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國史館「涓涓長流・芳草綿綿—總統副總統文物與褒揚人物史料展」結合館藏史料及獲褒揚人物事蹟，透過混合實境技術在原有的常設展中增設虛擬內容，藉由不同的視角、敘述和互動元素，帶領觀眾深入了解各歷史主題展。

混合實境（Mixed Reality）結合了實體及虛擬世界，利用空間錨定、手眼追蹤等技術，讓使用者夠直覺地回應「眼前」所見的事物。國史館將 MR 技術導入展場，帶來超越時空的想像與體驗，賦予歷史主題展更多的可能。除了能為原本的展覽增添互動及擴充內容，也改善了過往 2D 多媒體影音或史料文字紀錄的侷限，用科技創新了歷史的呈現方式。

Academia Historica's "Pebbles in the River of Time: An Exhibition of Artifacts and Materials from Presidents, Vice Presidents, and Presidential Citation Recipients." permanent exhibition now includes a virtual component, giving audiences a deeper understanding of the exhibition's topics through different angles, narratives, and interactive elements.

Mixed reality (MR) technology brings together the physical and virtual worlds, using techniques such as spatial anchoring and hand and eye tracking to let users respond intuitively to what they "see." Academia Historica's use of MR technologies allowing for sights and experiences beyond the limits of space and time and bringing new possibilities to history exhibits. In addition to the potential for interactivity and expanded content, the exhibits can now offer experiences beyond 2D multimedia and text, bringing innovative ways to present history through technology.



# 使用介紹

## How to Use



- Step 1.** 帶上裝置後歡迎環顧四周，探索展間  
After the device is secured, you are welcome to look around and explore the space.

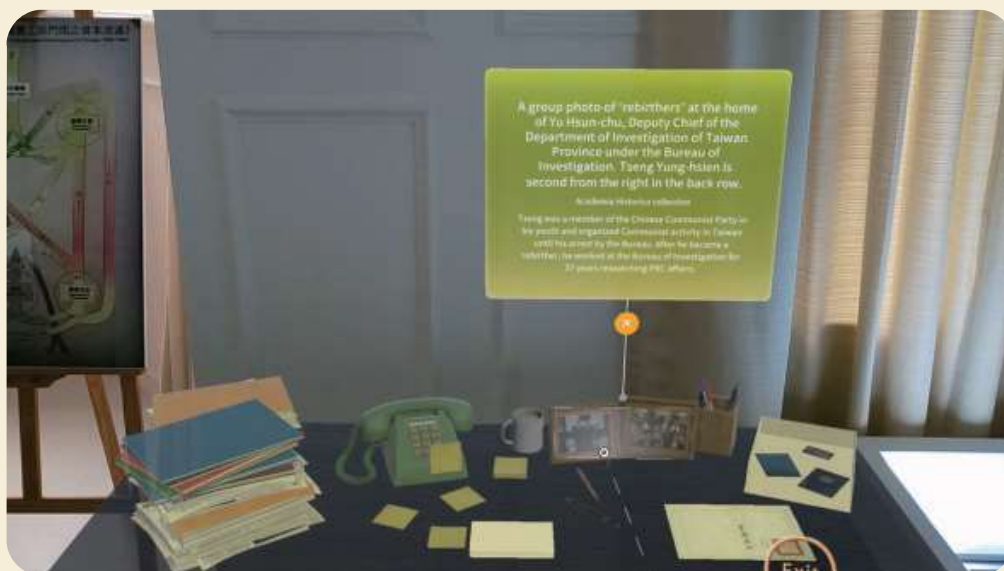


- Step 2.** 靠近標誌觸發或依循聲音尋找互動位置  
Look for interactive spots using signs or sound cues.





- Step 3.** 依照指示點擊物件  
Tap items as directed



- Step 4.** 展場實體展件和虛擬展示有關聯性，體驗MR時可以一起欣賞  
Many of the physical exhibits are related to the virtual exhibits. You can take in both in the MR experience.

- Step 5.** 若中途有暈眩等身體不適情形，請告知館方人員協助脫下裝置  
If you feel dizzy or otherwise unwell, notify a staff member to help you remove the device.

## 展覽主題介紹

歷史就像是一條長河，時間如水流，許多東西會逐漸消逝。有些人事物卻是重於泰山，即使經過光陰的沖刷，對臺灣的影響仍不可抹滅，是如定錨般的必要存在。

二次戰後惡性通膨，百廢待舉，有人為了穩定經濟，推行幣制改革，中斷了臺灣與中國大陸間的匯兌關係，為歷史上「改革之必要」；有人鑽研中國情勢四五十年，在國家逐步進行民主改革時，擔任兩岸溝通管道，協助分析對岸策略，降低軍事衝突的可能性，為歷史上「溝通之必要」；有人一生以棒球為志業，在臺灣退出聯合國後，以永不放棄的精神數次帶領球隊站上國際賽場，重振大家的信心，為歷史上「實力之必要」。

這些必要，源自於個人思辯的追尋與價值，成為了芳草，沿岸盎然了國家長遠發展的這條河流。

## About the Exhibition

History is like a river, its waters carrying all into oblivion. But some people, events, and things are so significant that even with the ebb and flow of time, their influence on Taiwan remain undeniable. They keep Taiwan anchored to its history.

In the hyperinflation and economic ruin following World War II, one person initiated currency reform and cut off currency exchange with Mainland China, answering Taiwan's need for reform. Another studied China for decades, then acted as a key messenger across the Strait during the time of democratic reform, assisting in analyzing China's strategy and lowering the risk of military conflict, answering Taiwan's need for communication. Yet another dedicated himself to baseball, leading teams in international competition with grit and determination even after Taiwan's exit from the UN, restoring the country's confidence in itself and meeting Taiwan's need for excellence.

These needs came from the work and values of these people. These are the pebbles that enrich the river of Taiwan's history.

# 改革之必要

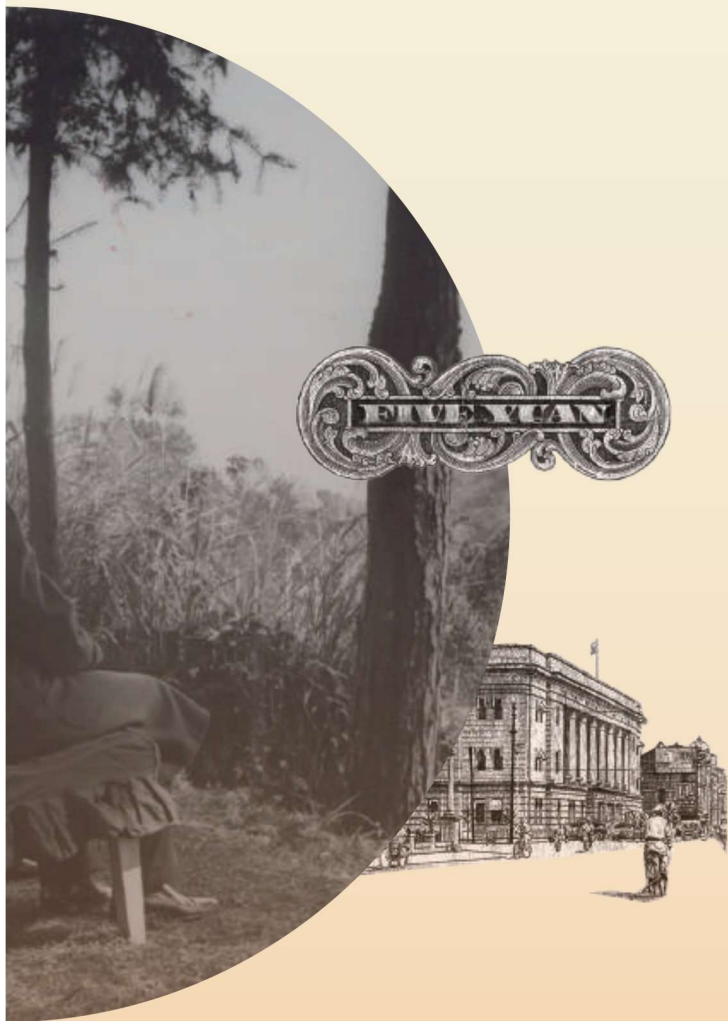
A Need for Reform

以民為本  
嚴家淦

Yen Chia-kan:  
A President for the People







大家都說嚴家淦為人謙和、淡泊，他善於溝通協調，沒有固定班底，隨處量才用人，這樣的個性有助於他推行各項政策。

嚴家淦對於臺灣貢獻最多莫過於經濟上的建設。除了為人所知的「幣制改革」外，也協助推動四年經建計劃（1953—1956）、匯率調整政策、十九點財經改革措施、獎勵投資條例等，成為後續臺灣經濟發展的重要基礎。

