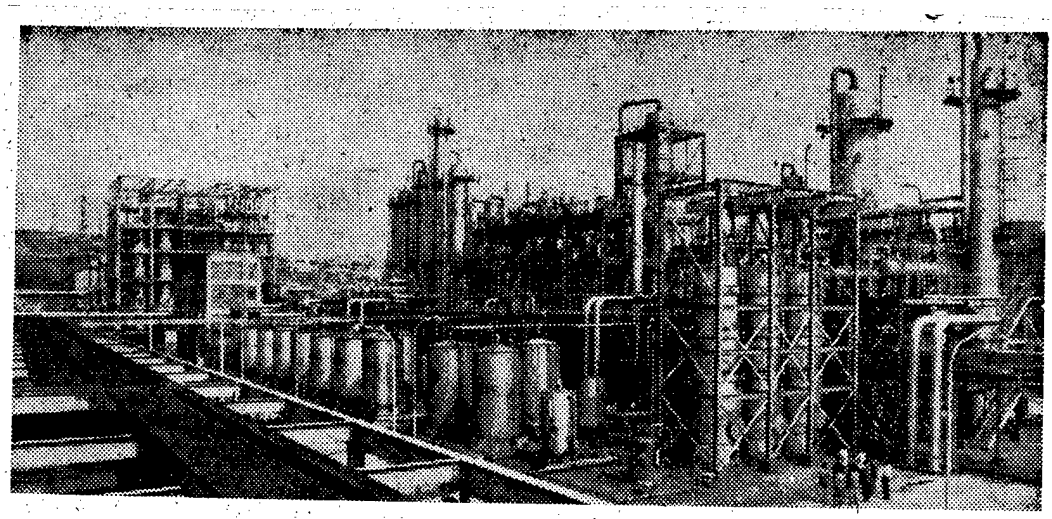


Fig. 2 Photograph of the Sichuan Vinylon Plant's polyvinyl alcohol facility.

[Source: Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Aug 83 p 1]

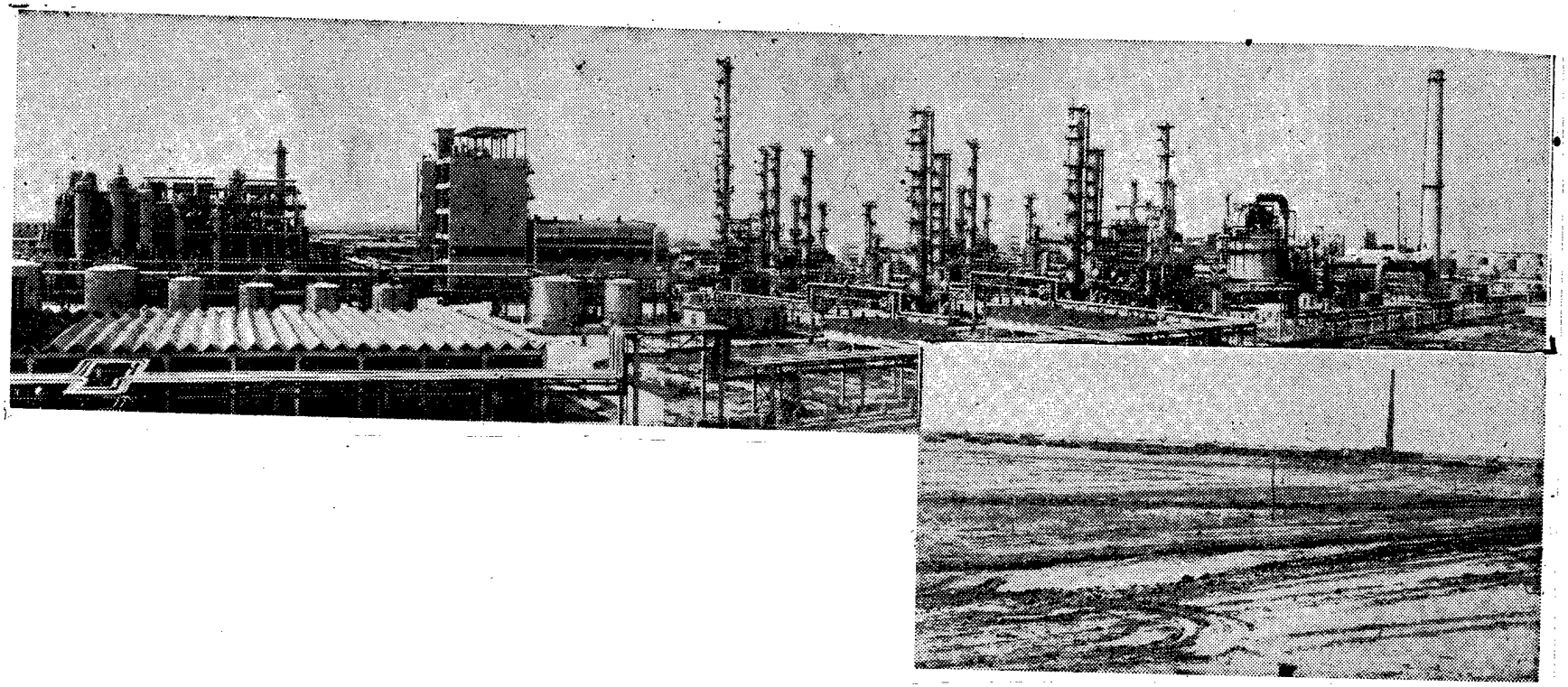


Fig. 3 A view of the Tianjin Chemical Fiber Plant
[Source: Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jul 83 p 1]

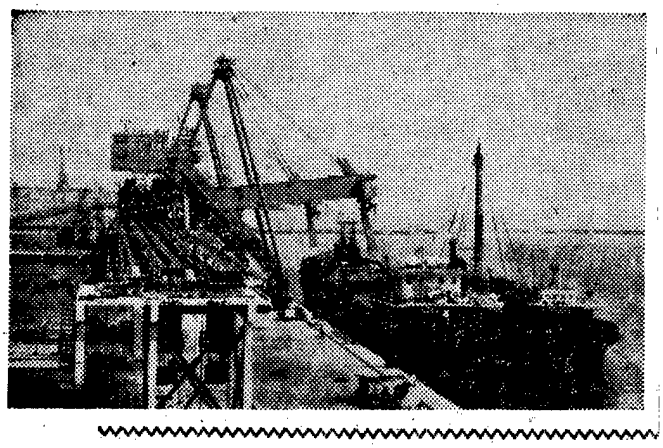


Fig. 4 Photo of the renovated salt-handling pier at Tianjin Harbor. Installation and trial operation of two stacker-reclaimers and an unloader have been completed.

