

上海華商電氣公司戰後初步復興紀念刊

中華民國三十八年四月



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上海圖書館藏書



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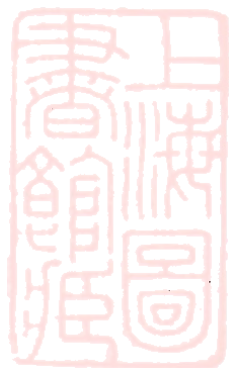
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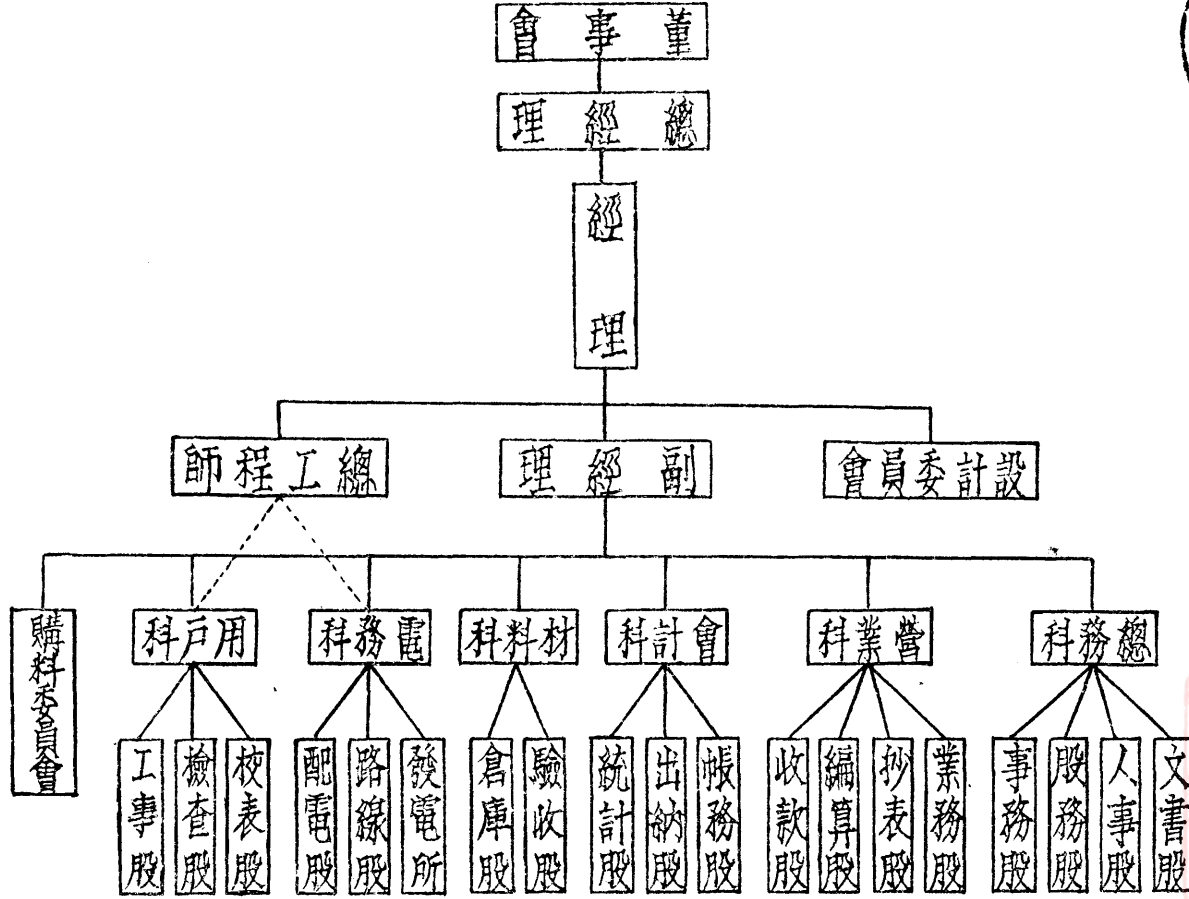
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(戰後初步復興述略)



