



108
10.23 ▶ 5.29

國家發展委員會檔案管理局 展覽廳

Exhibition Hall, National Archives Administration,
National Development Council

109
7.13 ▶ 11.8

台糖公司橋頭糖廠 社宅事務所

Office Building, Ciaotou Sugar Refinery,
Taiwan Sugar Corp.

關於展覽 About the Exhibition

臺灣糖業始自17世紀，為重要產業，於日治時期改良舊式糖廊，並設立新式糖廠，奠定臺灣糖業走向現代化發展的基礎。二次大戰後，政府接收日人經營的四大糖業株式會社，成立台灣糖業公司，此後歷經組織重整、產量提高、開拓全球市場，對我國經濟發展貢獻良多。

本次特展從二戰後的臺灣糖業復甦開始，以糖業組織的轉變、種蔗、製糖、運送及外銷為展示脈絡，區分為「臺灣糖業的再出發」、「半農半工的製糖業」、「火紅的民營赤糖業」、「穿鄉越鎮的五分車」及「從外銷日本到全球」五大單元，精選81件國家檔案展出，皆為首度公開且類型多元，包括1940年至1980年代的公文書、手稿、船票、地圖、藍晒圖及照片等。展場中更重現糖鐵五分車場景，帶您一同回味臺灣糖業的甜蜜時光！

Since the 17th century, the sugar industry has played an important role in Taiwan's development. During the Japanese colonial period, improvements were made to old sugar refineries, and new refineries were opened. These advancements laid the foundations for the sugar industry's subsequent modernization. After World War II, the government of the Republic of China took control of the four main Japanese sugar companies and merged them to the Taiwan Sugar Corporation. With this reorganization, ensuing production growth and global market expansion, the industry made a significant contribution to Taiwan's economic development.

The exhibition begins at the recovery of Taiwan sugar industry after World War II. It focuses on organizational changes to the industry, sugarcane planting, sugar processing, transport, and export. Content is divided into five main sections: "Re-emergence of the Taiwan Sugar Industry," "From Farm to Factory," "The Hot Private Brown Sugar Industry," "A Nationwide Sugar Railways Network," and "Export Markets: From Japan to the World." The exhibition selects 81 items from various sorts of archives which are on public display for the first time. These dated from the 1940s to the 1980s include manuscripts, boat tickets, maps, blueprints, and photographs. Also, it recreates scene of sugar train to take visitors back to the sweet time of Taiwan sugar industry.



集章區 Stamp Collection



新莊展次 Xinzhuang Exhibition

108 10.23 (三) — 109 5.29 (五)

國家發展委員會檔案管理局 展覽廳
新北市新莊區中平路439號北棟1樓

星期一至星期五上午9時至下午5時
逢假日停展

10/23/2019 (Wednesday) — 5/29/2020 (Friday)

Exhibition Hall, National Archives Administration,
National Development Council

1F., North Tower, No.439, Zhongping Rd., Xinzhuang Dist., New Taipei City
Monday to Friday, 9 am to 5 pm (closed on weekends and holidays)

高雄展次 Kaohsiung Exhibition

109 7.13 (一) — 109 11.8 (日)

台糖公司橋頭糖廠 社宅事務所
高雄市橋頭區橋南里糖廠路24號

每日上午9時至下午4時30分

7/13/2020 (Monday) — 11/8/2020 (Sunday)

Office Building, Ciaotou Sugar Refinery,
Taiwan Sugar Corp.

No. 24, Tangchang Rd., Ciaonan Neighborhood, Ciaotou Dist., Kaohsiung City
Every day, 9 am to 4:30 pm

指導機關
Supervising Agency

國家發展委員會
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

主辦機關
Host Organizations

國家發展委員會檔案管理局
National Development Council Archives Administration
www.archives.gov.tw

台糖
TAIWAN SUGAR CORP.

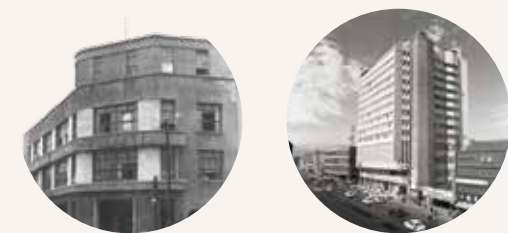


廣告

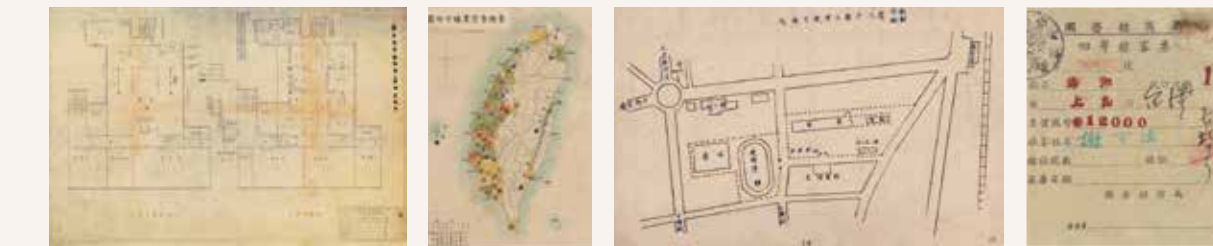
臺灣糖業的再出發

Re-emergence of the Taiwan Sugar Industry

您知道臺灣糖業是如何從二戰受創嚴重的殘局中恢復嗎？全臺糖廠在二戰後毀損嚴重，政府持續進行各項修復，除透過留用日人採行技術轉移，亦積極延攬糖業菁英赴臺工作，讓臺灣糖業逐漸恢復且再創高峰。而台灣糖業公司除了植蔗製糖外，還致力於文教事業，包括發行雜誌，以及以一廠一校原則興辦教育，透過本單元，也帶您認識這間老字號的糖業組織。



Do you know how the sugar industry rose from the ashes of World War II? Virtually all of Taiwan's major sugar refineries were badly damaged during the war. After the war, the government embarked on an ambitious program of repairs and renovations. Japanese staffs were retained to enable the transfer of knowledge and skills to new workers, and industry experts from outside Taiwan were recruited to join Taiwan sugar industry workforce. These steps brought the industry to new peaks. Aside from growing sugarcane and producing sugar, Taiwan Sugar Corp. fostered the advance of culture and education by operating a school at each factory and by publishing magazines. This section of the exhibition offers insights into the organization of this old Taiwan sugar organization.



