



杭州沦陷之前后

—— 蔡競平的 70 年



Before and After the Fall of Hangzhou
Seventy Years of Chinpin Tsen Tsai

蔡競平 著 / 蔡 芑 编译

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—— 杭州沦陷的 30 年

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著

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纪念杭州沦陷80周年
和那些艰苦卓绝的前辈

《杭州沦陷之前后》为蔡竞平所著，1941年初版。2016年由后人收录原稿，增加蔡竞平存世文献、其他历史文献及资料、蔡竞平照片、书法等。

封面照片来自高诵芬、徐家祯著《山居杂忆——一个大家闺秀的百年家族记忆》。

蔡競平生平

蔡競平先生祖籍浙江省吳興縣雙林鎮。1892年在江西省大庾縣出生。早年就讀南京私立匯文書院，1913年進入清華學校高等科，1915年畢業。1916年以“庚子賠款”留學美國。1918年獲哥倫比亞大學學士學位，1919年獲哥倫比亞大學經濟學碩士學位。

學成回國後，於1920至1922年秋，任教于復旦大學，為商科首任學長（即教務長）。1922年秋赴清華執教，曾任經濟系教授、同學干事部書記（即主任）、清華同學會主要成員，1924年為清華大學籌備委員會委員。1929年，在國民政府財政部工作。同年，江南電氣公司成立，應友人邀請轉入實業界，赴浙江省杭州市籌備電廠，是為浙江電業開發的先聲。

蔡競平先生處事嚴謹，公正廉潔，為人剛正不阿。1930至1937年底，致力於杭州閘口電廠、艮山門電廠的建設和經營。1937年底杭州淪陷時，伸張民族氣節，親臨炸毀苦心經營的廠房，告誡全體員工不做亡國奴，待到抗戰勝利之時再回杭州重建電廠、重建家園。遂帶領家眷、子女轉入抗戰後方，任職國民政府交通部郵政儲金匯業局總務處處長，組建重慶郵政儲匯局和郵政儲金匯業局昆明分局，為開辟西南郵路、交通、郵政匯業和通過緬甸打開西南後方國外金融匯兌線路作過一定貢獻。

1945年抗日戰爭勝利，毅然返回杭州，接收杭州電廠，將閘口電廠發電量提增，從而使杭州成為當時大陸唯一可無限制供電、不實行分區輪流停電的都市。他又利用艮山門發電廠和附近鐵路的優勢，計劃籌建大同電化廠，擬國產電池與美國的美孚公司抗衡，雖因當時國民黨政府政治腐敗，經濟失控，困難重重，未能如願，但對新中國成立後人民政府建立杭州電化廠提供了部分資料和物資。1946年國共合作破裂，內戰全面爆發，國事艱危。先生的子女在他影響熏陶下成長，具有強烈的正義感、事業心、愛國心，先後接

受“大同”思想，投身于民主运动。他非但不加阻拦，还在暗地积极支持。1949年杭州解放前夕，利用他的社会影响力，在杭州和浙江的政界、金融界、实业界，为护厂、护校、护路、保护公用事业做了不少工作。

先生以诚待人，社交广泛，是积极的社会活动家。他与浙江大学校长马寅初先生、竺可桢先生，浙江师范学院院长郑晓沧先生，平民教育家陶行知先生，晏阳初先生均有交往。新中国成立前是美国扶轮社杭州分社早期会员，曾任会长；国际红十字会杭州分会发起人、首任会长；基督教青年会积极分子。1945至1949年间，任杭州市省参议员。

先生对青少年的培养、教育甚为关心。曾兴办中国银行学社商科夜校。1950年2月，应友人聘邀，去杭州之江大学任教，担任企业管理学系主任，为新中国培养第一代经济工作人员。先生教学严谨，注重实际，并且平易近人，开朗活泼，学生称其为良师益友。1952年大学院系调整，之江大学的院系拆分到浙江师范学院、浙江大学、复旦大学等，先生身患高血压，又不愿离开杭州，遂告老退休，养息于西子湖畔，颐享天年。

1962年7月，因中风，半身不遂，久治无效，卒后葬于杭州凤凰山南山公墓，背倚青山，面对钱塘江，遥望电厂方向。他的事业不朽，精神不朽。

（编者注：以上生平文字基于蔡競平长女蔡文希女士提供的、1992年值蔡競平诞辰100周年，北京大学设立“蔡競平奖学金”时提供的生平，在本书汇编过程中，核对史实，修改完善。）

Biography of Chinpin Tsen Tsai

Chinpin Tsen Tsai's ancestral home was in Shuang Lin Prefecture, Wuxing County, Zhejiang Province. He was born in 1892 in Dayu County, Jiangxi Province. He studied at the private Nanking Academy in his early years, and entered the High School Division of Tsing Hua College as a sophomore in 1913, and graduated in 1915. In 1916, he went to the United States for overseas studies funded by the Boxer Indemnity Scholarship Program. In 1918, he graduated from Columbia University with a B.A., and in 1919, with an M.A. in Economics.