# 上海華商電氣公司組織系統圖

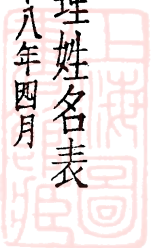


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上海華商電氣公司董監經理姓名表

中華民國三十八年四月



董事長兼總經理 杜 鏞

常 務 董 事 錢新之

李馥蓀

霍寶樹

王志莘

朱季琳

黃涵之

董 事 兼 經 理 孫志飛

董 事 兼 經 理 郁元英

陸子冬

楊市慶

朱志堯

朱益聲

朱魯異

陸英耕

陸增祚

黃炳權

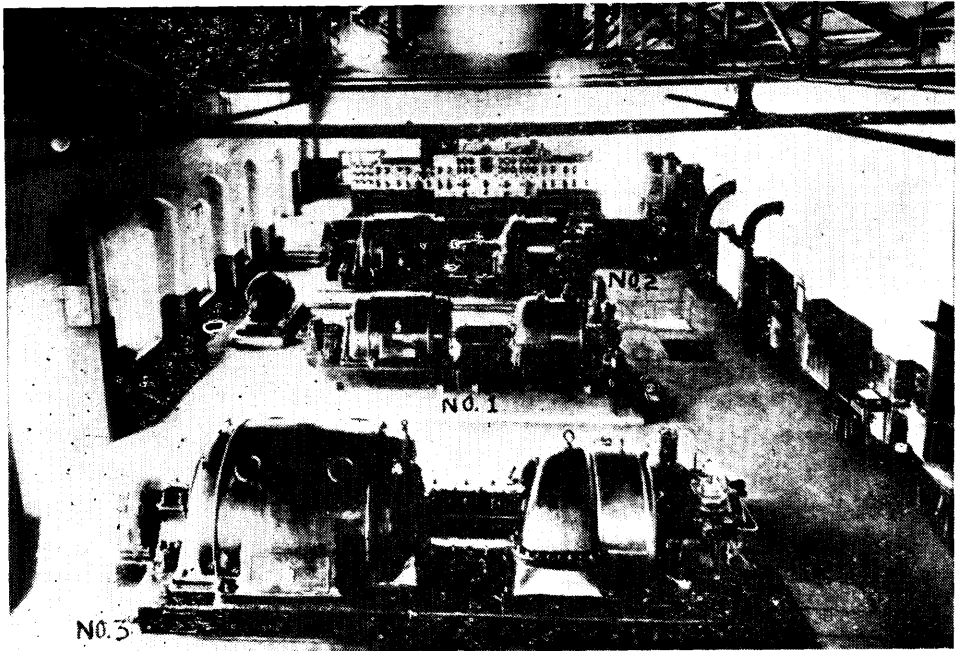
監 察 人 艾祥麟

朱企峯

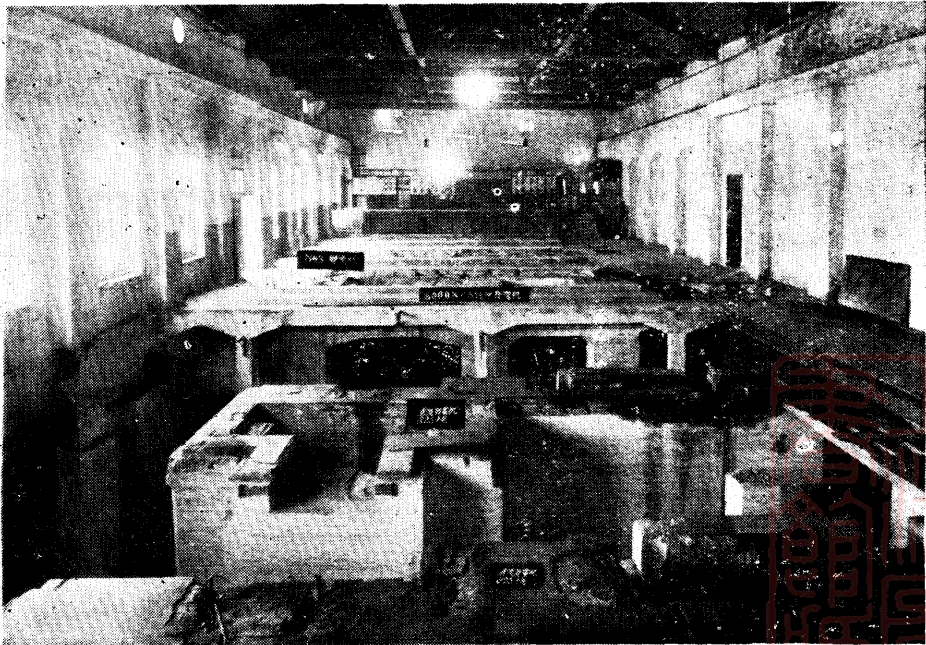