「夾在兩蔣中間的過渡總統」是後人對他的大多數印象，個性低調的他或許並不在意後世的評價，他所做的一切始終將民生經濟擺在首位。如同他曾說：「就老百姓的觀點看，不問其原因為何，生活好，就是政府好，生活不好，就是政府不好。非常簡單，非常明白。」

Yen Chia-kan had a reputation for being humble and uninterested in personal glory. He was an excellent communicator and facilitator of consensus, and he had no inner circle, simply appointing the people most talented for each position. This helped him in putting all kinds of policies into practice.

Yen's most important contributions to Taiwan were in economic policy. In addition to the well-known currency reform, he assisted in implementing the four-year economic plan (1953-1956), the exchange rate adjustment policy, and the Investment Incentive Act. These policies were crucial to the further economic development of Taiwan.

Most people remember Yen only as a transitional president between the two Chiangs. Perhaps he was too modest a personality to care too much about how history would view him; everything he did was for the sake of improving people's lives. As he said: "From a commoner's perspective, the reasons don't matter. If they're living well, the government is good. If they're not living well, then the government is bad. It's simple and clear."



# 大事年表

## Chronicles

### 中國大陸時期 Mainland China

1905 ▶ 1945.8

1938.12

受任命為福建省政府委員兼建設廳長。1940 年兼任福建省田賦管理處處長，創立「田賦徵實」制度。

Appointed committee member of the Fujian Provincial Government and Director of the Department of Construction. Additionally appointed Chief of the Land Tax Management Office in 1940, where he established a system of land taxation in kind.

### 戰後初期 Early Post-War Years

1945.8 ▶ 1949

1945.10.16

簡派為臺灣省行政長官公署交通處處長。

Appointed transportation department chief in the Office of Governor-General of Taiwan Province.

1946.1

兼任臺灣省接收委員會日產處理委員會主任委員。4 月調任臺灣省行政長官公署財政處處長。

Additionally appointed Chair of the Japanese Property Reception Committee. In April, transferred to new post as finance department chief in the Office of Governor-General of Taiwan Province.

1947.2.28

赴臺中參加「彰化商業銀行」成立股東大會。3 月 1 日至 12 日二二八事件期間於臺中受到林獻堂庇護。

Attended founding shareholder meeting of Chang Hwa Commercial Bank in Taichung. Took shelter at Lin Hsien-tang's home in Taichung between Mar. 1 and Mar. 12 during the 228 Incident.

1947.5.15

臺灣省政府正式成立。任省政府委員兼財政廳廳長。

Taiwan Provincial Government officially established. Appointed committee member and Director of the Department of Finance.



1949.6.15

推行新臺幣改革。於《中央日報》發表書面談話。

Initiates New Taiwan dollar currency reform. Policy speech printed in the Central Daily News.

## 首次進入中央擔任財經首長

### First Position in Central Government Finance Leadership

1950.1 ▶ 1954.5

1950.3.12

行政院改組，任財政部部長兼政務委員。(第一次陳誠內閣)

In Cabinet reshuffle, appointed Minister of Finance and Minister without Portfolio. (1st Chen Cheng Cabinet)

1950.4

兼任行政院美援運用委員會副主任委員。

Additionally appointed Deputy Chairman of the Council for US Aid.

## 接掌臺灣省政府時期 Governorship of Taiwan Province

1954.6 ▶ 1957

1957.6

辭行政院國軍退除役官兵輔導委員會主任委員，由代主任委員蔣經國真除。

Resigned post as Chairman of the Veteran Affairs Council, succeeded by Acting Chairman Chiang Ching-kuo.

1957.8.8

辭臺灣省政府主席（由周至柔接任）。特任行政院政務委員。(俞鴻鈞內閣)

Resigned post as Chairman of Taiwan Provincial Government (succeeded by Chou Chih-jou). Appointed Minister without Portfolio. (Yu Hung-chun Cabinet)

## 再任財經首長時期 Return to Finance Leadership

1958 ► 1963

1958.3.19

特任財政部部長兼行政院政務委員。4月3日宣誓就職。(俞鴻鈞內閣)

Appointed Minister of Finance and Minister without Portfolio. Sworn in Apr. 3. (Yu Hung-chun Cabinet)

1958.4.11

訂定「改進外匯貿易方案」及「外匯貿易管理辦法」公布實施。

Formulated and promulgated Foreign Currency Trade Improvement Plan and Foreign Currency Trade Management Regulations.

1960.8.31

立法院三讀通過《獎勵投資條例》。

Investment Encouragement Act passed by Legislative Yuan.

## 接掌行政院 Premiership

1963.12 ► 1966

1963.12.10

特任為行政院院長。(嚴家淦內閣)

Appointed premier. (Yen Chia-kan Cabinet)

## 任副總統兼行政院長 Vice Presidency and Premiership

1966.5 ► 1972.5

1966.5.20 – 21

宣誓就職第四任副總統，續兼任行政院院長。

Sworn in as fourth vice president; continues premiership.

1966.12.3

高雄加工出口區設立。

Kaohsiung Export Processing Zone established.

## 再任副總統及繼任總統

### Second Term as Vice President and Presidency

1972.5 ▶ 1978.5

1972.5.20

宣誓就職第五任副總統。  
Sworn in as fifth vice president.

1972.5.26

立法院投票同意總統提名蔣經國為行政院院長。總統令准嚴家淦請辭行政院院長，由蔣經國接任。

Legislative Yuan approved President Chiang Kai-shek's nomination of Chiang Ching-kuo as premier. President approved Yen Chia-kan's resignation of premiership, to be succeeded by Chiang Ching-kuo.

1975.4.5－6

總統蔣中正逝世，依憲法規定宣誓繼任總統；以總統身分公布《誌哀辦法》。

President Chiang Kai-shek died; sworn in as president in accordance with the Constitution. As president, announces Regulations for Mourning Chiang Kai-shek.

1978.5.20

第六任總統蔣經國、副總統謝東閔宣誓就職。嚴家淦卸任總統職務。  
Sixth president Chiang Ching-kuo and vice president Hsieh Tung-min sworn in. Yen Chia-kan relinquishes presidency.

## 總統卸任 Post-presidency

1978.5 ▶ 1993

1993.12.24

病逝臺北榮民總醫院。  
Dies of illness at Veterans General Hospital, Taipei.

## 逝世後 After Death

1993 ▶

1994.1.10

總統李登輝頒布褒揚令。  
President Lee Tung-hui issues order honoring Yen Chia-kan.