[Source: Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jul 83 p 3]

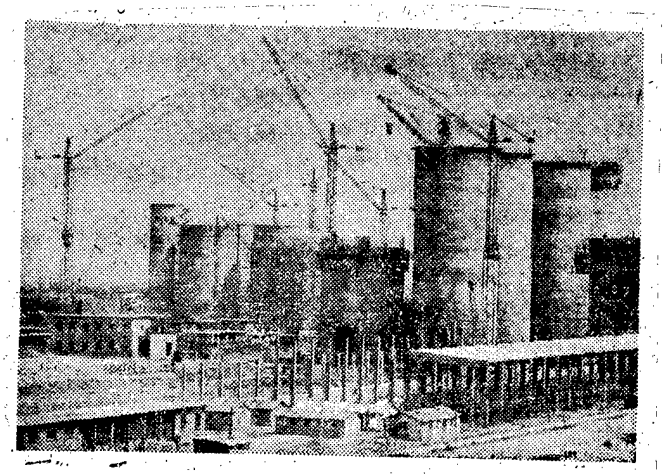


Fig. 5 Construction work on the Huaihai Cement Plant in Jiangsu has been completed and installation of machinery is in progress. One of 70 key state projects, this plant is scheduled for completion before October 1984. Its primary equipment is imported from Romania.

[Source: Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 83 p 2]

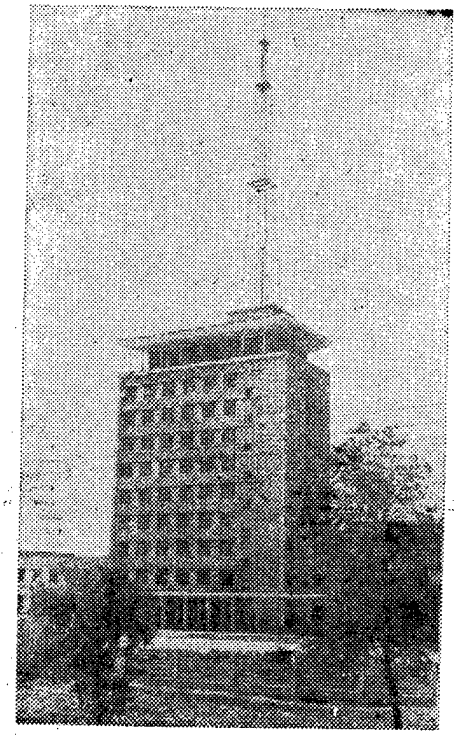


Fig. 6 Photograph of the newly built television broadcasting station in Yinchuan, Ningxia. The building covers 26,000 square meters of floor space.

[Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jul 83 p 4]

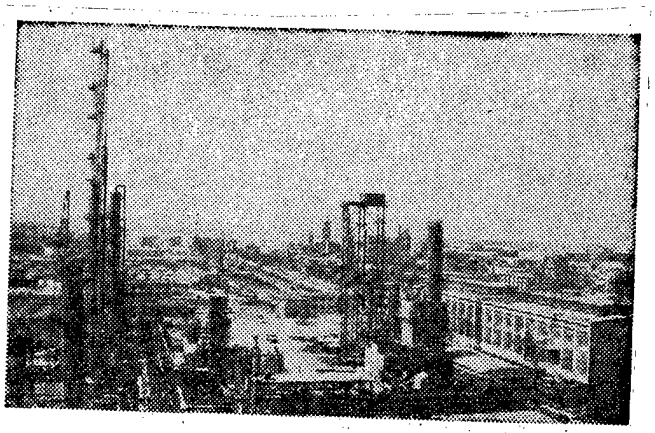


Fig. 7 Construction of the main plant buildings and installation of equipment for the Xinjiang Chemical Fertilizer Plant in Urumqi, Xinjiang, have been completed. This plant covers 160,000 square meters of floor space and has a design annual standard chemical fertilizer output of 1.1 million tons.

[Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 83 p 4]

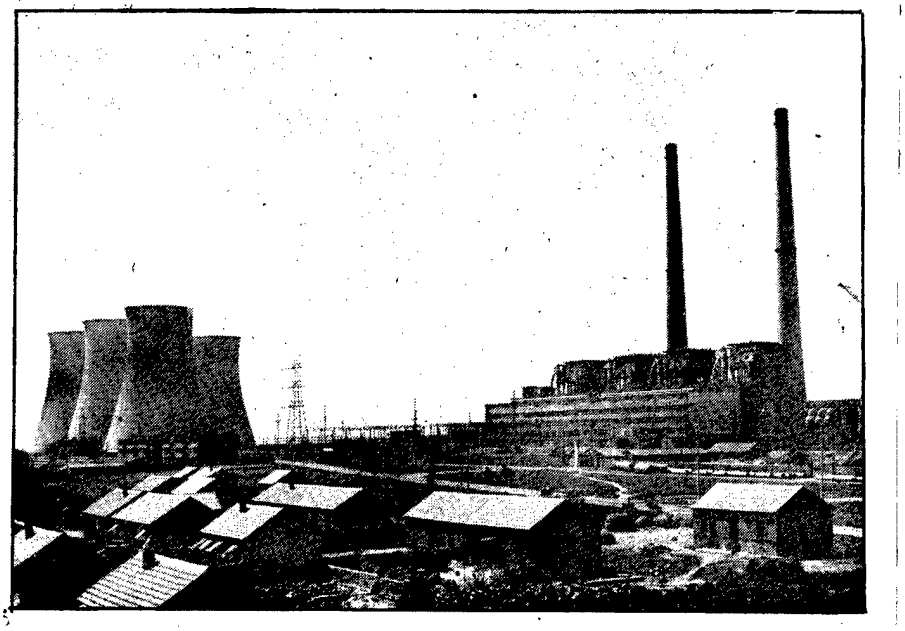


Fig. 8 View of the Shiliquan Power Plant constructed in the Zaozhuang Coal Mining Area, Shandong. It is equipped with four 125,000-kilowatt generating units.