王申甫

張文彬

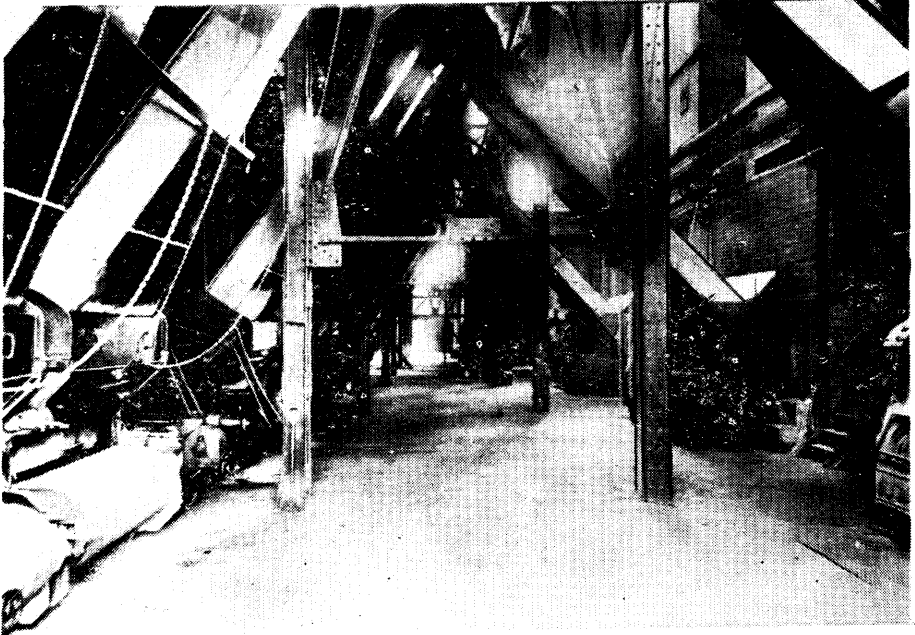
聞亦有



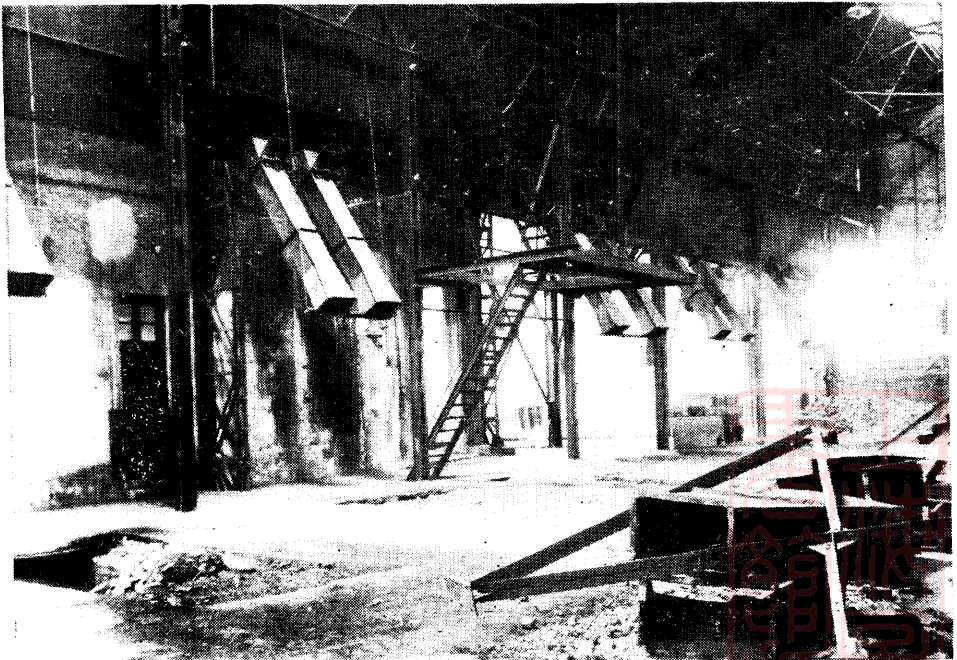
1. 上海華商電氣公司戰前發電廠內景  
 No.1 Zeolly 透平機 SSW 發電機 4,000KVA  
 No.2 Goerlitzer 透平機 SSW 發電機 8,000KVA  
 No.3 Krupp 透平機 SSW 發電機 8,000KVA



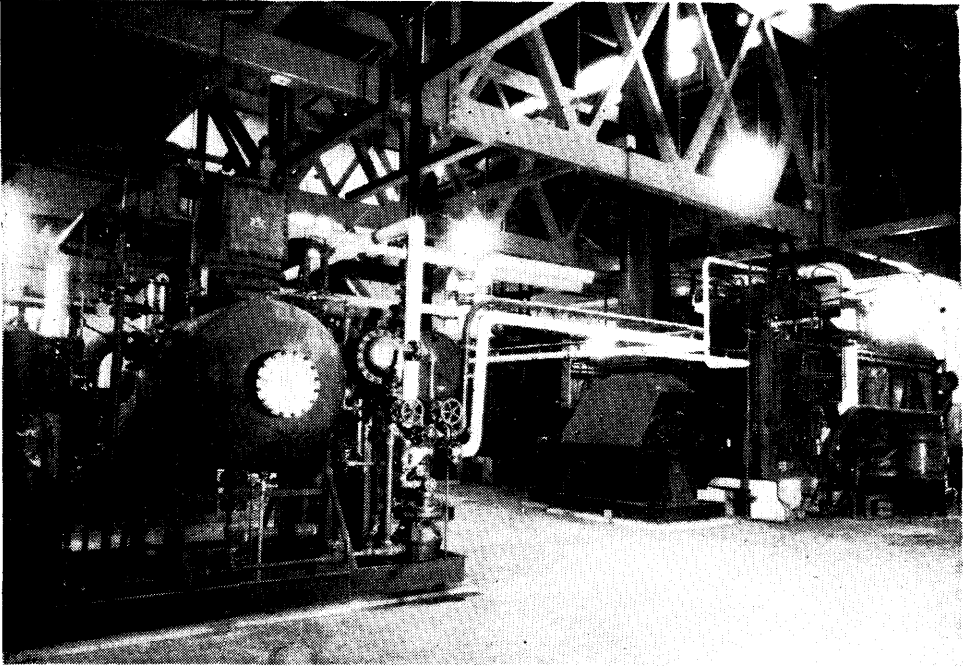
2. 上海華商電氣公司戰前發電廠透平發電機被日寇拆遷後遺址  
 No.1, No.2 透平發電機被遷北平石景山 No.3 透平發電機被遷山東博山