## 精選展件

### Key Exhibits



石門水庫開工慶祝大會臺灣省政府主席嚴家淦致詞

Taiwan Provincial Government Chairman Yen Chia-kan speaks at the  
groundbreaking ceremony for the Shihmen Reservoir

1955

典藏號:006-030201-00008-001  
Collection No. 006-030201-00008-001





行政院長嚴家淦公餘生活：閱讀、陪孫輩玩耍及全家合影

Life outside the office for Premier Yen Chia-kan: reading, playing with his grandchildren, and a family photo

1966

典藏號：006-030205-00094-001  
Collection No. 006-030205-00094-001



高雄加工出口區舉行建成典禮，由經濟部長李國鼎主持，副總統兼行政院長嚴家淦主持揭幕

Ceremony marking the completion of the Kaohsiung Export Processing Zone. Minister of Economic Affairs Lee Kuo-ting presides over the ceremony, while Vice President and Premier Yen Chia-kan presides over the unveiling

**1966**







副總統嚴家淦宣誓繼任為中華民國第五任總統

Vice President Yen Chia-kan is sworn in as the fifth president of the Republic of China

**1975**



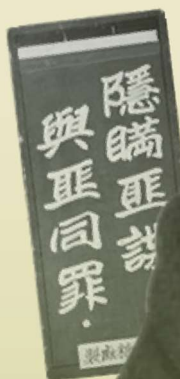


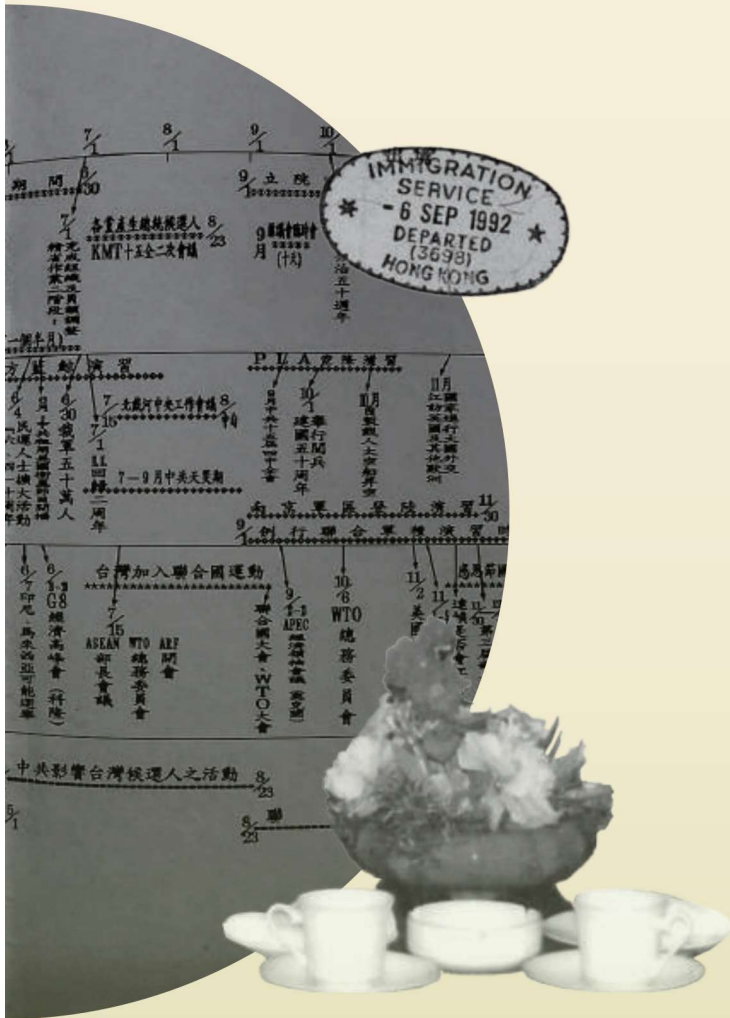
# 溝通之必要

A Need for Communication

## 先 先之先 曾永賢

Tseng Yung-hsien:  
First Among the First





曾永賢擅長分析研判中共情勢，他的建議成為李登輝總統研擬相關政策的重要資訊來源，使得政府能夠在真真假假的訊息中做出精準的決策。1990年代李登輝總統為了推行政治改革，首先要穩定兩岸關係，為了重新定義臺海兩岸關係與中華民國的國家定位，成立了「國家統一委員會」。他作為其中的幕僚，曾包括協助臺海兩岸祕密溝通管道的建立、「國家統一綱領」的制定等，在臺灣政治發展中是隱藏的重要角色。

曾永賢的人生經歷是時代下臺灣人自我追尋的一種面貌，其身分的公開也為李登輝執政時期的歷史提供了新的佐證。

Tseng Yung-hsien was an expert at analyzing developments in the PRC. His recommendations became an important basis for president Lee Teng-hui's policymaking, allowing the government to make sound decisions faced with a sea of information both true and false. Stabilizing cross-Straits relations was necessary for president's political reform agenda in the 1990s. The National Unification Council was established to redefine the cross-Straits relationship and the ROC's position. As a staff member on the Council, Tseng assisted in establishing secret cross-Straits communication channels and formulating the Guidelines for National Unification, making him a key hidden figure in Taiwan's political history.

Tseng Yung-hsien's life is one portrait of how Taiwanese people of the time pursued answers to their own identity, and the public revealing of his role provides a new perspective on Lee Teng-hui's administration.







# 大事年表

## Chronicles

### 左派思想的萌芽與建立時期 Budding Leftist

1939 ▶ 1950

1924

生於苗栗銅鑼。  
Born in Tongluo, Miaoli

1939

從苗栗第一公學校高等科畢業。受二哥曾永安影響，前往日本留學。  
Graduated from the senior division of Miaoli First Public School; continued studies in Japan, influenced by his second-oldest brother Tseng Yung-an

1942

就讀明倫中學期間，因戰爭疏散至白井町堀井先生的公司，結交許多曾永安的友人，對其後來的思想與行動有深刻的影響。  
While attending Meirin Junior High School, evacuated to Mr. Horii's company in Usui due to the war. Met many of Tseng Yung-an's friends, greatly influencing his thinking and work.

1946

3月畢業後，決定返臺推動革命。  
Upon graduation in March, decided to return to Taiwan to promote revolution.

1947

參加謝雪紅的「二七部隊」。不久，國民黨當局展開清鄉工作，清鄉結束後加入「中國共產黨臺灣省工作委員會」。  
Became a member of Xie Xuehong's 27 Brigade. The KMT soon began a "countryside cleansing" campaign. After the campaign ended, Tseng joined the Chinese Communist Party Taiwan Province Work Committee.

1949—1950

1949—1950年，臺灣省工委重要幹部陸續被捕，曾永賢與陳福星、黎明華等人成為省工委主力，重新整頓組織。  
Key cadres of the Taiwan Province Work Committee were arrested. Tseng Yung-hsien became a major figure in the Committee along with Chen Fuxing and Li Minghua, working to rebuild the organization.

## 任職調查局時期 IB Agent

1953.6 ▶ 1990.2

1952

4 月被捕。  
Arrested in April.

1953

6 月，被任命為調查局第二處科員，派至蘆薈資料室專責匪情研究。  
Appointed to Second Department of the Investigation Bureau and assigned to Luhui Archive, responsible for communist studies.

1954

撰寫的第一本專書《共匪的工人運動》出版。  
Published first book, *Workers' Movements by the Communist Bandits*.

1968

政大東亞研究所成立，以兼任教授身分前往授課。  
Graduate Institute of East Asian Studies established at National Chengchi University; taught courses as adjunct professor.

1975

2 月，升任調查局第四處（原第二處，對外稱研究處）副處長。  
Promoted to Deputy Chief of the Fourth Department (previously the Second Department; known externally as the Research Department) of the IB.

1988

加入李登輝總統幕僚研究小組的大陸組。  
Joined Mainland team in Lee Teng-hui's research staff.

1990

2 月 1 日，自調查局退休。  
Retired from the IB on February 1.

## 任職總統府時期 Presidential Office Staff

1990.7 ▶ 2004.5

### 1990

10月1日，受李登輝總統延攬，正式獲聘為總統府參議，參與「國家統一委員會」籌備工作。10月7日，國家統一委員會正式成立，擔任研究委員並參與幕僚小組工作。

Appointed senior executive officer at the Presidential Office by President Lee Teng-hui on Oct. 1, helping in preparatory work for the founding of the National Unification Council (NUC). NUC officially established on Oct. 7; took position as researcher and member of staff.

### 1992

8—9月間，曾永賢與張榮豐銜命前往北京拜訪中共高層（楊尚昆、葉選寧），開啟了兩岸長達八年之久的私下溝通管道。

In Aug. and Sept., Tseng Yung-hsien and Chang Jung-feng ordered to meet with high-level PRC officials (Yang Shangkun and Ye Xuanning) in Beijing, opening up a private cross-Straits communication channel that lasted eight years.

