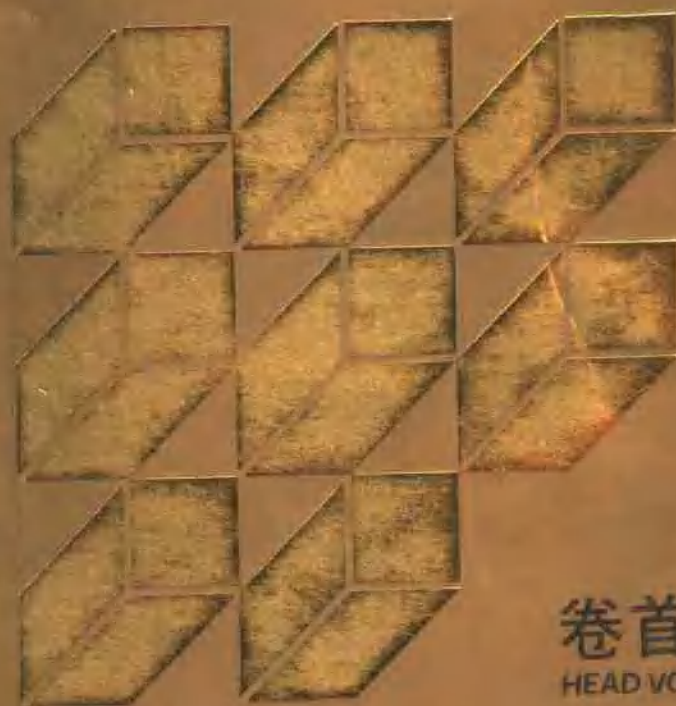


# 时代的奇迹

中国重点工程建设成就综览

**MIRACLES OF THE TIMES**

EXHIBITION OF THE CONSTRUCTION ACHIEVEMENTS  
OF THE KEY PROJECTS IN CHINA



卷首篇  
HEAD VOLUME

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堅持改革開放  
加快重點建設

江澤民

一九九〇年十一月

# 时代的奇迹

李鹏

一九九〇年  
十月七日

社会主义大厦的支柱

薄一波  
一九九一年  
三月九日

建設基礎  
造福人民

為公時代的奇蹟  
——卷冊題

鄧家華

一九九零九月八日

## 《时代的奇迹》——中国重点工程建设成就综览

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# 前言

建国40年来,我国社会主义建设事业经历了艰辛的历程。在中国共产党的领导下,全国人民自力更生,艰苦创业,通过有计划、有组织地进行重点建设,带动整个经济发展,使我国逐步建立起一个独立的、比较完整的工业体系和国民经济体系,经济实力不断增强。与满目疮痍的解放初期相比,中国已经发生了翻天覆地的变化。粮食产量增长了2.6倍,原煤产量增长了31.5倍,原油产量增长了1,145倍,发电量增长了134倍,钢产量增长了388倍……,工农业一些主要产品产量已跃居世界前列;科学技术达到了一个新的水平;教育等各项社会事业得到了迅速的发展;人民生活有了明显的改善。具有5000年文明史的中国,以崭新的形象屹立在世界的东方。

不同时期的重点建设,为祖国社会主义建设的历史画卷描绘了一幅幅绚丽的图画。50年代的“156项”建设;60年代的大庆油田会战、攀枝花钢铁基地建设、西南三大铁路干线建设和南京长江大桥的架起;70年代的三年大建港口,13套大化肥、4套大化纤和30万吨乙烯等引进设备项目的建设;80年代以电力建设为中心,包括山西、陕西、内蒙西部煤炭基地,大秦铁路和秦皇岛港煤码头运煤大通道的建设,以及上海宝钢一期工程的建成,都曾牵动和激励着亿万人民的心。这些重大项目的建设,加快了我国经济发展的步伐,并为今后的发展奠定了坚实的基础。