3. 上海華商電氣公司戰前發電廠鍋爐間留影  
左 Babcock & Wilcox 爐鍋七座  
右 Skoda 鍋爐三座

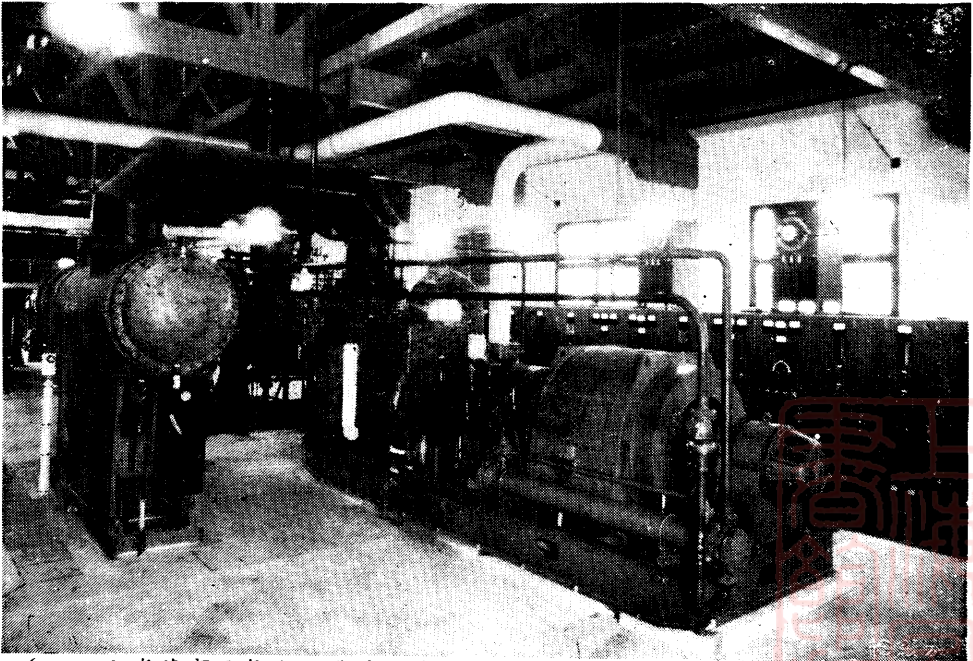


4. 上海華商電氣公司戰前發電廠鍋爐間鍋爐被日寇拆遷後遺址  
B&W 鍋爐被散拆往北平石景山  
Skoda 鍋爐被散拆往山東博山



5. 上海華商電氣公司戰後初步復興新發電廠內景

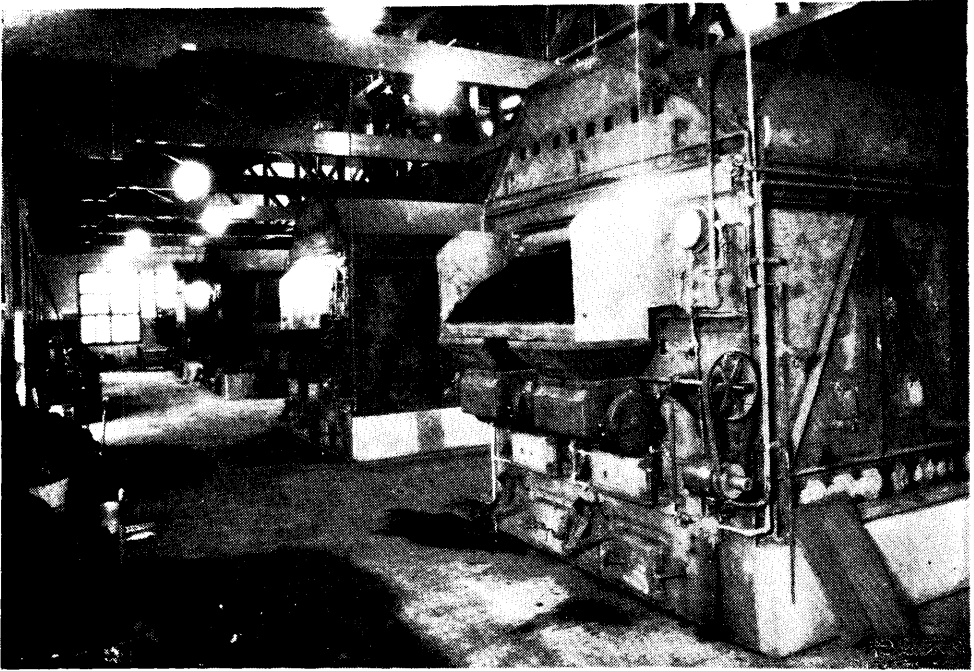
發電設備兩套：每套發電量 2,000KW  
 鍋爐設備四座：每座熱面積 2,227sq.ft.  
 中華民國三十八年三月十五日開始發電