[Source: Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 19 Jul 83 p 4]

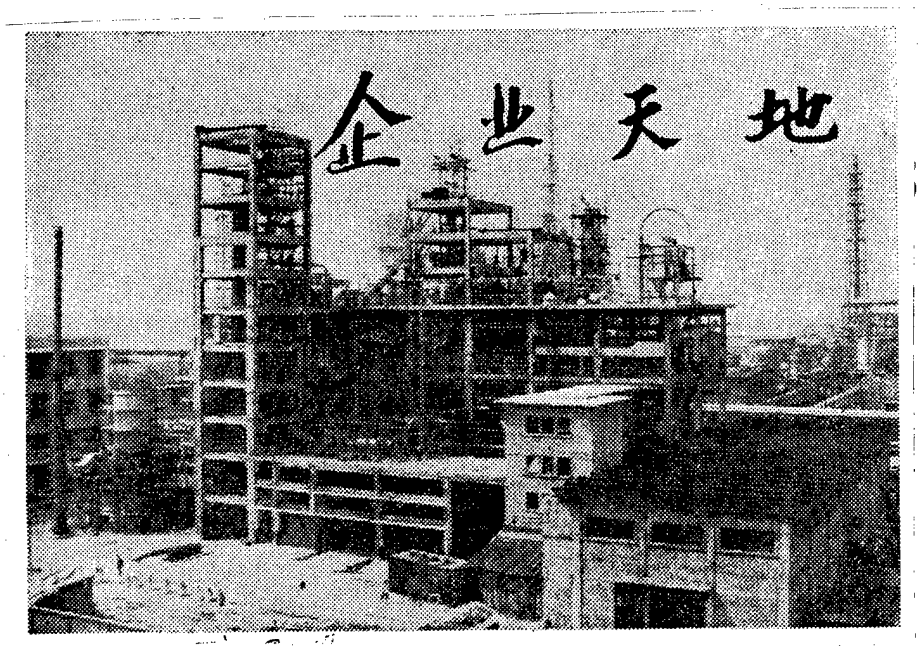


Fig. 9 China's largest melamine workshop was recently completed at the Sichuan Chemicals Plant. It has an annual output capacity of 12,000 tons. This project is jointly funded by China, the Federal Republic of Germany and Belgium.

[Source: Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 83 p 3]

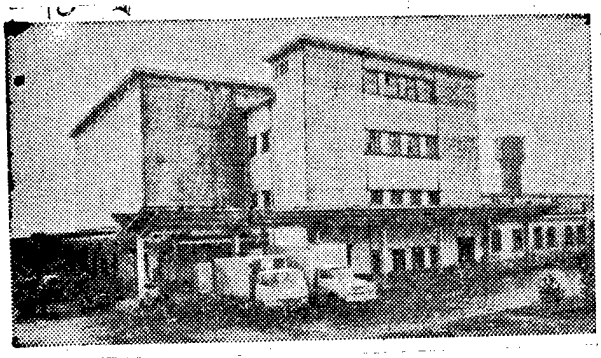


Fig. 10 The Harbin Cold Storage Plant was put into operation on 28 June 1983. It has a daily freezing capacity of 30 tons and a low-temperature cold storage capacity of 3,000 tons.

[Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jul 83 p 1]

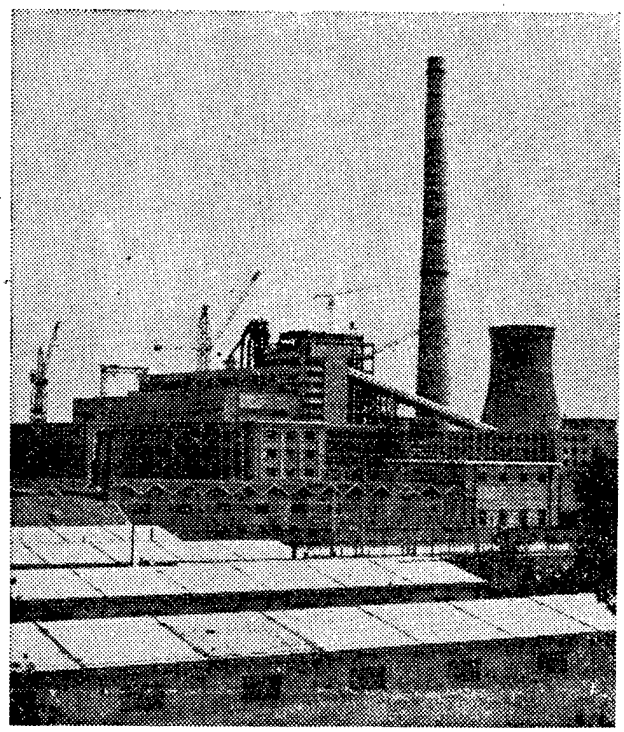


Fig. 11 Construction of the Datong New Power Plant, a large-scale pit-mouth power station designed and built by Chinese engineers and workers, is under way. The first-phase project calls for the installation of six large generating units with a total capacity of 1.2 million kilowatts. Upon completion, this project will turn 3 million tons of coal into 8 billion kilowatt hours of electricity annually.

[Source: Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jul 83 p 1]

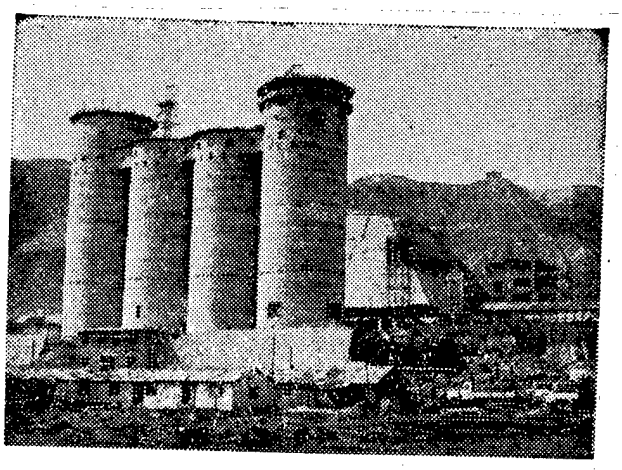


Fig. 12 Photo of the initially completed coal storage bins of the Xiqu Mine in the Gujiao Mining Zone, Shanxi.

[Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jul 83 p 4]

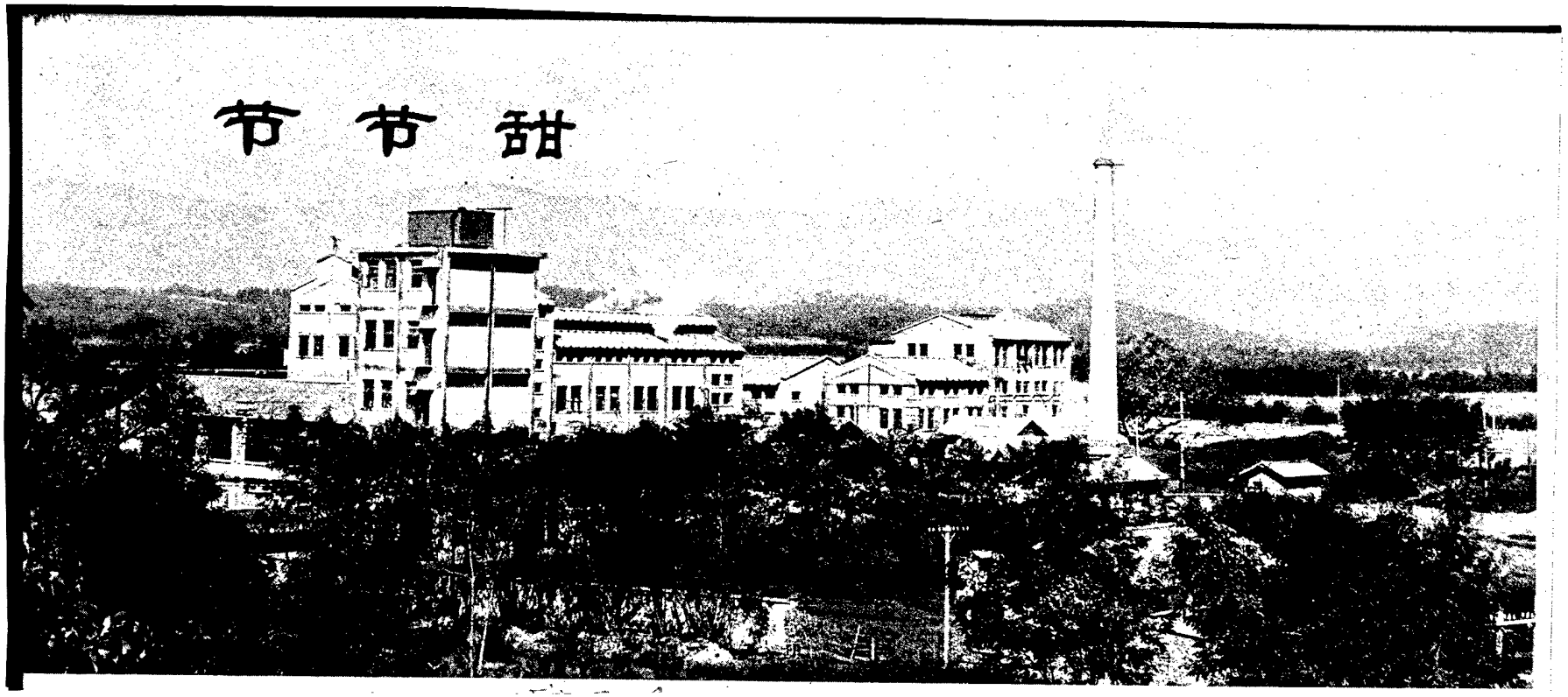


Fig. 13 Photograph of the Ruili Xian Sugar Mill in the Dehong Daizu Jinbozu Autonomous Zhou, Yunnan Province. With nine sugar mills in operation, the autonomous zhou has increased its sugar output from 18,000 tons in 1979 to more than 70,000 tons.

[Source: Beijing MINZU HUABAO [NATIONALITIES PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 7, 1983 p 10]