### 1994

1月，前往洛杉磯訪問前江蘇省委員會第一書記、前中共港澳工作委員會書記許家屯。

Met with Xu Jiatun, former First Secretary of the Jiangsu Province Committee and CCP Hong Kong and Macau Work Committee Secretary, in Los Angeles in January.

### 1995

7月臺海危機，先前建立的溝通管道取得相關情報讓李登輝政府得以事先準備應對策略。

Taiwan Strait Crisis erupts in July; previously established communication channel allows Lee Teng-hui administration to prepare response strategy in advance.

## 1996

臺灣舉行總統直選前，李登輝政府已取得相關情報，並曾派曾永賢、張榮豐前往海外與中共派出的人員溝通，避免雙方擦槍走火。

Prior to Taiwan's direct presidential election, Lee Teng-hui's administration received intelligence from the PRC and sent Tseng Yung-hsien and Chang Jung-feng to meet with PRC personnel overseas, preventing escalation beyond control.

## 2000

陳水扁當選總統，5月20日獲聘為總統府國策顧問，將重心轉移為臺日關係，創辦常態性的「臺日論壇」，邀集日本前首相中曾根康弘等重量級人物與會。

Chen Shui-bian elected president; appointed National Policy Advisor to the President on May 20. Shifted focus to Taiwan-Japan relations; established regular Taiwan-Japan Forum, with key figures such as former Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone invited as guests.

## 2002

5月20日，獲聘為總統府資政。

Appointed Senior Advisor to the President on May 20.

## 2004

5月20日，正式從總統府退休。

Retires from Presidential Office position on May 20.

## 逝世 Death

### 2019 ►

## 2019

12月3日病逝，享壽96歲。

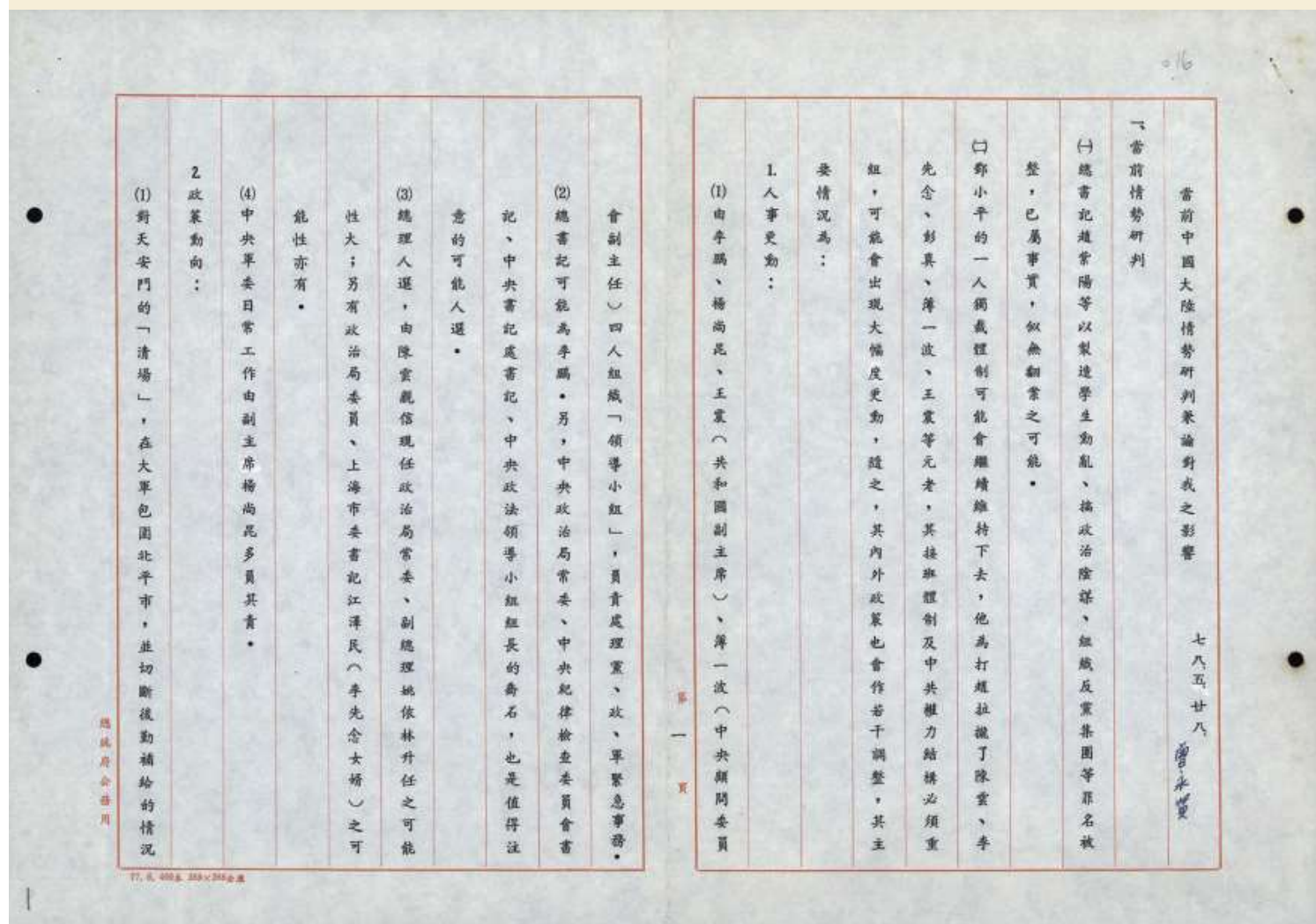
12月20日，總統蔡英文頒布褒揚令。

Died of illness at age 96 on Dec. 3; President Tsai Ing-wen issued an order honoring his contributions on Dec. 20.