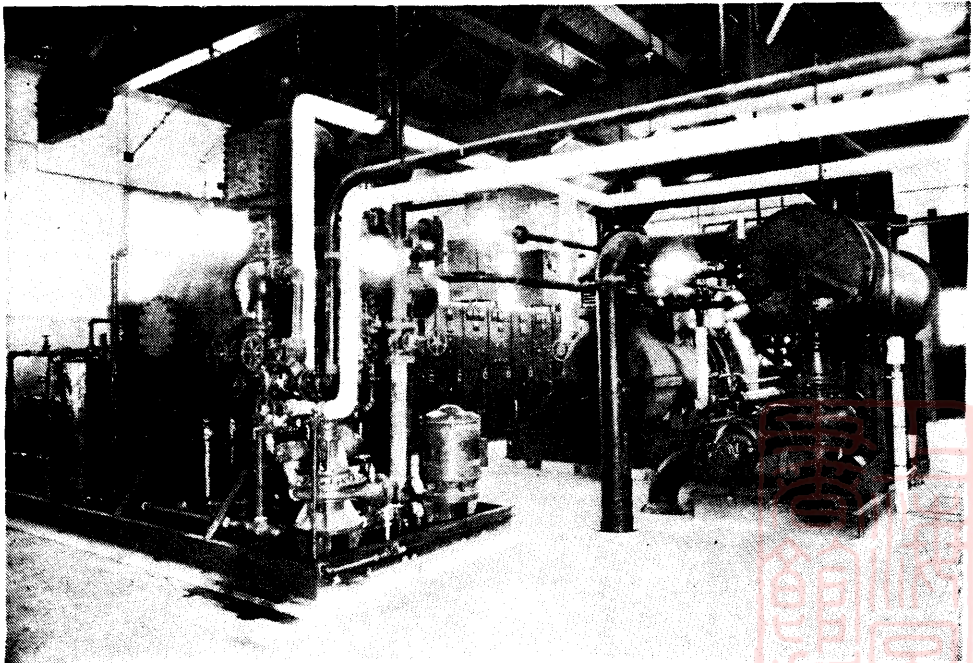
6. 上海華商電氣公司戰後初步復興新發電廠透平發電機

透平機：美國 Joshua Hedy Iron Works 製造 推動式蒸汽透平機兩座每座 2,900HP  
 發電機：美國 Crocker Wheeler Co. 製造 三相交流發電機兩座每座 2,000KW 6900-3450V 50~  
 配電台：美國 Roller Smith Corporation 製造





7. 上海華商電氣公司戰後初步復興新發電廠鍋爐  
 鍋爐：美國 Foster Wheeler Corporation 製造 水管式鍋爐四座  
 每座蒸發量 15,000 lbs./hr. 汽壓 415 PSI 汽溫 740°F



8. 上海華商電氣公司戰後初步復興新發電廠凝汽機及製水設備  
 凝汽機：美國 Ross Heater & Manufacturing Co. 製造  
 表面冷却式凝汽機兩座 每座冷却面積 1,565 sq.ft. 凝結水量 21,000 lbs./hr.  
 製水設備：美國 Condenser Service Co. 製造  
 包括濾水,軟水,熱水,給水等設備各兩套熱水量 30,000 lbs./hr.

# 上海華商電氣公司戰後初步復興述略

中華民國三十八年四月

## 一 戰前發電概況

本公司在民國二十六年抗戰以前南市車站路發電廠原有發電機三套總容量計一六，〇〇〇瓩爾時營業區域為滬南區暨漕涇漕河兩全區以及法華蒲松兩區內之一部份外他如浦東泗涇七寶莘莊遠及松江等處之同業公司亦向本公司訂約購電區域廣大營業日張原有發電量已感供不應求爰於民國二十四年計劃建設新電廠經向西門子洋行訂購一五，〇〇〇瓩汽輪發電機兩座計三萬瓩又斯可達拔柏葛等洋行訂購汽鍋三座勘定半淞園路外灘為新電廠址自廿五年開工興建至次年八月廠房設備及機鍋底腳工程咸已次第竣工正在部署裝置鍋爐詎料八一三日寇侵滬抗戰軍興功敗垂成撫今思昔能不撫然

