

V. V. Litvak

TPU graduates as leaders of large energy corporations

The establishment and further development of Tomsk Polytechnic University aimed to train practical engineers for developing industry and economy of Siberia. However, economic demands, natural migration and, what really matters, the work placement brought about that our specialists worked in Norilsk, Kara-Kum, Byelorussia, Far East, the Ural, and Zacaucasus.

»Dear Master! You have taught me 30 years ago. Regardless of such a long period of time, the years of studies still fresh in my memory... After graduation the Institute I was assigned to the ferroalloy plant in the Ural. During the World War II I was working there, but later acquired a new profession of practical physicist at other defense enter-

prise. In 1953 I was awarded the State Prize, in 1960 – Lenin Prize. In 1966 I was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor...» This is the fragment of the letter to Professor Kutyavin written by Boris Borokhovich, a 1941-year graduate whose portrait is hanging in the gallery of notable graduates.

The formation of a specialist is impossible without natural endowments and gifts. School training and pre-university operational knowledge and experience of life play the important part in this formation. The luck or opportunity is

also important. But such qualities as competence, knowledge, skills, and the desire and ability to acquire knowledge are necessary for the professional development. Sometimes engineers have to work under uncomfortable conditions, and a strength test of specialists often occurred in unusual situation. Thus, among liquidators of Chernobyl breakdown, Tashkent and Armenian earthquakes there were very many our graduates. Dedication, self-control, and capacity for work distinguished Tomsk polytechnicians in those formidable conditions.

In 1963 Nikolai Kalchenko was assigned to Yakutia. The train in Lensk became his first workplace. Later he moved to Yakutsk hydroelectric power plant, the first gas-turbine power plant in the country. In 1984 Kalchenko became the director general of Yakutsk energy system. 'Yakutskenergo' Corporation includes 12 thousand workers; 8 power plants; installed capacity is 2 million kilowatt; annual energy output is 7 billion kilowatt-hours. Being in charge of such large Corporation Kalchenko was capable of creating a friendly atmosphere in its work-force. Not long after he worked in Yakut agency in Moscow.

It is known that among 30 power plants included in GOELRO plan there was no one central thermal power plant despite the special board's recognition of technical and economic advantages of combining electric and thermal power production. The years of Soviet power have seen remarkable advances in systems of central heat supply, which widespread all over the country. Specific features of the central thermal power plant operation are low temperatures, weak corrosion resistance of heat mains, their high accident rate, the sig-

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начальник
департамента РАО ЕЭС
Shtegman A.V.,
the Head of Russian Joint
Stock Company of Energo
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Истомин А.А., генеральный директор «Тамбовэнерго» с деканом ЭЭФ В.В.Литваком на встрече со студентами ТПУ
Istomin A.A., chief director of «Tambov-Energo» and Litvakov V.V., the dean of the Electro-energetic faculty, at the meeting with TPU students.

nificant consumption of chemically treated water, etc. which form specific qualities of workers, their cognizance of responsibility. The professional practice of Oleg Budilov, graduated in thermal power engineering was started from solving heating problems and the improvement of central thermal power plant servicing. In consequence of the successful work and implementation of many scientific and economic projects at Irkutsk central thermal power plant-6 and Novoirkutsk central thermal power plant where Bugilov is the director, the plants demonstrated the best performance. Thus, Novoirkutsk central thermal power plant has three thousand workers; installed capacity is 655 MWt; annual energy output is 630 million kilowatt-hours.

Vitaly Tomilov, graduated in 1959 is the director general of 'Novosibirskenergo' Corporation, which includes 13 thousand workers; 6 power plants; installed capacity is 2,6 million kilowatt; annual energy output is 8 billion kilowatt-hours. Tomilov has passed a long way from power construction to provide reliable and safe power supply.

The position of a general director as a first-rate manager of a large power system is not limited to technical or economic fields of industry. Social problems also take him a lot of time.