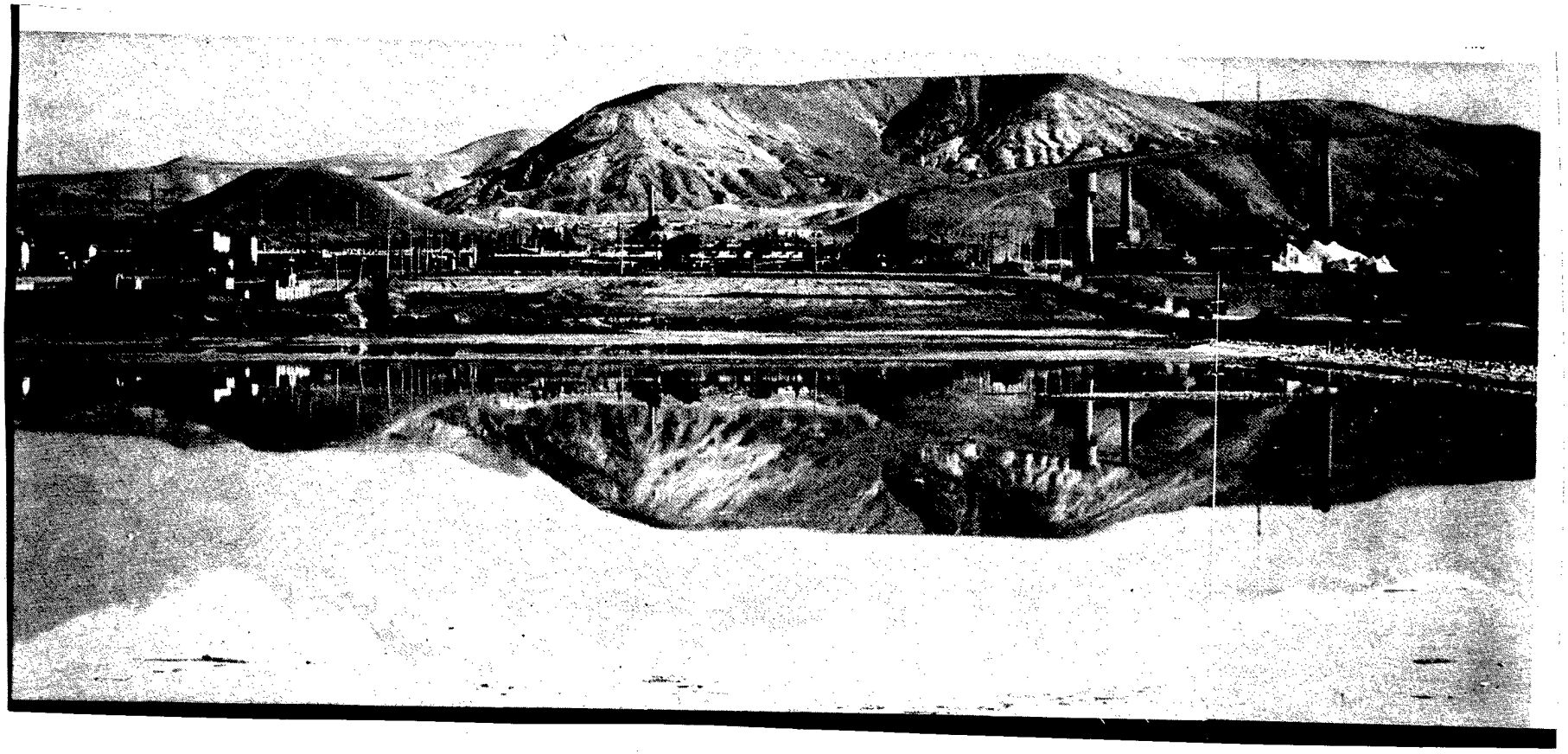


Fig. 14 A sectional view of the salt lake and salt plant at the foot of the Bogda Mountains in Xinjiang. Xinjiang currently has more than 30 enterprises engaged in salt production. Its salt output has risen from 1,680 tons in 1950 to 300,000 tons in 1982.

[Source: Beijing MINZU HUABAO [NATIONALITIES PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 7, 1983 p 28]

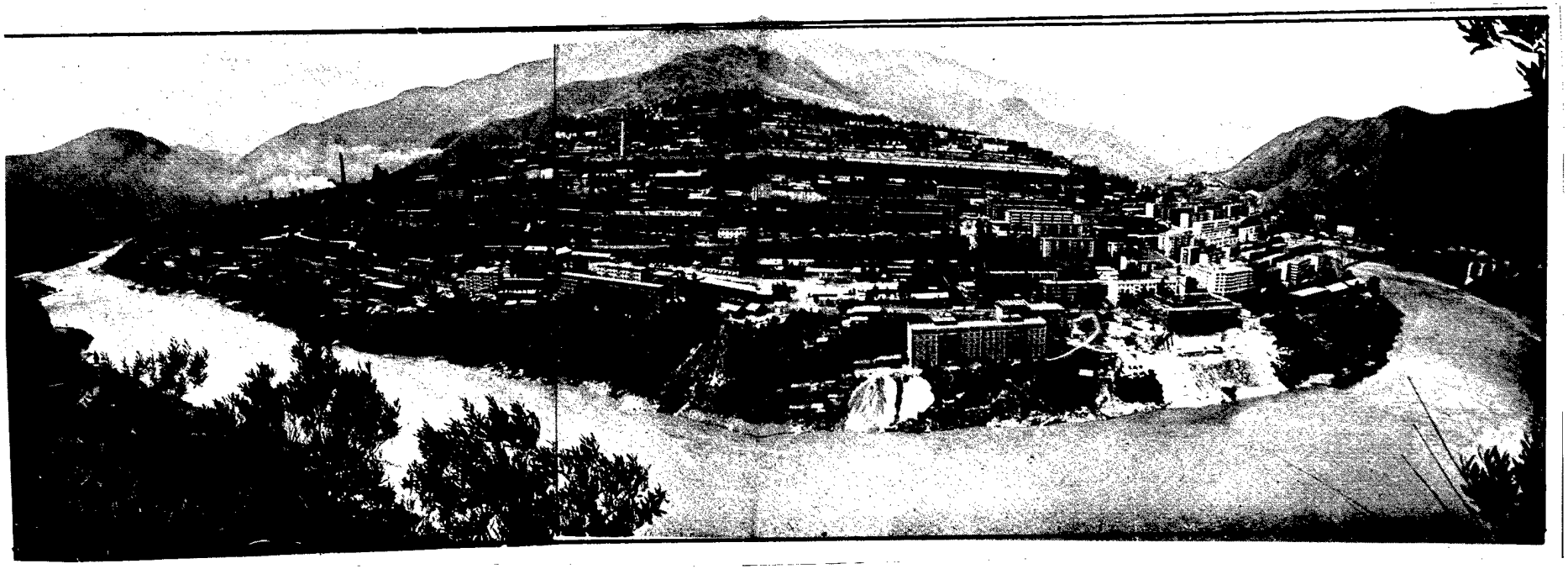


Fig 15 Full view of the Panzhihua Iron and Steel Company, one of China's nonferrous metals bases in Sichuan.

[Source: Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese No 3, 1983 pp 4-5]

Fig. 16 China's first large-scale vanadium extraction workshop at Panzhihua.

[Source: Chengdu SICHUAN HUABAO [SICHUAN PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 3, 1983 p 5]

Fig. 17 Photo of the Bengbu Diesel Engine Plant in Anhui, one of key enterprises under the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry.

[Source: Hong Kong ZHONGGUO JIXIE [CHINA MACHINERY] in Chinese and English No 3, May 83 p 37]