## 二 戰時被劫損失及復業後申請發還發電設備經過

本公司被敵強佔期間原有一六，〇〇〇瓩之發電設備悉被劫遷一空尚有電動車輛及行車軌道等亦遭遷掘無遺在本市公用事業中所受戰事損失以本公司最為慘重迨三十四年九月勝利復業根據偽華中水電公司日員報告輾轉調查始悉上開發電機內有六，四〇〇及三，二〇〇瓩兩套遷裝於北平石景山鋼鐵廠又六，四〇〇瓩一套遷裝於山東博山發電所均由資源委員會所屬各該處機構分別接管本公司曾經兩次派員赴平視察機件完整使用良好迭向資源委員會暨分呈行政院經濟部上海市政府上海市公用局以及平津區青島區蘇浙皖區敵產處理局等各有關機關核轉請予發還一再呼籲經接管之資源委員會審



定現裝北平及博山兩處之發電機三套確屬本公司原物被日寇暴力強劫應予依法發還其在北平兩套並經資源委員會與本公司雙方於三十六年七月換文協定發還詎奉行政院批重須審議又遭延擱按本案自開始申請以來歷時兩稔而各機關往返文電計發七十件收六十五件共計一百卅餘件積牘盈篋然費周折其本公司發文收文之分計如次

行政院

發文 五件 收文 一件

經濟部

發文 九件 收文 二十一件

資源委員會(附鋼鐵廠等)

發文 二十八件 收文 二十三件

河北平津及青島區敵產處理局

發文 十二件 收文 六件

中央信託局

收文 一件

蘇浙皖區敵產清理處

發文 四件 收文 二件

上海市公用局

發文 十一件 收文 十一件

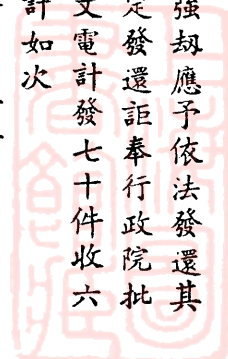
上海市政府

發文 一件

迨三十七年秋山東時局日趨緊張轉奉行政院核示該山東博山一套准予發還惜該區交通已陷困難從事搬運更屬匪易殊堪惋嘆而在本公司最適需要鵠候發還之北平石景山電機兩套迄最近止猶在審議之中案懸未遽裁決也

### 三 向行總訂購新發電機過程

本公司復業後轉向上海電力公司購電轉供以電量受有嚴格限制供不應求而被遷電機申請發還久延不決電荒日重亟籌恢復發電以謀自給經於三十五年十二月向行總訂購美國



製二千瓩發電機兩套並在半淞園路外浦濱建廠安裝所訂電機原約卅六年三月交貨詎起運愆期迭催無效延至卅六年七月起至年底止陸續運到一部份以後即消息沉寂遲至三十七年三月起至八月乃又分批運到一部份而機件圖樣雖經嚴催始終不見寄來本公司無從預事測繪廠基先建廠屋直至三十七年春行總方將機樣送來其間復以原訂鍋爐給水泵二具行總轉向美國製廠訂購多所周折直至三十七年十月始自美起運而電機電壓調整器二套行總亦復漏未訂妥本公司於全部機件裝竣遍覓來件中無此重要附件經向查詢始悉行總漏未訂定忽促間由本公司逕向慎昌洋行補行配購以上海無此備件須俟向美國補訂裝置工程屢受牽制未克依照預期進行至最近始告完成焉

#### 四 本公司人力之運用

本公司物質方面於抗戰八年之中損失慘重但人力方面傲天之幸全部保全是以本次裝機雖因行總交貨一再失期延誤經年而本公司於三十七年春接獲行總電機圖樣之後立即着手測繪廠基圖樣送請公用局核轉工務局給發執照於卅七年四月招標建廠八月中旬廠屋完成由本公司舊員鄧總工程師叔屏暨發電所李主任炳星督率原有技術員工日夜迅速工作重以行總來件損壞極多本公司一方抽調原有技工精覈修理一方日以繼夜裝配機鍋而來件以二千瓩發電機係兩套配電台亦屬各別分置本公司為便於集中管理又加合併改裝各項工程於卅七年九月初旬開始至十二月杪四個月內全部工程如限完成上下合力迅赴事功此則本公司深堪欣慰者也

#### 五 向後之期望

本公司八年抗戰創鉅痛深復業以來慘淡經營不遑喘息今茲設施輕簡隘陋發電不多稍稍  
解救滬南嚴重電荒而已安足以云建設哉恢復故業蓋亦尚須續待於努力焉  
社會各方

同業先進有以

教之



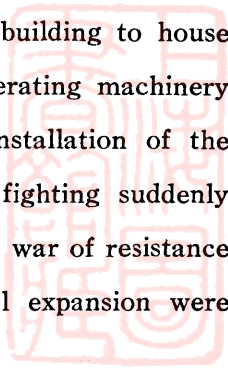
# THE CHINESE ELECTRIC POWER CO., LTD.

## A Brief Report of Its Post-War Preliminary Reconstruction Efforts.

April, 1949.

