

1974 年至 1991 年，臺灣少棒、青少棒、青棒在國際賽場上達成 6 度三冠王創舉，奠定了棒球在國內外運動賽事的地位。

棒球運動以榮耀透亮了生活，更嘹響了深深的國族情懷。在海外的賽場上，不僅存在擊球之聲，以棒球來發聲的海外臺灣運動也掌握宣傳契機。對政府而言，不論內外，棒球都扮演了重要的國族出擊或防禦角色。

Between 1974 and 1991, the Little League, Junior League, and Senior League baseball teams representing the Republic of China won the Triple Crowns in international competitions 6 times, solidifying the status of baseball in Taiwan in both domestic and foreign sports events.

Baseball has brought joy and national pride to the lives of Taiwanese people through glorious achievements. When baseball matches were played in other countries, overseas Taiwanese independence activists took the opportunity to promote Taiwan independence outside the baseball field. To the government of the Republic of China, baseball plays a crucial role in active promotion and defense of the national interest of the Republic of China in both domestic and foreign politics.



1974 年行政院長蔣經國接待兩冠軍棒球隊（立德少棒隊、美和青少棒隊），決定建立夜間棒球場並命名三冠作為紀念。

In 1974, Premier of the Executive Yuan Chiang Ching-kuo hosted the Li-De Kaohsiung Little League and Mei-He Pingtung Junior League and proposed the construction of the nighttime baseball field named "Triple Crown" to commemorate Taiwan's World Series victories.

典藏號 (Collection No.) : 002-110102-00001-015

## 球之盛

### Golden Age of Baseball

繼美國、墨西哥、日本、韓國，臺灣是世界上第五個發展職業棒球的國家，1990 年 3 月 17 日第一季職棒聯賽開打，臺灣的職業棒球之聲就此鳴唱。「中華職棒聯盟」的出現象徵棒球邁向專業化、體制化、企業經營化等意義，棒球得以成為一項「職業」。

嘹亮的棒球之聲，同時淬鍊了這片土地擁抱世界的夢想。在國際上發光發熱的「臺灣之光」，聯手中職球員打入國際賽事，齊力成就臺灣棒球發展。在國族認同嚴重衝突的年代，國際賽事中的棒球似乎成為超越統獨與對話的代言。

Taiwan is the fifth country to have its professional baseball league after the United States, Mexico, Japan, and South Korea, with the first season of professional baseball beginning on March 17, 1990. The emergence of the CPBL signified the professionalization, institutionalization, and corporatization of baseball in Taiwan, marking the start of baseball as a full-time profession.

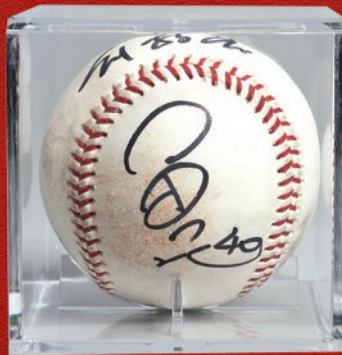
Baseball helps fulfill Taiwan's dream of embracing the world. The Taiwanese players who excelled internationally have teamed up with CPBL players to participate in international baseball competitions and further the development of baseball in Taiwan. In an era characterized by a major debate over national identity, international baseball events helped facilitate dialogue between Taiwan independence supporters and those who advocate for Taiwan's annexation by China.



1990 年 7 月 2 日中華職棒明星球員對抗賽於高雄市立德棒球場舉行，由旅日選手王貞治開球。

On July 2, 1990, the CPBL All-Star Game was held at Kaohsiung Li De Baseball Stadium; the opening pitch was thrown by Sadaharu Oh, a Taiwanese baseball player living in Japan.

典藏號 (Collection No.) : 156-030207-0001-004



棒球選手陳偉殷、王建民等聯合簽名球  
(158000000026C)

Commemorative ball cosigned by baseball players Wei-yin Chen and Chien-Ming Wang.

致贈者：美國在台協會台北辦事處處長鄒英傑 (Brent Christensen)  
致贈年代：2021  
受贈者：賴清德副總統  
尺寸：8\*8\*8 公分

看不見，同樣能感受鏗鏘悠揚。棒球是一種極度仰賴視覺的運動，「盲人棒球」則是為了讓盲人也能享受棒球樂趣，藉聽覺而設計。

我國為亞洲第一個參與盲人棒球運動的國家，並且常在國際賽場上屢創佳績，為國家爭取榮譽。2012 年「臺灣非視覺運動文化發展協會」成立後，每年春、秋季皆舉辦全國盲人棒球聯賽，這群聽聲音打棒球的人，持續為推廣盲棒努力。

Even the visually impaired can hear the sound of baseball. Because baseball heavily relies on vision, beep baseball was created for the visually impaired to enjoy the sport through hearing.