党的十一届三中全会以后,我国进入改革开放的新时期,党和国家的工作重点转移到社会主义现代化建设上来。党的十二大进一步确定,把农业、能源和交通、教育和科学作为经济发展的战略重点。从1982年开始,国家在年度计划中,从在建的基本建设项目里选择一批骨干项目,按合理工期组织建设,对这些项目,国家从资金供给、物资分配、设备制造、交通运输,以及设计和施工力量方面给予优先安排。同时,国家采取了一系列政策措施,引导地方和企业的资金用于国家重点建设。

改革开放的10年,是重点建设进展最快的时期。特别是以电力为中心的能源建设,快于以往任何时期。10年间新增发电装机容量达6,100万千瓦,相当于建国以来前30年装机的总和,使我国成为世界上少数装机超过1亿千瓦的国家之一。10年来新增煤炭开采能力1.92亿吨,相当于建国40年来新增煤炭开采能力的三分之一。新增原油开采能力超过1亿吨,相当于建国以来前



30年新增能力的总和。到1988年,我国一次能源生产总量已跃居世界第三位。交通建设有了新的进展,建国40年来新增的沿海港口吞吐能力中有近60%是这10年中建成的;新增铁路电气化里程达5,000多公里,比建国以来前30年新增电气化里程的总和还多4倍。与此同时,还形成了一批数量可观的炼铁、炼钢、电解铝、乙烯、合成氨和水泥等重要原材料的生产能力。

我们是发展中的社会主义国家,在建设过程中自然会遇到许多困难,特别是资金和物资短缺、技术和管理水平不高。但我们依靠社会主义制度的优越性,能够适当集中财力、物力和必要的人力进行重点建设。这是我们战胜困难、不断前进的重要保证。

重点建设关系到国民经济的全局,与人民群众的切身利益息息相关,应当使全国人民了解和关心重点建设,增强建设社会主义的信心和凝聚力。同时,通过对重点建设的介绍,在国际上表明中国在不断前进,不断发展。为此,中共中央宣传部、国家计划委员会决定联合编辑出版大型画册《时代的奇迹——中国重点工程建设成就综览》。该画册力图全面、系统和形象地介绍全国人民在重点建设中自力更生、艰苦创业的精神风貌和光辉业绩;成为进行爱国主义和社会主义教育以及国际交流、对外宣传的宝贵资料;并成为具有长期保存价值的历史文献。

《时代的奇迹——中国重点工程建设成就综览》拟分卷出版。今年内先出“卷首篇”,综合介绍20项在建的重大建设项目。这20项重大建设,是众多重点建设工程的缩影。为保证画册的出版工作,成立了画册编辑委员会。画册编辑委员会由中宣部、国家计委和国务院有关部委的领导同志组成,负责指导画册的组织、编辑、审定和出版等工作。具体采访和编印工作委托中国市容报社承办。

在组织出版过程中,得到了有关部门和单位的大力支持,在此表示衷心感谢。

《时代的奇迹》画册编委会

一九九一年十月

# FOREWORD

Socialist construction in China has seen its ups and downs since the founding of the People's Republic of China 40-odd years ago. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the nation has relied on itself and made herculean efforts in the construction of vast numbers of key projects and the development of the national economy as a whole. An independent and relatively comprehensive industrial setup and economic system have come to stay, and New China, once in ruins due to long years of war, has changes beyond recognition. Grain output has increased by 2.6 times; raw coal output, 31.5 times; crude oil output, 1,145 times; steel output, 388 times; and electricity output, 134 times. The output of some major industrial and agricultural products has been among the highest in the world. Science and technology have been upgraded to a new level, education and other social courses have developed tremendously. And the living standards of the people have improved. China, a country with a civilization of 5,000 years, has taken on a new outlook and stood up like giant in the East.