# 精選展件

## Key Exhibits

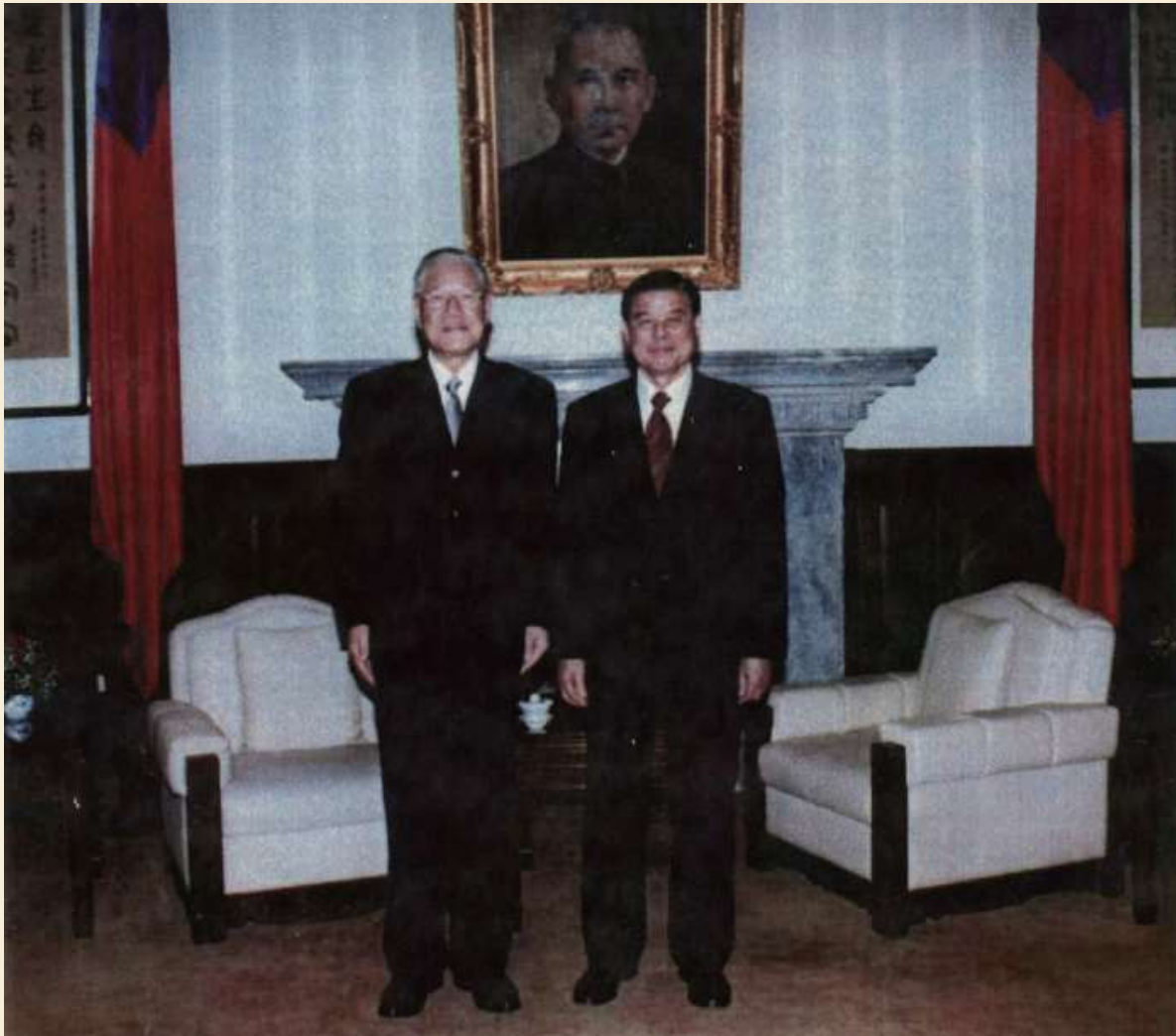


曾永賢著「當前中國大陸情勢研判兼論對中華民國之影響」

Analysis of Current PRC Developments and Their Effects on the ROC, by  
Tseng Yung-hsien

1989

典藏號:007-070607-00008-016  
Collection No. 007-070607-00008-016



曾永賢與李登輝總統合影

Tseng Yung-hsien pictured with President Lee Teng-hui

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Collection No. 155-108050-0002P-005



國家統一委員會證

National Unification Council Membership Certificate

入藏登錄號: 1551080500023A  
Registration No. 1551080500023A





曾永賢護照及香港入境許可證

Tseng Yung-hsien's Hong Kong Entry Permit

入藏登錄號: 1551080500063A  
Registration No. 1551080500063A



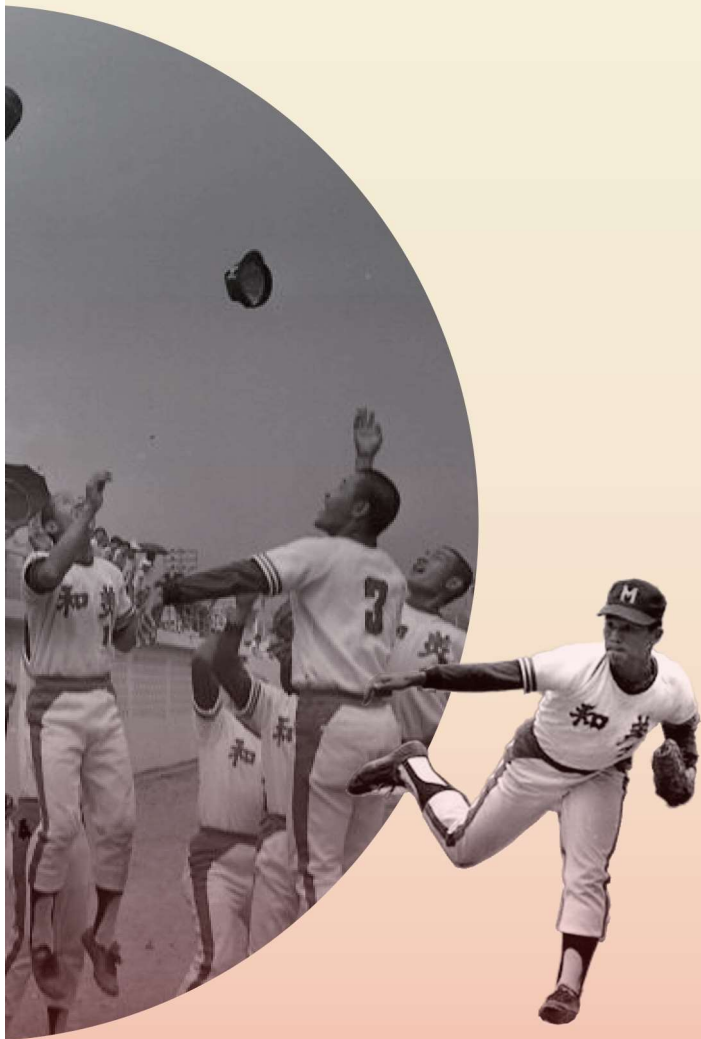
# 實力之必要

A Need for Excellence

## 生為棒球人 徐生明

Hsu Sheng-ming:  
Born for Baseball





1970 年代臺灣的國際外交地位受到重挫，與此同時，棒球賽事卻在國際屢獲佳績，成為民眾的精神依託。徐生明從小就展現了棒球的天賦，隨著這股棒球熱潮成長，他將棒球作為一生職志，投手時期曾參與許多臺灣棒球的重要階段，見證了臺灣人瘋棒球的風光年代。

當臺灣的棒球體制逐漸成熟，徐生明進入中職轉型為教練。他在球場上嚴謹的態度帶領球隊取得好成績。對於選手，他勉勵將份內事做到最好，培養出許多實力好手；對於家鄉美濃的年輕選手們，他則強調學業與球技同樣重要，不可顧此失彼。徐生明棒球發展基金會繼承其精神，持續深耕棒球基礎教育，期望臺灣的棒球越來越好。

Taiwan suffered immense setbacks in international diplomacy in the 1970s, but on the baseball field a series of international triumphs made the sport an emotional rallying point for the country. Hsu Sheng-ming showed his talent for baseball since childhood, and he made it his life's calling as baseball fever grew. As a pitcher, he was part of many important moments in Taiwanese baseball, becoming a key figure in Taiwan's craze for the sport.

As the sport matured in Taiwan, Hsu became a coach in the CPBL, Taiwan's professional league. His rigorous approach on the diamond helped him lead his teams to success. He encouraged his players to be the best that they could be, helping develop some of Taiwan's best players. To young athletes from his hometown Meinong, he emphasized that schoolwork was just as important as the sport and that neither could be overlooked. The Hsu Sheng-ming Baseball Development Foundation continues Hsu's dedication to developing talent from the ground up, hoping to make Taiwanese baseball better.







# 大事年表

## Chronicles

### 三級棒球時期 Youth Baseball

1965 ▶ 1978

1958

生於高雄美濃。

Born in Meinong, Kaohsiung.

1971

就讀美濃國中時入選臺南第一代巨人少棒隊。

Selected for first Tainan Giants Little League team while attending Meinong Junior High School.

1972

轉學至屏東縣美和中學。

Transferred to Meihe High School in Pingtung County.

1973

接受譚信民指導蝴蝶球技法。入選進軍全國青少棒錦標賽的美和隊。

Instructed in knuckleball pitching by Tan Hsin-min. Selected for Meihe team, which played in the National Little League Championship.

1974

臺灣三級棒球首度獲得三冠王，即少棒、青少棒、青棒同年獲得世界棒球錦標賽冠軍。

Taiwan won the "Triple Crown" of youth baseball world titles, winning the Little League, Big League, and Senior League titles in the same year.

擔任中華青少棒代表隊隊長，贏得第十四屆世界青少棒錦標賽冠軍。直升美和中學高中部以及美和中學青棒隊。

Captained ROC Senior League team to win the 14th Senior League World Series. Given direct entry into senior high division of Meihe Senior High School and Big League team.

1975

入選中華華興青棒隊，參加世界青棒錦標賽，實踐個人基礎棒球錦標賽三冠王。

Selected for the ROC Huaxing Big League team and played in Big League World Series; completed personal triple crown of youth baseball.