半農半工的製糖業

From Farm to Factory

偷吃甘蔗是會受罰的！台灣糖業公司為了要維持充足的甘蔗原料供應，以確保製糖的產量，除了採取各種獎勵及貸款措施、分糖制度，還有防止民衆偷吃與私賣等策略。本單元還將揭示您可能不知道糖廠所生產的砂糖以及在製糖過程中產生的糖蜜、蔗渣等，竟然與菸酒、味精、建材、甚至炸藥的製造都有關喔！



“Warning: Stealing sugarcane may be punished with a fine!” In order to maintain sufficient raw materials for sugar production, Taiwan Sugar Corp. not only offered incentives, loans and a sugar allocation regulation to encourage sugarcane planting, but it also strived to prevent theft and illicit sales of sugarcane. This section also conveys information about the production of sugar and its by-products, such as molasses and bagasse. These can be used in the production of cigarettes, alcohol, MSG, building materials and even explosives.

火紅的民營赤糖業

The Hot Private Brown Sugar Industry

二戰後，臺灣有許多民營糖廠投入赤糖（即紅糖）生產，赤糖與白砂糖同樣以甘蔗為原料，但是您知道在製程上有什麼差別嗎？此外，糖廠廠區與原料區之間有其地緣關係，由於當時適合植蔗的土地大多屬於公營糖廠的原料區，因此新設立的民營赤糖廠，大多設置在地處偏遠的鄉鎮及原住民部落，從國家檔案中可看到民營糖廠的設立經過、區位選擇，以及1950年代全臺民營赤糖廠的分布。



After World War II, many private sugar refineries began producing brown sugar. Both brown and white sugars are made from sugarcane, but they differ in methods of production. In addition, Sugar refineries and raw-material zones were linked geographically. Most of the land suitable for to sugarcane production was controlled by the state-run Taiwan Sugar Corp., so new private brown sugar refineries were generally limited to remote townships and aboriginal villages. From the archives on display, we can view the geographic distribution of private brown sugar refineries in the 1950s and learn about the processes involved in establishing a private refinery and selecting its location.



穿鄉越鎮的五分車

A Nationwide Sugar Railways Network



兒時搭五分車通勤、追火車偷甘蔗，可說是許多四、五年級生的甜蜜回憶。為什麼大家慣稱糖業鐵路（簡稱糖鐵）為五分車？光復初期，全臺最長的鐵路不是臺鐵，而是糖鐵喔！糖鐵是因應糖業運輸發展而興建的專用鐵路，不僅有載運原料的專用線，還有客貨運輸的營業線。台灣糖業公司成立後即著手整併糖鐵組織、統整車廂形式及員工制服，將分屬各廠的糖鐵路線連接起來，完備糖業運輸網絡。

Many Taiwanese have fond memories of commuting on sugar trains or of even chasing the trains in pursuit of a piece of sugarcane to pilfer and taste. During the early retrocession, the railways belonging to sugar companies in Taiwan—and not the better-known Taiwan Railways—comprised the most extensive network of rails in Taiwan. Built principally for the sugar industry, these railways transported not only raw materials for sugar manufacture but also other goods and even passengers. After Taiwan Sugar Corp. was established, it merged the various sugar railways and unified carriage design and worker uniforms, thus bringing the separate sugar railways together into a single network: The Sugar Railways.

從外銷日本到全球

Export Markets: From Japan to the World

全球吃最多臺灣糖的是哪個國家？歡迎來展場找答案！為打開國際市場，台灣糖業公司除派員到世界各國考察，積極參與國際標案，使砂糖外銷屢創佳績，銷售遍布亞洲、非洲及美洲。另外，透過植蔗及製糖技術的不斷研發與設備更新，不僅提高我國砂糖產量，1950年代更達到國際第二大輸出規模，還能輸出相關技術及勞力援助友邦，為我國創造大量外匯。至1980年代，因國際糖價低迷，蔗農轉種水稻或雜糧作物以獲取較佳收入，我國糖業啓動轉型因應，產業也朝向多元化發展。



What country consumed the most Taiwan-produced sugar? Visit the exhibition to learn the answer! In order to open international markets, Taiwan Sugar Corp. not only dispatched staff around the world to learn the best industry practices, but it also actively participated in international tenders. These efforts made up strong sales across Asia, Africa and the Americas. Furthermore, frequent R&D advances and equipment upgrades in sugarcane production and sugar processing raised Taiwan's output, and by the 1950s it had become the world's second largest exporter of sugar. Taiwan also disseminated sugar production knowledge and offered technical support to allied countries, which in turn brought needed foreign currency to Taiwan. In the 1980s, due to low international sugar prices, many farms that had grown sugarcane turned to paddy rice or other higher-value grain crops. The domestic sugar industry responded by moving toward producing a wider range of products and services.