Key construction projects undertaken during different periods have formed a colorful historical picture scroll of the socialist development. These include the 156 projects in the 50s; the Daqing Oil Field, Panzhihua Iron and Steel Company, three main railways in the southeast, and the Nanjing Yangtze River Bridge built in 60s; the three-year harbor building spree, the import of 13 sets of fertilizer making installations, four chemical fiber plants, and the 300,000-ton ethylene project in the 70s; the burgeoning energy development in the 80s, including coal bases in Shanxi and Inner Mongolia, the Datong-Qinhuangdao Railway and Qinhuangdao coal port and Phase- I of the Baoshan Iron and Steel Company in Shanghai. These key projects have sped up the pace of national economy, and set the stage for future development.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in the late 70s, China has entered a new period of historical development characterized by reform and opening to the outside world. The Party and the State have shifted the stress of the nation's work on socialist modernization. The 12th Central Committee of the CPC decided to put the strategic stress of the economic development on agriculture, energy, communication, education, and science. Since 1982, the State has selected some key projects already under construction according to plans and placed them on a priority list so that with better treatment in funds, raw materials, equipment, transport and communication, designing and engineering forces, they can be completed ahead of schedule. The State has also adopted measures to channel local and enterprise funds into the construction of the country's key projects.

These projects thus saw the fastest development during the first ten years of reform. Growth in power industry is all the more impressive: Newly-installed generating capacity over the past ten years has reached 61 million kilowatts, equivalent to the total in 30 years prior to the founding of New China. Only a few countries in the world have an installed generating capacity of 100 million

kilowatts. Newly added coal production capacity over the past ten years has topped 192 million tons, accounting for one-third of the total capacity New China acquired in its 40-odd years. Crude oil production capacity have exceeded 100 million tons, equal to the total in the first 30 years. China was the world's third largest energy producing nation in 1988. Transport has also developed. Nearly 60 percent of the handling capacity of the coastal harbors and ports have been built in the last ten years. The newly-built electric railways have been extended by 5,000 kilometers, four times as long as the total length added in 30 years prior to the founding of New China. In the meantime, China has been able to produce large quantities of iron, steel, electrolytic aluminum, ethylene, synthetic ammonia, and cement.

As a developing country, China has encountered difficulties in its construction, such as the shortage of capital and materials, and poor technology and management. However, the superior socialist system has enabled the nation to concentrate its limited funds, materials, and manpower on key projects, thus beating the odds and ensuring steady progress in development.

Since key projects have an important bearing on the national economy as a whole and the immediate interests of the public, it is necessary to acquaint the public with the key projects and draw the populace's attention if we are to motivate them and rally their efforts in socialist construction. It is also necessary to show the world that China is advancing and making steady progress. With these ideas in mind, the Information Department of the Party Central Committee, the State Planning Commission and other State Council Ministries and Commissions have decided to present this picture album: *The Miracles of the Time--A Wide View of the Key Projects in China*. The album aims at giving an overall vivid introduction of the hard struggle and glorious achievements of the Chinese nation in their construction of key projects. It is hoped that this album will also prove valuable to education in patriotism and socialism and to international exchanges. It is also hoped that it will become an historical reference book with an enduring value.

*The Miracles of the Time--A Wide View of the Key Projects in China* will be published in volumes. The first volume published this year introduces 20 key projects under construction, an epitome of all the key projects. The editorial committee composed of members from the Information Department of the Party Central Committee, the State Planning Commission, the State Council and other commissions and departments has provided guidance, leadership and coordination for the editorial work. The newspaper, *China Urban Sight Press*, handles interviews, copyediting and printing.

We present our sincere thanks here to all departments and units concerned for their unstinting support during the editing and printing of this book.