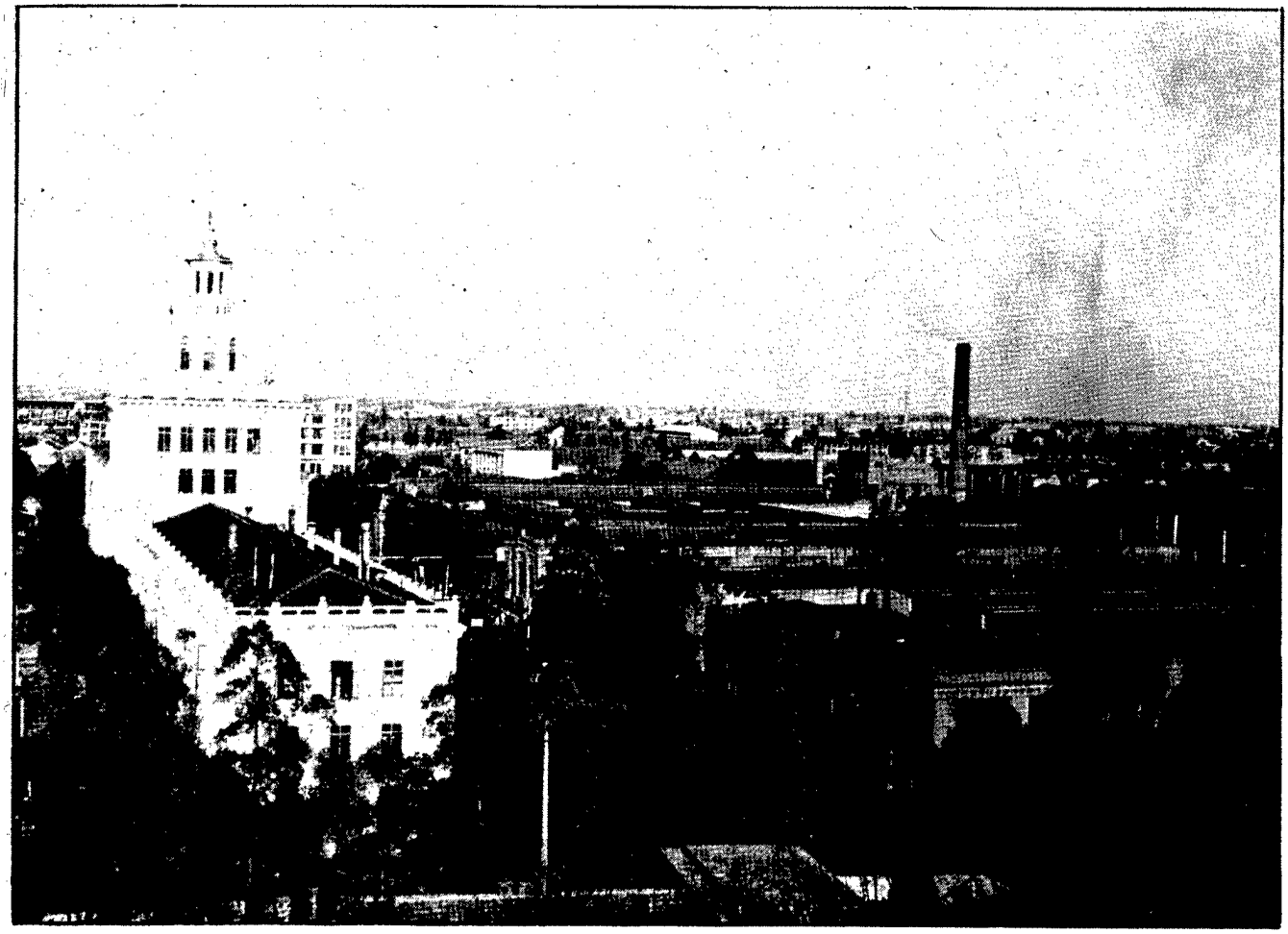


Fig. 18 A view of the Chengdu Measuring and Cutting Tools Plant in Sichuan. Since its founding in 1956, this plant, equipped with more than 1,000 lathes of various kinds, has produced cutting tools, measuring tools and precision instruments of 128 varieties in three categories with nearly 4,000 specifications.
[Source: Hong Kong ZHONGGUO JIXIE [CHINA MACHINERY] in Chinese and English, Chinese Export Commodities Fair Special Edition, Spring, 1983 p 24]

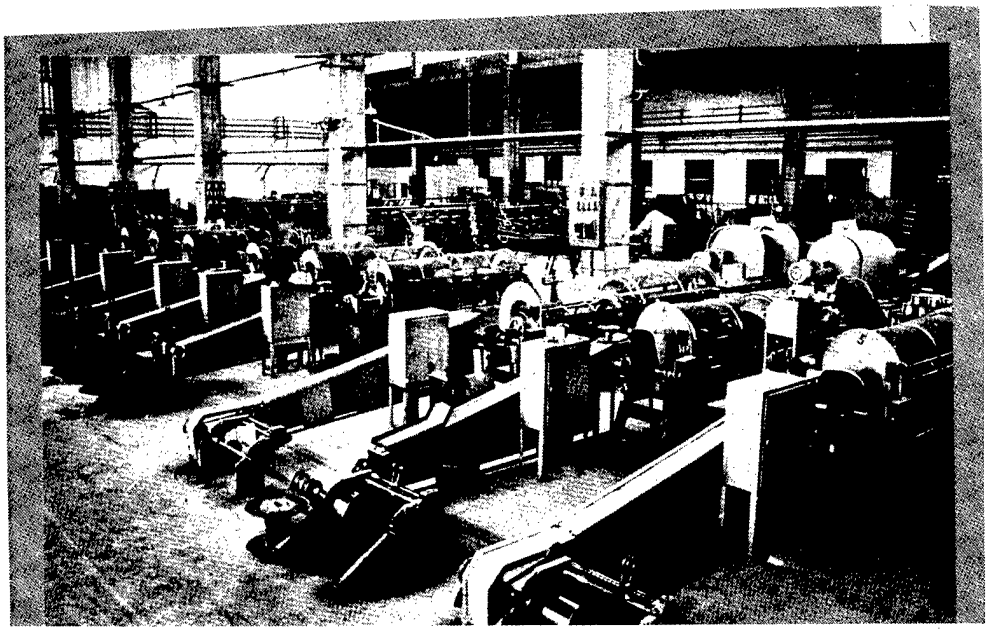


Fig. 19 Inside view of a workshop of the Shenyang City Electric Wire Plant.

[Source: Hong Kong ZHONGGUO JIXIE [CHINA MACHNERY] in Chinese and English, Chinese Export Commodities Fair Special Edition, Spring, 1983 p 34]