1977

保送文化學院體育系就讀。

Accepted into Department of Physical Education at Chinese Culture College.

## 成棒時期 Men's Baseball

### 1980年代 ►

1984

赴韓加盟味全的姊妹企業—韓國化妝品棒球隊，同時攻讀韓國中央大學教育研究所碩士學位（主修體育教育），成為臺灣棒球史上第一位到國外留學的現役球員。

Joins Wei-chuan's sister team, Korean Cosmetics, in Korea; also enrolls in MA program at Chung-Ang University in Sports Education, becoming first active player in Taiwanese baseball history to study abroad.

1988

在韓國中央大學取得碩士學位。

Receives MA degree from Chung-Ang University in Korea.

## 教練時期 Coaching

1988 ▶ 2013

### 1988

獲邀擔任中華成棒代表隊（中華藍隊）教練，首次以教練身分參加正式國際棒球比賽（第一屆國際棒球協會會長盃）。

Appointed coach of the Chinese Taipei men's baseball team (blue team); first international competition as coach at 1<sup>st</sup> International Baseball Federation President Cup.

### 1989

10月23日中華職業棒球聯盟正式成立，並於1990年3月17日揭開職棒元年首個賽季。

Chinese Professional Baseball League officially founded; first season started on Mar. 17, 1990.

### 1990

獲邀擔任味全職業棒球隊投手教練。

Joined Wei-chuan Dragons team as pitching coach.

### 1991

升任味全龍總教練，成為臺灣職棒史上最年輕的總教練，率味全龍贏得上半季冠軍。

Promoted to head coach of Wei-chuan Dragons, becoming youngest head coach in the history of professional baseball in Taiwan; led Dragons to first half-season championship.

### 1994

獲聘中華臺北奧運成棒培訓隊執行教練。由時報鷹職業球團投手教練轉任業餘隊總教練。

Appointed executive coach of Chinese Taipei Olympic baseball team training squad; returns to amateur baseball coaching from pitching coach at China Times Eagles professional team.

### 1996

回鍋味全龍擔任總教練，1997起連續三年率領味全龍隊贏得年度總冠軍，獲得年度最佳總教練。

Returns to Wei-chuan Dragons as head coach; leads Dragons to three consecutive season championships starting in 1997, winning Head Coach of the Year.

## 2000

1999 年底味全龍宣布解散，率領部分味全龍隊球員加盟那魯灣臺灣職棒大聯盟，擔任高屏雷公隊總教練。

Wei-chuan Dragons disbanded at the end of 1999; joined Naruwan Taiwan Major League as head coach of the Kaoping Fala with some former Dragons players.

## 2003

加入中信鯨球隊教練團，以「85」球衣擔任投手助理教練。

Joins Chinatrust Whales coaching team as assistant pitching coach, with jersey number 85.

## 2004

率中華隊進軍雅典奧運，取得第五名的成績。

Led Chinese Taipei team to 5th at the Athens Olympics.

## 2007

發行個人自傳《淬鍊》一書。

Published autobiography, *Tempering Steel*.

## 2012

回鄉推展美濃少棒十年培育計畫。年底接任義大犀牛總教練。

Returned to hometown to launch Meinong Little League 10-Year Training Program. Joined EDA Rhinos as head coach at end of year.

## 2013

率領義大犀牛拿下上半季冠軍。職棒總教練生涯 17 年，共拿下 715 勝。

Led EDA Rhinos to first half season championship.

Recorded total of 715 wins over 17 years as professional baseball head coach.

8 月 24 日逝世，享年 55 歲。

Died age 55 on Aug. 24.

9 月 9 日總統馬英九頒布褒揚令。

President Ma Ying-jeou issued order honoring his contributions on Sept. 9.

## 精選展件

### Key Exhibits



中華巨人少棒隊榮獲世界冠軍凱旋大會，在臺北市三軍軍官俱樂部舉行。  
(二排左三為徐生明)

A victory gala for the Little League World Series was held at the Armed Forces Officers Club in Taipei, honoring the Tainan Giants baseball team.  
(Hsu Sheng-ming is 3rd from the left in the second row)

1971

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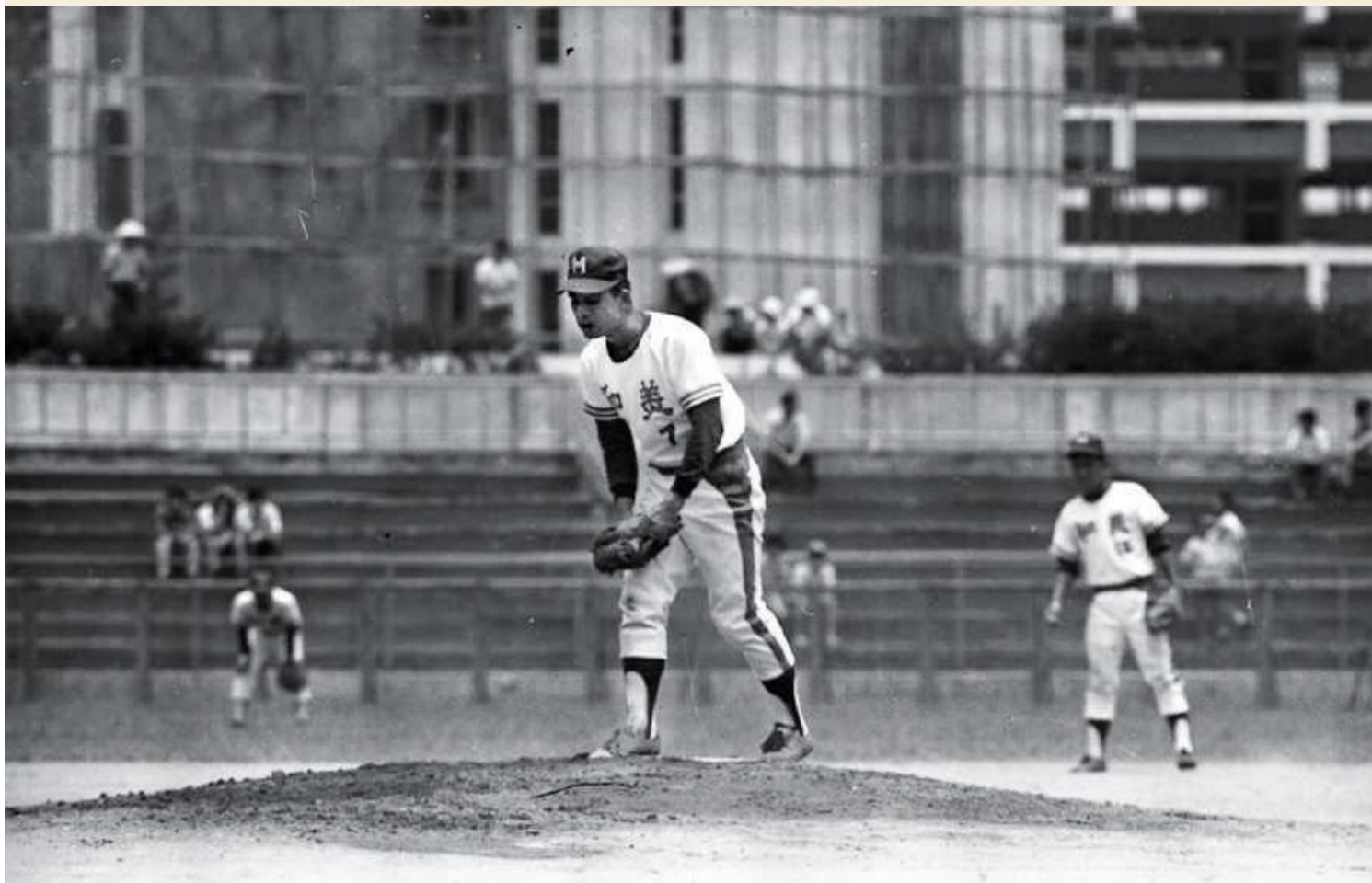




遠東區少棒賽冠軍爭霸戰，市民紛紛聚集在商家的電視機前觀看轉播。  
Crowds form around television sets in neighborhood shops to watch the  
broadcast of the Far East Region Little League World Series.