Taiwan is the first Asian country to participate in beep baseball, and its beep baseball teams have performed exceptionally well in international beep baseball competitions, bringing glory to the country. After the Taiwan Non-Visual Sports Culture Development Association was formed in 2012, the National Baseball League for the Blind has been hosted every spring and fall. People who play baseball by relying on their sense of hearing have continued to promote beep baseball.

臺灣紅不讓棒球帽  
(010000001704C)  
Cap of the Taiwan Homeruns

致贈者：臺灣紅不讓盲人棒球隊  
致贈年代：2005 年  
受贈者：陳水扁總統  
尺寸：93\*23\*17 公分



展示地點

國史館  
臺北市長沙街一段 2 號

開放時間

09:30-16:30  
週一至週五及特別開館日

# The Sound of Baseball



國史館  
Academia Historica

館藏棒球檔案文物特展

Selections with a Baseball Theme from Academia Historica's Collection



## 球之聲—— 館藏棒球檔案文物特展

### The Sound of Baseball: Selections with a Baseball Theme from Academia Historica's Collection

20 世紀以來，這座島嶼總不乏鏗鏘的擊球聲，撕裂只聽得見心跳的空氣，揚起塵土與雷動的歡聲。棒球之聲，在大大小小方整或顛簸的球場上、在街頭巷尾、在一個個小小光幕裡，熱切遞送到我們耳裡。

球之聲，讓世界聽到島之聲，那象徵國家生命力度的響亮，自自治時期便開始發聲，從戰後的「呷飽看野球」，到經濟起飛時的三級棒運，以及國際情勢挫敗中的棒棒開花，當今一位位臺灣之光的誕生，棒球總用它的聲音綿延不絕傾訴著國家的故事，也響徹你我的生活。

特選館藏「棒球」相關檔案文物，如文件史料、賽事照片、總統賀電、影像紀錄等，連結臺灣史上棒球運動發展軌跡與重要事件，呈現棒球作為國球，與臺灣人民緊密連結的故事。

Since the 20th century, the sound of baseball hits has reverberated throughout the island of Taiwan, tearing through the air where only the heartbeat can be heard and raising clouds of dust and thunderous cheers. The sound of baseball is delivered to our eager ears on square and bumpy fields, across the streets and alleys, and from small TV screens.

The sound of baseball has helped project Taiwan's voice across the world, echoing the spirit of Taiwan throughout various historical period, including the Japanese colonial period, the post-World War II period, Taiwan's economic boom, and when Taiwan was facing international political challenges. Each prominent Taiwanese baseball player has told the story of Taiwan through the sound of baseball, enriching the lives of Taiwanese people.

The specially selected collection of baseball-related archives and artifacts, such as historical documents, event photos, congratulatory messages from presidents, and video records, link the developmental trajectory and major events of baseball in Taiwan's history, highlighting baseball's close connection with the people of Taiwan as their national sport.

## 球之生

### Birth of Baseball

棒球（野球）隨殖民體制進入臺灣，原屬於在臺日本人的休閒運動。1919 年內地延長主義推行，將現代體育融入學校教育，使臺灣學子有了接觸棒球的機會，「內臺融合、一視同仁」的政策，正式敲響臺灣的棒球聲。

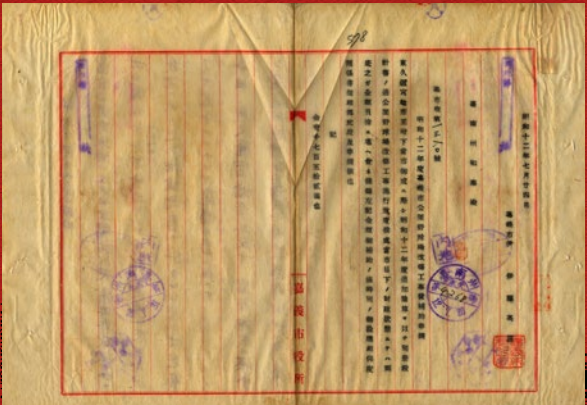
1920 年代的「高砂棒球隊（能高團）」，是一支完全由臺灣原住民族員組成的球隊，因身份與優異體能獲得高度關注，更在 1925 年遠征日本獲得佳績，吹響臺灣本土棒球之聲的號角。