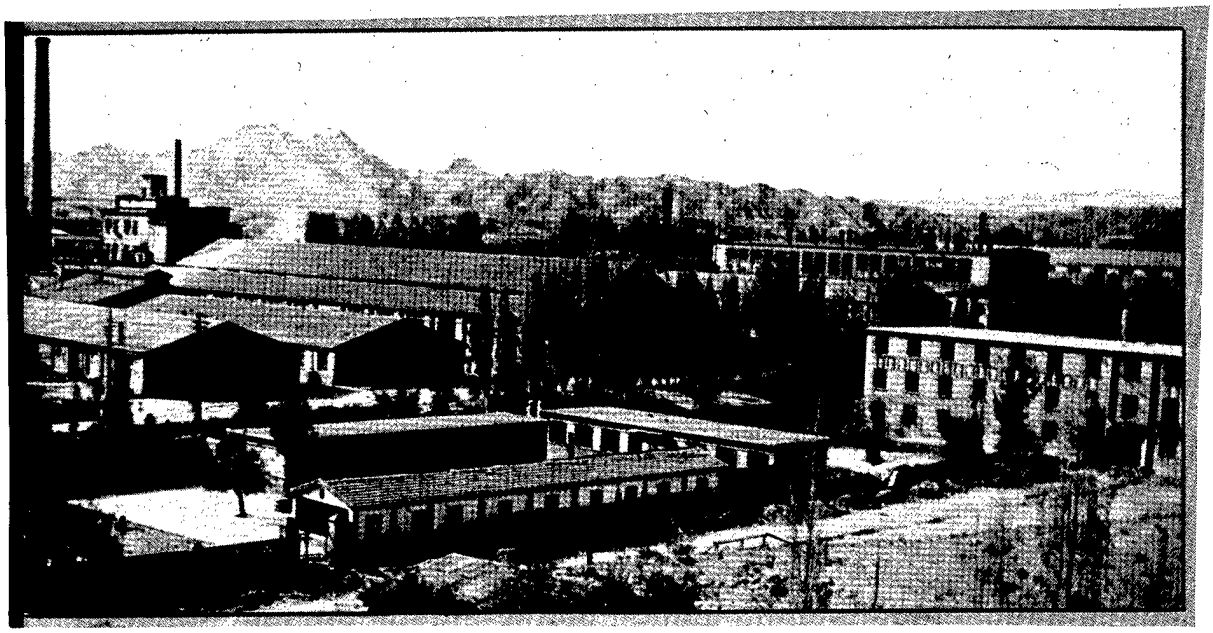


Fig. 20 Photo of the Changtong Electric Wire and Cable Plant in Lanzhou, Gansu. Its principal products include aluminum standard conductor and steel reinforced aluminum wire, polyester enameled wire, rubber insulated wire, PVC insulated wire, rubber-sheathed trailing cable for general use, rubber sheathed mining cable, and PVC insulated and PVC sheathed power cable.

[Source: Hong Kong ZHONGGUO JIXIE [CHINA MACHINERY] in Chinese and English, Chinese Export Commodities Fair Special Edition, Spring, 1983 p 36]

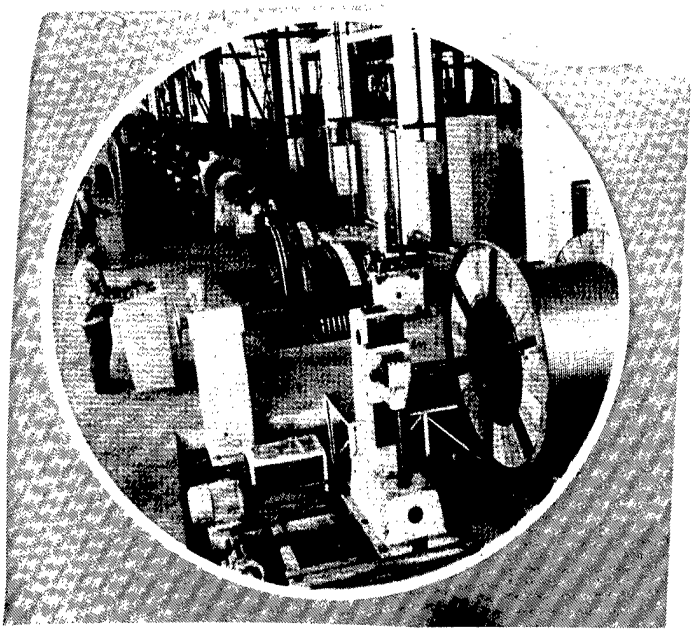


Fig. 21 Workshop of the Hefei Cable Plant in Anhui

[Source: Hong Kong ZHONGGUO JIXIE [CHINA MACHINERY] in Chinese and English, Chinese Export Commodities Fair Special Edition, Spring, 1983 p 38]

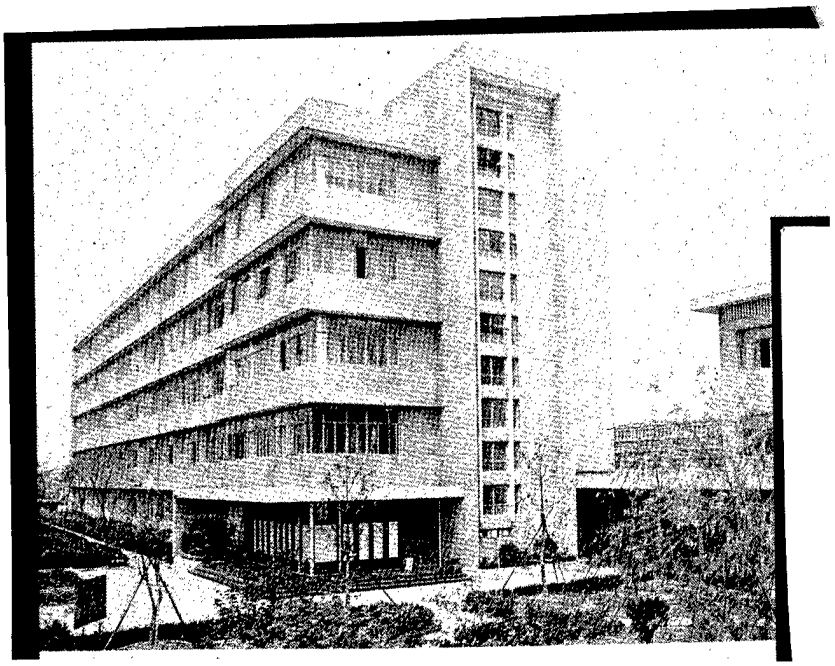


Fig. 22 A view of the Hangzhou Television Set Manufacturing Plant, which is subordinate to the Hangzhou Broadcasting and Television Industrial Company. Operating eight manufacturing plants and a research institute, the industrial company employs 4,200 people, 200 of whom are experienced engineers and technicians.