1972

典藏號：150-031100-0020-018  
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第三屆全國青少棒賽暨中華代表隊選拔賽冠軍決戰，屏東美和隊以七比二擊敗臺中市雙十隊，榮登王座並取得中華青少棒代表權。

In the third annual National Senior League Baseball Championships, Pingtung Meihe defeats Taichung Shuangshi 7-2 in the final game to win the championship and the right to represent the ROC in international play.

**1974**



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中華民國青少年棒球隊



REPUBLIC  
OF  
CHINA  
SENIOR LEAGUE BASEBALL TEAM  
1 9 7 4

中華民國青少年棒球隊(屏東美和隊)名冊,徐生明為隊長。

Roster of the Republic of China Senior League team (Pingtung Meihe). Hsu Sheng-ming was team captain.

1974





Leader  
領導  
Liao Ping-Yung  
廖丙榕



Secretary  
秘書  
Lee Mao-Cheng  
李茂政



Manager  
經理  
Tseng Chi-En  
曾紀恩



Coach  
教練  
Sung Huan-Hsun  
宋宦勳



Captain  
隊長  
Hsu Sheng-Ming  
徐生明



Player  
選手  
Lee Chu-Ming  
李居明



Player  
選手  
Chang Yung-Chang  
張永昌



Player  
選手  
Kao Wen-Chuan  
高文川



Player  
選手  
Wei Ching-Lin  
魏景林



Player  
選手  
Liu Tsung-Fu  
劉宗富



Player  
選手  
Tang Chao-Chun  
唐昭鈞



Player  
選手  
Chang Yeh-Tai  
張業泰



Player  
選手  
Su Shun-Te  
蘇順德



Player  
選手  
Huang Kuang-Chi  
黃廣琪



Player  
選手  
Wang En-Peng  
王思鵬



Player  
選手  
Chiang Chu-Shan  
江竹山

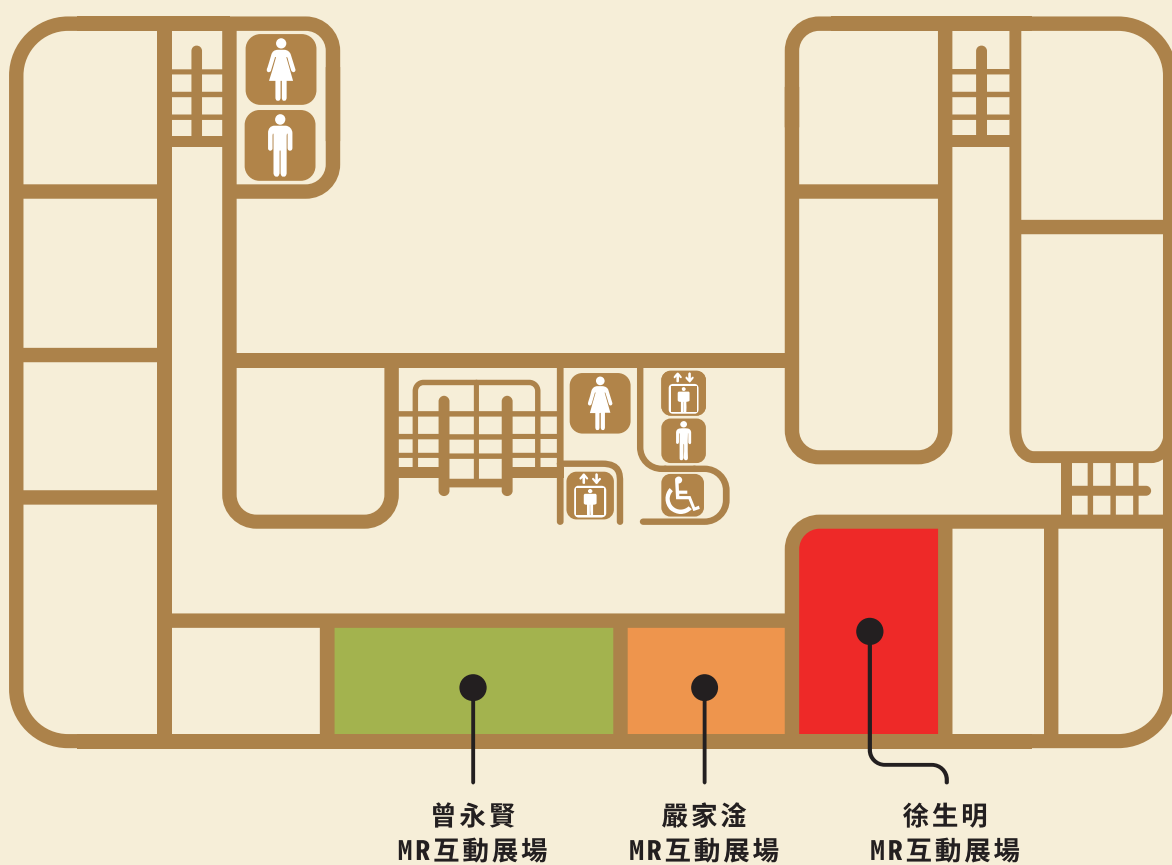


Player  
選手  
Hsieh Teng-Yu  
謝燈育



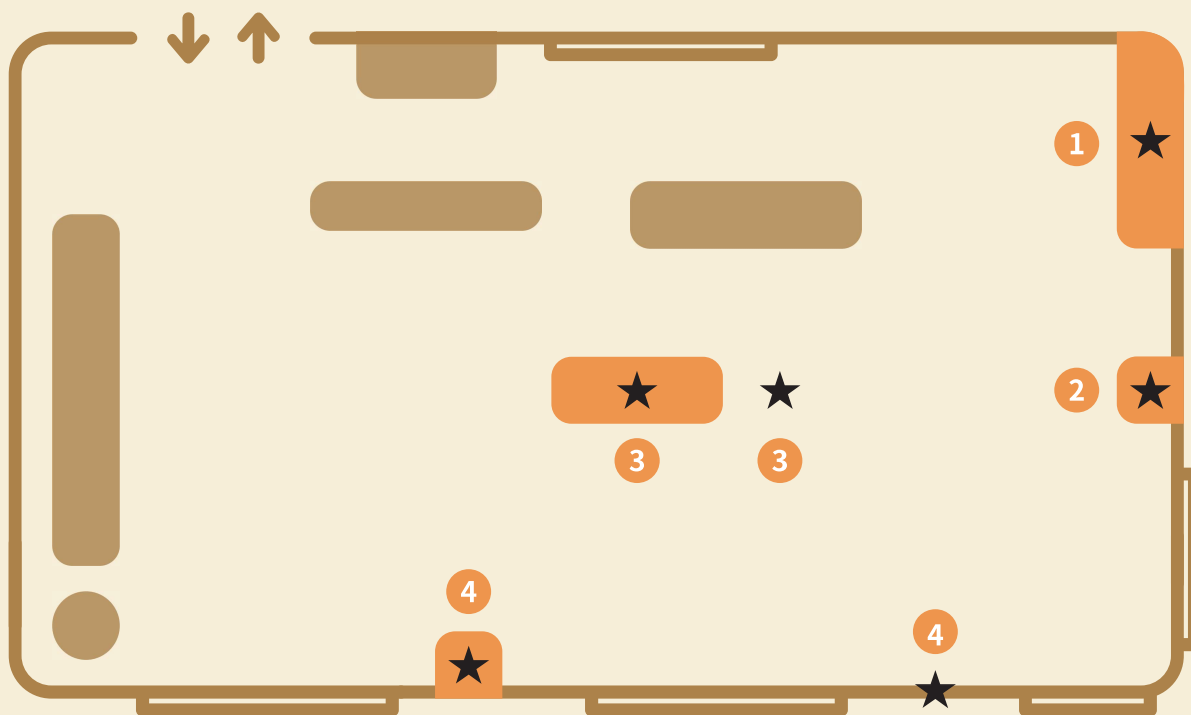
Player  
選手  
Huang Yung-Ming  
黃榮銘

「涓涓長流・芳草綿綿—  
總統副總統文物與褒揚人物史料展」