Nikolay Vyatkin is a general director of 'Tomskenergo' Corporation, graduated in 1967. This Corporation has 5 thousand workers; 3 power stations; installed capacity is 380

megawatt; annual energy output is 1,5 billion kilowatt-hours. Vyatkin is the deputy of the State Duma of Tomsk region.

Economics of our country is strongly influenced by the expansionary policies pursued by the leaders (our graduates) of the following power enterprises:

Yuri Borovik (1961), 'Udmurtenergo' Company includes 6 thousand workers; 3 power stations; installed capacity is 470 megawatt; annual energy output is 2,7 billion kilowatt-hours.

Anatoly Istomin (1962), 'Tambovenergo' Company includes 4 thousand workers; 2 power stations; installed capacity is 330 megawatt; annual energy output is 1 billion kilowatt-hours.

Viktor Kachalov, 'Smolenskenergo' Company includes 8 thousand workers; 3 power stations; installed capacity is 1 million kilowatt; annual energy output is 3,1 billion kilowatt-hours.

Vladimir Popov, 'Khabarovskenergo' Company includes 14 thousand workers; 9 power stations; installed capacity is 2 million kilowatt; annual energy output is 7,5 billion kilowatt-hours.

Our alumni have been general directors of the following corporations for a long time:

Henrich Nekryachenko, 'Chuvashenergo' Company includes 12 thousand workers; 4 power stations; installed capacity is 2,3 million kilo-



Качалов В. (2-й слева),
генеральный директор
«Смоленскэнерго»
Kachalov V. (the 2nd on the
left), the chief director of
«Smolensk-Energo».

watt; annual energy output is 4,7 billion kilowatt-hours.

Nikolay Peters, 'Kuzbassenergo' Corporation includes 19 thousand workers; 8 power stations; installed capacity is 4,7 million kilowatt; annual energy output is 19,7 billion kilowatt-hours.

Albert Safarbokov ('Pavlodarenergo'), Vitaly lebedev ('Ekibastuzenergo'), Alexey Tutaev ('Altaienergo'), Ilias Davidov ('Kirgizenergo'), and others.

The most outstanding achievement of the soviet enegretics is the Unified Power System which by the beginning of 1978 covered the enormous territory from Zabaikalie to west boundaries of the country with the area of 10 million sq. km and the population of 220 million people.

The installed capacity of power plants exceeded 220 million kilowatt (01/01/82); annual energy output came to more than 1 trillion kilowatt. Out of 11 territorial associations of power systems 9 operated in parallel as included in the Unified Power System. The centralized power supply provided

known advantages, namely: the possibility of increasing the output of power units and plants; increasing the capacity of electrical transmission; improving the operation of different power plants; mutual aid upon breakdowns; lowering spare capacity; rising the effectiveness and quality of power supply.

Governing such associations is carried out by thousands of people among whom there are plenty of graduates from Tomsk Polytechnic University.

Pyotr Pyetrov, a graduate of 1959, has been a head of the United Dispatch Administration of Siberia for a long time (1983-1999). Thanks to his efforts the administration was reorganized in the General Headquarters of Siberian energetics. The Siberian Power System operated that time independently from the United Power System of the European part of Russia. The effectiveness of power plants and intersystem energy transmissions on the vast territory of Siberia is corroborated by their prolonged accident-free operation, lowering specific consumption of fuel, and low sales costs. In 1999 Vladimir Lapin, a graduate of 1980, superseded P. Petrov.

In the central mechanism of the Russian United Power System Corporation among others work our alumni:

Vladimir Shabalin (1959), the head of the Department of Investment Policy;

Alexander Shtegman (1962), deputy head of the Department of Fuel Supply;

Yuri Zhiltsov (1962), head of the Public Relations Department.



справа:
Васильев В.А., генеральный
инженер «Тюменскэнерго»
Vasilyev V.A., chief engineer
of «Tyumensk-Energo»