[Source: Hong Kong ZHONGGUO JIXIE [CHINA MACHINERY] in Chinese and English, Chinese Export Commodities Fair Special Edition, Spring, 1983 p 56]

Fig. 23 Inside view of the above television set manufacturing plant.
[Source: Hong Kong ZHONGGUO JIXIE [CHINA MACHINERY] in Chinese and English, Chinese Export Commodities Fair Special Edition, Spring, 1983 p 56]

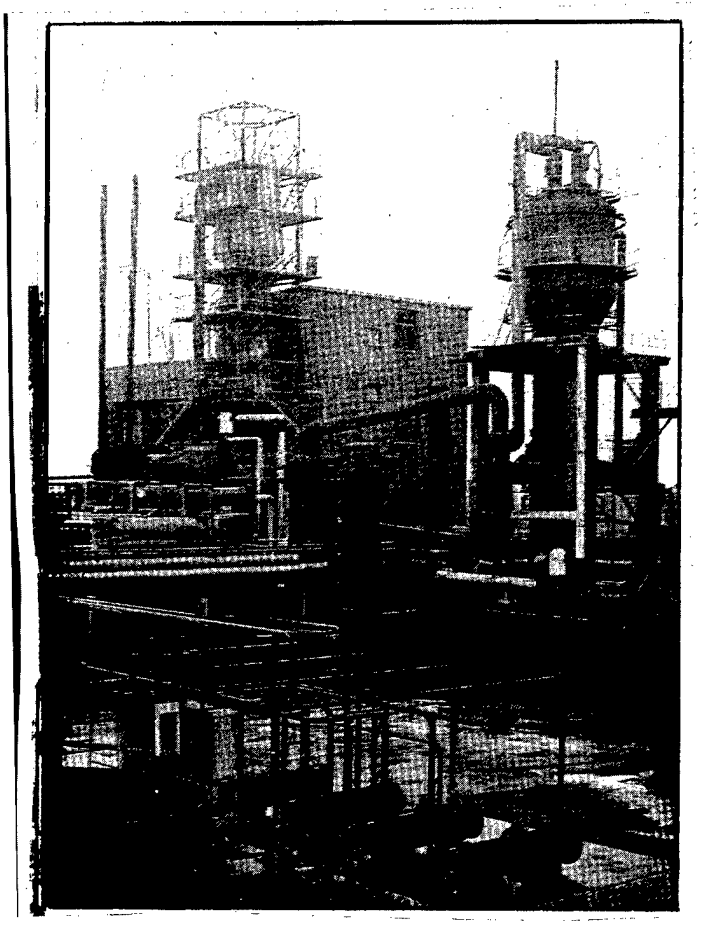


Fig 24 External view of the Shashi Resin Plant in Hubei. With technical assistance from Qinghua University, this plant has increased its annual benzoic anhydride output from 2,000 tons to 4,500 tons.

[Source: Wuhan HUBEI HUABAO [HUBEI PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 2, 1983 p 3]

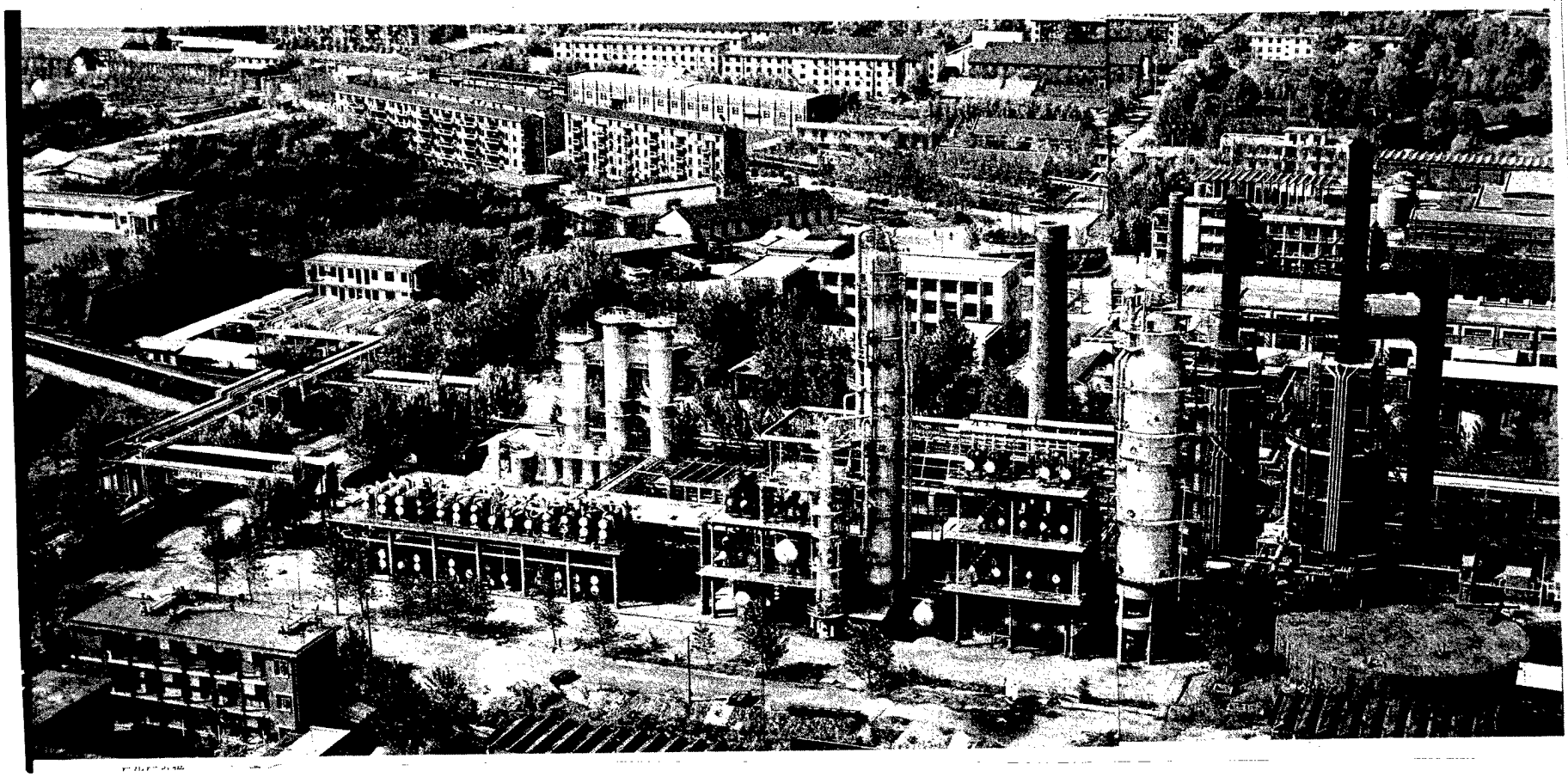


Fig. 25 A bird's view of the Wuhan Petrochemical Plant in Hubei

[Source: Wuhan HUBEI HUABAO [HUBEI PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 2, 1983 p 25]

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