成立於 1928 年的臺灣總督府嘉義農林學校棒球隊（KANO），則在 1931 年日本全國中等學校優勝野球大會一舉奪得亞軍，贏得「天下嘉農」美稱。嘉農點亮這座島嶼的「野球魂」，由漢人、原住民、日本人組成的陣容更是當時「三族共和」的象徵。

Baseball, referred to as "Yakyuu" by the Japanese people, was introduced to Taiwan during the Japanese colonial period as a recreational sport for the Japanese people in Taiwan. After the Extension of Home Rule was implemented in 1919, modern physical education was integrated into school education, introducing Taiwanese students to baseball. Thus, under the influence of policies aimed at Japanese-Taiwanese integration, this policy kickstarted baseball development in Taiwan. After the Taiwan Sports Association was established in 1920, the Taiwan All-Island Baseball Tournament was hosted, popularizing baseball in Taiwan.

The Takasago Baseball Team (Noko Baseball Team) thrived in the 1920s as a baseball team composed entirely of Indigenous Taiwanese players. The team gained widespread attention because of its members' identity and excellent physical ability. Takasago Baseball Team performed exceptionally well in baseball games in Japan, boosting the popularity of baseball in Taiwan.

The Kano Baseball Team, which was formed in 1928, consisted of Han Taiwanese, Indigenous Taiwanese, and Japanese players. The team took second place at the National High School Baseball Championship (aka Summer Koshien Baseball Games) in 1931, earning praise as "The World's Kano." The Kano Baseball Team ignited the "Baseball Spirit" in Taiwan, and it became a symbol of the harmony between the three ethnic groups in Taiwan under Japanese colonial rule.



1937 年嘉義市野球場修繕費補助公文書  
Official subsidy document for repairing the Chiayi Baseball Field in 1937.

臺灣文獻館典藏號 (Taiwan Historica Collection No.) : 00010825003

## 球之升

### Rise of Baseball

1950 年代，中華民國政府在美國援助之下，將棒球視為雙方聯繫橋樑；1960 年代面對國際情勢壓力，政府推動校園棒球，鼓勵企業行號成立球隊，積極辦理國際交流賽，具體化培育、選訓球員等，讓棒球更確切地成為國家體育代表項目，具備拓展外交的使命。

1960 年代後期，即便政治與外交受挫，但電視與收音機的另一頭，總能傳來振奮人心的擊球聲。

In the 1950s, with the assistance of the United States, the Republic of China government regarded baseball as a means of strengthening its relationship with the United States. In the face of international pressure in the 1960s, the Republic of China government encouraged corporations to establish baseball teams, actively organized international exhibition games, and provided specialized training for its baseball players. These measures were taken to solidify baseball as a national sport of the Republic of China, with the objective of strengthening its diplomatic outreach.

Faced with international political challenges in the late 1960s, Taiwan broadcast the sound of baseball on televisions and radios to inspire its people.



1968 年紅葉少棒隊在「中日少年棒球對抗賽」技壓日本關西聯隊，擊出一響高音的紅葉傳奇在島嶼上傳唱迴盪。

1969 年「金龍少棒隊」首度取得威廉波特世界少棒錦標賽冠軍；1971 年正當失去聯合國代表權之際，「臺南巨人少棒隊」成功贏得威廉波特冠軍，並於 1973 年再度蟬聯，締造紀錄。這些中華小將們不斷在國際賽事中奮鬥，為國爭光。

In 1968, the Taitung Red Leaves trounced Japan's Kansai United at the China-Japan Little League Baseball Tournament. Thus, the legend of the Red Leaves echoed through the island of Taiwan.

In 1969, the Golden Dragons won the Little League World Series championship in Williamsport. During the period after the Republic of China lost its seat at the United Nations in 1971, the Tainan Giants won the Little League World Series championship in Williamsport and continued their success by winning their record third consecutive World Series championship in 1973. These "Little Generals of China" fought hard at international competitions to bring glory to the Republic of China.

紅葉少棒紀念球棒 (010000001005C)  
Commemorative bat of Taitung Red Leaves

致贈者：臺東縣政府  
致贈年代：2003  
受贈者：陳水扁總統  
尺寸：545\*80 公分

「小聯盟棒球」紀念牌  
(006000000049C)  
Little League Baseball  
commemorative plaque

致贈者：世界少棒聯盟  
(The Little League)  
致贈年代：1970  
受贈者：嚴家淦副總統  
尺寸：26\*26\*1 公分