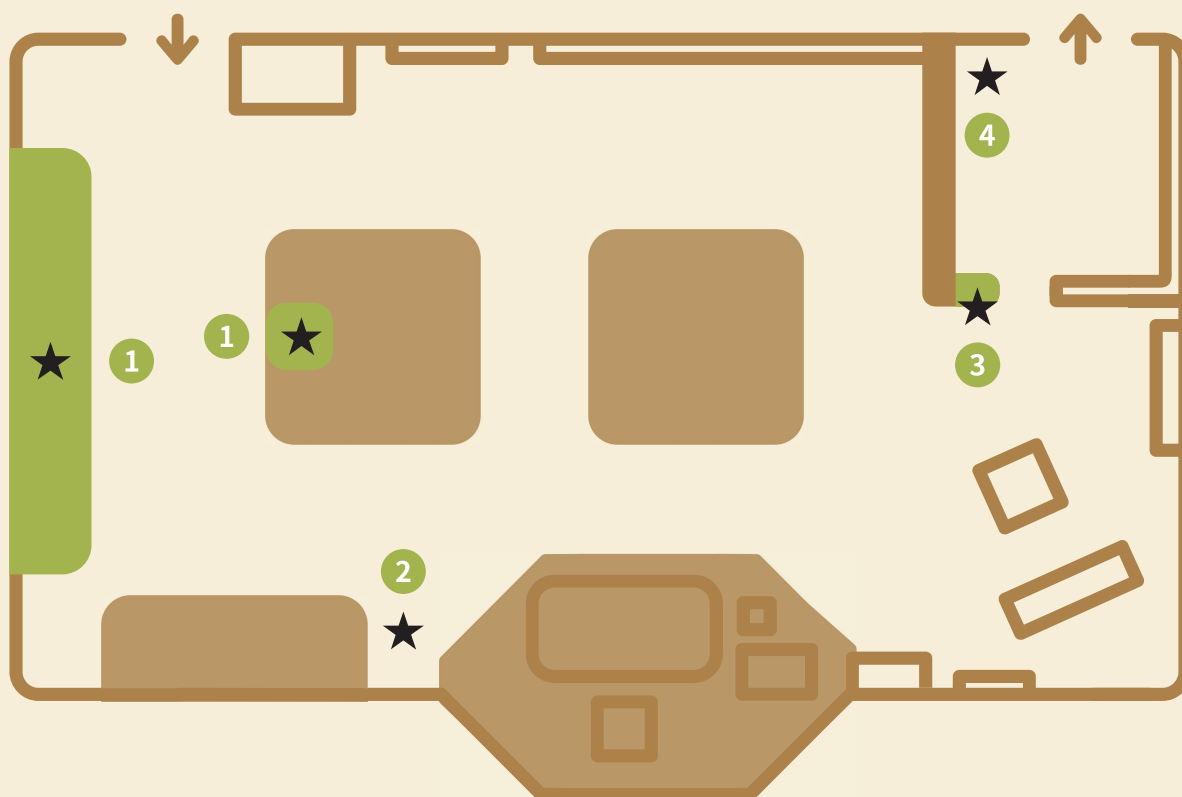
平面圖

## 「以民為本—嚴家淦」平面圖



- 1 靜波先生  
Master Chingpo
- 2 奠定臺灣經濟基礎  
A Foundation for Taiwan's Economy
- 3 促進臺灣與世界接軌，交棒蔣經國  
Bringing Taiwan to the World and  
Transition to Chiang Ching-kuo
- 4 「嚴家淦」  
"Yen Chia-kan"

## 「先先之先—曾永賢」平面圖



1 CH1 1995-1996第三次臺海危機  
Chapter 1: The Third Taiwan Strait Crisis,  
1995-1996

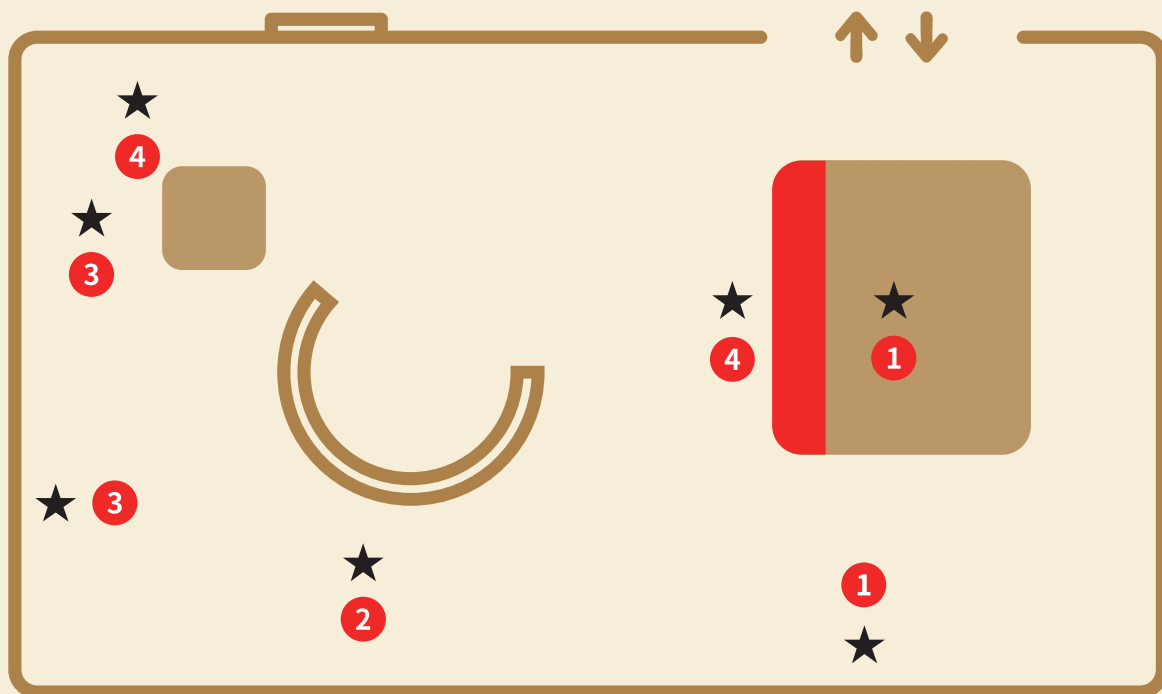
2 CH2 國家統一委員會幕僚小組研究組  
(310辦公室)  
Chapter 2: Research Group, National  
Unification Council Staff (Office 310)

3 CH3 總統的決策圈及曾永賢在其中的角色  
Chapter 3: The President's Inner Circle  
and Tseng Yung-hsien's Role

4 CH4 作為曾永賢  
Chapter 4: Being Tseng Yung-hsien



## 「生為棒球人—徐生明」平面圖



1 三冠王的輝煌與外交上的挫敗  
Baseball Glory and Diplomatic Setbacks

2 棒球小將徐生明  
Hsu Sheng-ming's Youth Baseball Days

3 棒球職業化與徐生明的追求  
The Professionalization of Baseball and  
Hsu's Pursuit of Excellence

4 傳承：美濃少棒十年培育計劃  
Hsu Sheng-ming's Legacy: Meinong Little  
League 10-Year Training Program

## 涓涓長流・芳草綿綿 — 總統副總統文物與褒揚人物史料展

**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

**本展採預約制，請洽官網**

**Location:** Academia Historica

(No. 2, Changsha Rd. Sec. 1, Taipei City)

**Opening Hours:** 09:30－16:30 Mon. to Fri. and special weekend opening days

**This exhibition is by appointment only. Please book on the official website**

P.34 徐生明圖片來源：維基百科 (P5693852)

**主辦單位：**國史館 

**執行單位：**  頑石國際有限公司  
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