### 1. Pre-War Power Supply Situation.

Prior to the war of resistance against Japanese aggression in 1937, the Chinese Electric Power Co., Ltd. owned and possessed three sets of power-generating equipment of a total capacity of 16,000 KW at its power plant located at the former South Railway Station. At that time the Company's franchise area covered the whole of Nantao, Chao-chin and Chao-hong districts and part of Fa-hwa and Poo-sung districts. Besides supplying these areas with electric power, the Company also undertook to distribute supply under bulk-purchase agreements to power utility firms in Pootung, Siking, Chipao, Sinchuang, and even as far as in Sungkiang. Owing to the expansion of the Company's business area and for meeting the gradual increase in power demand, the Company started in 1935 to lay out plans for the construction of a new and additional power plant. The Company contracted a purchase order with the Siemens Company for two sets of steam-turbo generators of 15,000 KW each (totalling 30,000 KW) and at the same time ordered from the Skodaworks and the Babcock & Wilcox three boilers. A site on the Nantao Riverside on the former Pan Sung Yuen Road was selected as the location for the new plant and construction work for the foundation structure of the new plant was commenced in 1936. By August of the following year, the building to house the new plant as well as the foundation structure for the generating machinery and boilers were completed and ready for the arrival and installation of the generating sets and boilers. However, on August 13th, 1937 fighting suddenly broke out in the Shanghai area culminating in eight long years of war of resistance against the Japanese invaders. Thus all our hopes of peaceful expansion were dashed to pieces.



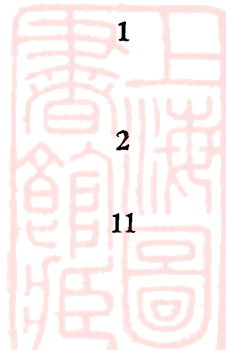
2. War-time Loss Due to Destruction and Seizure of Property; Post-War Efforts Made in Applying for the Restoration of Generating Machinery and Equipment.

After the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai the Company's original 16,000 KW generating plant was immediately seized by the enemy and subsequently it was totally stripped. Besides taking away this power-generating plant, the Japanese also removed the Company's tramway rolling stock, bed-rails, etc. It is generally recognized that of all the public utilities companies in Shanghai, the Chinese Electric Power Company suffered the worst war-time loss and destruction. Upon the realization of Victory in September, 1945, the Company obtained information, based on reliable reports submitted by the Japanese staff members of the bogus Central China Waterworks & Electricity Company, and later substantiated by the Company's own findings, that of the original 16,000 KW generating equipment two sets of 6,400 KW and 3,200 KW respectively were removed and installed in the Iron and Steel Works located at Shih Ching Shan in the suburb of Peiping and another set of 6,400 KW was removed and installed in the Power Plant situated in Poshan in Shantung Province. Both these organizations, the Iron and Steel Works in Peiping and the Power Plant in Shantung, are under the jurisdiction and control of the National Resources Commission of the Chinese Government. On two separate occasions the Company sent representatives to Peiping to investigate on the spot and found that the machinery and equipment were in good condition and being in satisfactory operation. Since the Company's resumption after V-J Day, the Company has repeatedly appealed and applied to the National Resources Commission as well as the Executive Yuan, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Municipal Government of Shanghai, the Bureau of Public Utilities of the Shanghai City Government, the Alien Property Administrations in the Peiping and Tientsin Areas and in the Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei Areas, etc. requesting them either for their permission or assistance to restore these machinery and equipment to the Company. After repeated appeals, the National Resources Commission finally recognized in principle that the said three sets of

generating equipment now in operation in Peiping and Poshan are the property of this Company forcibly seized by the Japanese invaders. The National Resources Commission further agreed in principle to return the three sets to the Company at the earliest possible date. As a step to implement this principle, the National Resources Commission and the Chinese Electric Power Co., Ltd. undertook in July 1947 to exchange letters embodying the former's commitment to return the said property to the Company. However, upon submission of the agreement to the Executive Yuan for final approval, the latter ruled that the case should be re-examined, thereby causing a further delay in restoring the said property to its rightful owners. Such is the result of two years of protracted negotiations and immense efforts exerted by the Company in endeavoring to repossess the three generating sets seized by the Japanese and taken over by the Chinese Government. During the two years, may it be recalled, the Company had delivered a total of seventy communications and had received sixty-five replies in relation to the case. The correspondence file pertaining to the matter is listed and enumerated as follows:

Communications To:      Communications From:

The Executive Yuan	5	1
The Ministry of Economic Affairs	9	21
The National Resources Commission (and its subsidiary Iron & Steel Works)	28	23
Alien Property Administrations in Hopei Province, Peiping and Tientsin, and Tsingtao	12	6
The Central Trust of China		1
Alien Property Administration in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei Provinces	4	2
Bureau of Public Utilities of the Municipal Government of Shanghai	11	11
The Municipal Government of Shanghai	1	



In the fall of 1948 when the situation in Shantung Province had become very



tense, the Company received advice from the Executive Yuan giving permission for the return of the generating set located in Poshan, Shantung. But by that time the said area had already become inaccessible as there were no longer any available means of transportation or communication to and from the locality. Under such circumstances, it was considered next to impossible to move the generating set from where it was located in Poshan. Meanwhile, the case of the two generating sets in Shih Ching Shan near Peiping, whose return has been most keenly sought by the Company, remains in abeyance -- officially still under examination pending final decision by the highest authority.