**The Editorial Committee of *The Miracles of the Time***

10 · 1991 ·

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# 确保粮食稳定增长的战略措施

## 大型商品粮基地建设工程

农业是国民经济的基础。为了从根本上提高粮食的综合生产能力,实现我国粮食生产的持续稳定增长,国家从1983年开始在全国进行了大规模的商品粮基地建设,并从1988年开始把大规模的农业综合开发作为农业向深度和广度进军的战略措施。黄河三角洲商品粮棉基地建设工程和海河平原农业综合开发工程就是其中的典型。

目前,商品粮基地建设和农业综合开发已受到全社会的普遍关注,并成为国家发展农业生产重要措施。实践证明,建设商品粮基地和进行农业综合开发是投资省、见效快,促进粮食增产的好办法。同时,也是国家在农业基本建设资金使用上的一项改革。它对于到本世纪末,全国粮食年总产量达到5,000万公斤,实现国民经济的稳定协调发展和人民生活水平的不断提高,开拓了有效的途径。

## Construction of Large Commodity Grain production Bases

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy of China. In order to fundamentally improve the comprehensive production capability and ensure stable increase in grain production, the State began large - scale construction of commodity grain production bases in 1983, and adopted the strategic measure to boost agricultural growth in depth and breadth through comprehensive development in 1988. The construction of large commercial grain production bases in the Yellow River Delta and the comprehensive agriculture development in the Haihe River Plain are two examples of the whole project.

Construction of commodity grain production bases and multipurpose agricultural development have attracted the attention of th whole society as important measures for agricultural growth. Both have proved economical and effective in increasing grain output. They are instrumental to the reform in the allocation of capital for agriculture infrastructure, and have opened up a new avenue to increase the nation's total grain output to 500 billion kilograms by the end of the century, achieve stable and coordinated development of the national economy and continuously improve the livelihood of the people.

# 当代神农的又一壮举

## 海河平原农业综合开发工程

河北省海河流域平原，东临渤海，南接鲁豫，西傍太行，北依燕山，总面积84,496平方公里，占全省总面积的45%。这里地势平坦，光照充足，四季分明，土地资源丰富，是河北省粮、棉、油和水产品的主要产区。

但是由于海河平原盐、碱、薄、沙中低产田面积大(占总耕地面积的78%)，抗御自然灾害的能力低，加上淡水资源缺乏、生产手

段落后、产业结构不合理等因素，长期以来，海河流域平原的农业发展受到严重制约。

为了从根本上改革这一地区的落后面貌，1988年经国务院批准立项，河北省海河平原农业综合开发拉开了序幕，并被列为国家“七五”、“八五”期间实施农业综合开发的重点工程。根据统一规划，1988—1990年的三年间，开发范围涉及101个县。开发任务主



李鹏同志视察廊坊水利工程

Premier Li Peng inspects Langfang irrigation works





方田林网美如画

Square pieces of land seamed with trees make a picturesque scene



要有:改造中低产田602万亩;开垦宜农荒地39万亩;开发人工草场100万亩;营造农田防护林网337万亩;扩大灌溉面积256万亩,改善灌溉面积249万亩。三年开发建设投资总规模为8.7亿元(不包括农民群众投劳折款);其中国家农业发展基金2.4亿元,农业银行专项贷款2亿元,地方配套资金4.3亿元。

河北省对海河平原的农业综合开发始终给予高度重视:成立了以省长程维高为主任,主管农业的副省长张润身为副主任的农业综合开发委员会,对全省的农业开发实施统一领导和统一规划;成立了以张润身副省长为主任的农业开发办公室,对全省农业综

合开发实施统一协调和统筹服务;各地县建立了农业综合开发的领导和管理体系。在项目开发过程中,河北省从改变农业生产条件入手,坚持统一规划、综合治理、分期实施、先易后难的原则,注重科技投入,推行种植区域化,认真解决布局分散问题,使项目区集中连片,建设目标逐年提高,资金和项目管理日趋正规化、科学化,广大群众的积极性空前高涨,从而为海河平原农业综合开发这一利国利民,造福子孙后代的宏大工程的顺利实施提供了良好的物质条件,政策保障和群众基础。

海河平原农业综合开发工程实施以来,

低产田改造水利工程 Transforming low-yield land project