He then returned to China, and became a professor at the Shanghai-based Fudan University, teaching from 1920 to the autumn of 1922. He was the first Provost for the university's Business Major. In 1922, he went to Beijing to teach at Tsinghua (then known as Tsing Hua College, and upgraded to Tsinghua University in 1924). He was a professor and Alumni Secretary, and was a core member of the Tsinghua Alumni Association. He was a member of the Preparatory Committee for the Founding of Tsinghua University in 1924. In 1929, he worked at the Finance Department of the Kuomintang Government. That same year saw the establishment of the South China Electric and Gas Corporation. Upon the invitation of a friend, he went to Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, to set up the Hangzhou Power Plant, which was the precursor of the local electric industry.

Chinpin Tsen Tsai was conscientious and upright, having great character and integrity. Between 1930 and the end of 1937, he dedicated himself to the building and management of the Hangzhou Power Plant, which combined the Zhakou Power Plant and the Genshanmen Power Plant. The night before Hangzhou was taken over by the Japanese army during the Japanese invasion at the end of 1937, he was present at the bombing of the Zhakou Power Plant, which he worked so hard to put into shape. In his farewell speech, he called for all staff not to service the invaders, and asked all to return and rebuild the plant and the city

once the war was over. He then retreated with his whole family to the inland. In the following years, he served as Director of General Affairs of the Postal Savings Bank in the Transportation Department of the Kuomintang Government. In this role, he founded the Chongqing Postal Savings Bank and its Kunming Branch, not only trailblazing the postal network, transportation and postal banking service in Southwest China, but also through Burma, opened up financial exchanges between Southwest China and foreign countries.

When the Anti-Japanese War ended in 1945, Chinpin Tsen Tsai immediately returned to Hangzhou, taking the helm at the Hangzhou Power Plant, doubling its electricity-generating capacity, thus making Hangzhou the only city then on the Chinese mainland that did not mandate restricted, zoning electricity use. He leveraged the advantages of the Genshanmen Power Plant and its adjacent railroad, making blueprints of a Datong Electrochemical Factory for the production of China-made batteries to compete with Mobil. Although the plan short-circuited because of political corruption of the Kuomintang Government and economic dysfunction nationwide, the process provided information and materials for the founding of the Hangzhou Electrochemical Factory after 1949.

Chinpin Tsen Tsai's children grew up strongly influenced by him. They embraced patriotism and revolutionary zeal, and engaged in underground democratic movement. In 1946, when Kuomintang and the Communist Party of China split apart, Civil War broke out. Embodying the value of social harmony, his children devoted themselves to democratic movements. Rather than discouraging them, he secretly supported them. Before the Communist Party of China founded the People's Republic of China in 1949, he used his social influence among the political, financial, and industrial circles in Hangzhou and in Zhejiang Province to protect local factories, schools, roads and other public infrastructure.

Chinpin Tsen Tsai was sincere to people. He had an extensive personal network, and was socially active. He was acquainted with Yinchu Ma and Kochen Chu, both Presidents of Zhejiang University; Xiaocang Zheng,

President of Hangzhou Normal University; and educationalists Xing-zhi Tao and Yu-Chuen Yan. He was an early member of the Hangzhou Rotary Club, and once held the President role. He was also a founder and first President of the Hangzhou Chapter of the International Committee of the Red Cross. He was an active member of YMCA. Between 1945 and 1949, he was a Councilman of Zhejiang Province.

Chinpin Tsen Tsai was very dedicated to education and the upbringing of youth. He was the founder of the Business Night School of the Bank of China Society. In February 1950, upon the invitation of a friend, he became a professor and Dean of Business Management at Hangchow University. There, he groomed the first generation of economic professionals for the fledgling People's Republic of China. Chinpin Tsen Tsai was rigorous in teaching. He also put emphasis on practice, and was open-minded and amiable. Students regarded him as a benevolent teacher and a good friend. In 1952, Chinese universities underwent a dramatic reshuffle. All schools and majors at Hangchow University had to merge into Zhejiang Normal University, Zhejiang University and Fudan University. Because he had high blood pressure, and he did not want to leave Hangzhou, Chinpin Tsen Tsai retired and lived by the side of the West Lake.

Chinpin Tsen Tsai had a stroke, was paralyzed and passed away in July 1962 after a long illness. He was buried at the Nanshan Cemetery, in Hangzhou. His grave is cradled in green mountains, facing Qiantang River and looking in the direction of the Hangzhou Power Plant. He will live forever in the memories of generations that come after his.

Editor's Note: The above biography was first provided by Nancy Wenxi Tsai, the elder daughter of Chinpin Tsen Tsai. It was first used in 1992 at Chinpin Tsen Tsai's 100th Anniversary, during which the Chinpin Tsen Tsai Scholarship was inaugurated at the Peking University. It has been updated during the editing of this book.

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