### 3. Purchase of New Generating Machinery from CNRRA.

Upon resumption of operation after the end of the War, the Company concluded an agreement with the Shanghai Power Company for a bulk purchase of power supply for re-distribution to consumers in its franchise area. But the bulk supply from the Shanghai Power Company is under strict restriction and therefore there has always been a shortage of supply to meet the existing minimum, not to mention the potential, demand. While the Company's hope of restoring its original generating sets from the Government remains unfulfilled, power shortage in the Company's franchise area becomes more acute as time goes on. In striving to obtain equipment to generate its own power to supplement the present purchased supply, the Company in December 1946 concluded a purchase order with CNRRA for two sets of American-made generating machinery of 2,000 KW each. As soon as this agreement was reached, the Company began constructing the necessary plant structure at the Riverside site on Pan Sung Yuen Road to house the ordered machinery. The original agreement with CNRRA provides for delivery in March 1947, but shipment had been delayed time and again in spite of repeated requests for early delivery. It was only in the period between July and December 1947 that a portion of the sets arrived. A few months elapsed from then on without any news of the next shipment. Then, starting from March 1948 and lasting until August 1948 a further portion of the machinery arrived in separate shipments. However, despite repeated urgent

requests from the Company, no machine drawings or illustrations were sent by the suppliers. It can be seen that without these original machine drawings the Company was in no position to prepare for the construction of the foundation structure and the machine house. Finally, in the Spring of 1948 the original drawings of the machinery were delivered to the Company by CNRRA. Again, two essential items were found missing from CNRRA's delivery. These were, first, two sets of boiler feed pumps and, second, two sets of generator voltage regulators. These important items were not to be found in CNRRA's delivery and without which power could not be generated. After painstaking efforts in tracing these missing items, the two sets of boiler feed pumps were at last located lying idle with the suppliers in the United States. The boiler feed pumps were subsequently purchased as a separate order and, according to advice from the suppliers, they were shipped from a certain East Coast port in U. S. in the latter part of October 1948. Owing to the maritime strike in the States, the boiler feed pumps did not arrive until early this year. The generator voltage regulators were also ordered separately from the Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd. In short, there had been a lot of unnecessary delay in the installation of this 4,000 KW plant. Work had not been progressing smoothly according to schedule, but much of the fault falls outside of the Company. In spite of all difficulties, the Company, however, now finds relief and gratification in reporting the final consummation of this 4,000 KW plant.

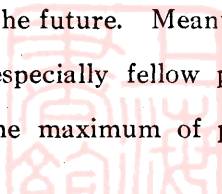
#### 4. The Company's Utilization of Man-Power.

On the material side, it may be said the Company suffered disastrous loss as a result of China's eight years war of resistance. But it is a heavenly blessing that there has been no loss of lives or man-power so far as the Company's personnel is concerned. Therefore, despite the delays and procrastinations in CNRRA's delivery of the generating machinery, the Company immediately mobilized all of its available technical talent and man-power in blue-printing and building the new plant as soon as the original drawings were received. The blue-print was duly sent to the Bureau of Public Works for approval and as soon as the Bureau's license was secured, the

tender to contractors was rendered and construction commenced in April 1948 and concluded in the middle of August of the same year. Under the direction of its chief engineer, Mr. S.P.Teng, and the chief of its power-generating department, Mr. P.H.Lee, the technical staff and laborers of the Company were mobilized in day and night shifts to install the generating sets. A good deal of extra repair work had to be done to CNRRA's sets before installation. The two sets of 2,000 KW each were meant to be installed as separate units. But, for the sake of centralization of management and operation the Company merged and installed the two sets as one single unit, thereby requiring some remodelling work. Starting from September 1948 and ending in the latter part of December 1948, the construction and installation job of the new 4,000 KW plant was completed within the short period of four months. The Company, therefore, cites with gratification the closely co-ordinated efforts and the cooperating spirit of the management and staff and laborers in the final completion of the new plant.

##### 5. Prospects and Hopes for the Future.

In summary, it must be reiterated that the Chinese Electric Power Co., Ltd. had suffered unprecedented loss and destruction in material assets and resources due to eight long years of war. Since the realization of Peace, the Company has spared no pains in the work of rehabilitation and reconstruction with the object of restoring the Company to its pre-war status. For the present, its generating capacity is limited and the Company realizes that it still has a long way to go in meeting the acute power shortage in its franchise area. Long-term reconstruction and expansion will necessarily await more settled and normal conditions in the future. Meanwhile, the Company respectfully solicits the cooperation of all, especially fellow public utility companies, in their common endeavor to provide the maximum of public service to the community.



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