

Introduction

Agriculture was formerly the foundation of Taiwan's economic development, while it plays multiple roles in food safety, ecological environment, culture experience and soil conservation in modern times. After long-term development, Taiwan's agriculture is displaying timeless elegance in the 21st century. With a high level of skills and colorful styles, it continues to show vigor in the international arena.

Agricultural archives and heritage are the marker of its evolution. With this exhibition, visitors can understand Taiwan's agricultural development and achievements, and recognize agriculture as an important cornerstone of Taiwan's development in different times.

Experiencing the efforts to develop agriculture in the late Ming dynasty, Qing dynasty and Japanese colonial period, Taiwan's agriculture gradually moved towards modernization. Under the Government's effective management, crop varieties, cultivation techniques, transformation of agricultural organizations and development of new agricultural movement all bear fruitful results. This achievement has pushed Taiwan's agriculture into the world and made it a part of the global village. For a deep knowledge of Taiwan's agricultural development, the Council of Agriculture under the Executive Yuan and National Development Council jointly organize this "Agriculture as the Foundation of the State – Taiwan's Agricultural Archive Exhibition", featuring the following six themes: 1. evolution of agricultural organizations; 2. commencement of Taiwan's agriculture; 3. agricultural land policy and mass production; 4. agriculture as the main source of revenue; 5. growth and structural transformation; and 6. quality goods and advancement of agriculture . With these six stages, we present the development course of agriculture, fishery, forestry and livestock industry in all periods; evolution of agricultural organizations and tasks; operation of agricultural policies and their achievements; and the broad aspects of modern agriculture and prospects for the future. Each theme is displayed according to its properties and time sequence, with short and easy-to-understand captions, in the hope of increasing the visitors' knowledge and identification of Taiwan's agriculture.



臺北場

國立臺灣大學農業陳列館
(臺北市大安區羅斯福路4段1號)
星期一至星期六，上午9時至下午5時
(配合展場休館規定，逢假日停展)

105 8/18 (四)

105 10/29 (六)



Exhibition in Taipei

Agricultural Exhibition Hall,
National Taiwan University
(No. 1, Section 4, Roosevelt Road,
Taipei City, Taiwan)

Monday-Saturday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
(In accordance with exhibition site rules,
the exhibition will be closed on holidays
and weekends.)

105 8/18 (Thurs.)

105 10/29 (Sat.)

新莊場

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
(配合展場休館規定，逢假日停展)

105 11/18 (五)

106 6/30 (五)

Exhibition in New Taipei

The Exhibition Hall of the National
Archives Administration, National
Development Council
(1F, North Tower, NO. 439, Zhongping Rd.,
Xinzuang Dist., New Taipei City)

Monday-Friday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
(In accordance with exhibition site rules,
the exhibition will be closed on holidays
and weekends.)

105 11/18 (fri.)

106 6/30 (fri.)

農為國本

臺灣農業檔案特展



展覽介紹

我國以農為本，昔日農業是臺灣經濟發展的根本，現代農業則是具備糧食安全、生態環境、文化特色及國土保育等多元角色。臺灣農業歷經長時間的發展，與時俱進，在21 世紀更顯現出雋永風華，以高水準的技術與多采多姿的風貌，在國際舞臺上持續展現活力。

農業檔案與文物刻記著農業發展演變軌跡，藉由精選農業檔案與文物的展覽，使社會大眾瞭解臺灣農業發展歷程與成果，體認農業實為我國發展的重要基石，在不同的年代，都扮演重要的角色。

臺灣農業歷經明鄭、清代及日本殖民統治時期的發展，逐步邁向現代化。在政府的積極作為下，不論是農作物的品種、栽培技術、農業組織的變革及新農業運動的發展，都有豐碩的成果，使今日農業走向國際舞臺，成為全球化農業的一環。行政院農業委員會與國家發展委員會為使國人能深刻認識臺灣農業發展歷程，特規劃「農為國本- 臺灣農業檔案特展」，精選檔案規劃為六大主題：一、農業組織沿革；二、臺灣農業伊始；三、增產報國；四、決決大農；五、臥農轉型；六、承先啟後，分階段呈現不同時期臺灣農林漁牧產業的發展歷程、農業組織與任務的演變，農業政策的推動與成就，到現今農業的面貌及未來展望，每一主題依照其屬性及時序，對國人公開展出，並以簡短淺顯易讀的解說文稿，期能增進參觀者對臺灣農業的了解與認同。



主辦機關：行政院農業委員會 COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE, EXECUTIVE YUAN
國家發展委員會 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
國家發展委員會檔案管理局 National Archives Administration National Development Council

承辦單位：國立臺灣大學生物產業傳播暨發展學系、國立臺灣大學農業陳列館

國立臺灣大學圖書資訊學系、國立臺灣大學農業推廣委員會

協辦單位：國立臺灣大學博物館群、國立臺灣大學生物資源暨農學院、國立臺灣大學圖書館

廣告

【第一主題】

耕耘臺灣的犁頭－農業組織沿革

農政機關是農業政策的主要推手，其角色變遷是瞭解臺灣農業發展歷程的第一課。民國37年，中國農村復興聯合委員會（簡稱農復會）成立，以美援機構的身分，帶動戰後農業與農村的振興；38年政府播遷來臺，於經濟部下設農業司（70年升級為農業局）；省級農業部門主要為農林廳與糧食局。68年，農復會隨美援終止，改組為行政院農業發展委員會（簡稱農發會），借重原農復會專家，持續推動農業發展。政府於73年將農發會與經濟部農業局合併成立行政院農業委員會（簡稱農委會）。此外，發展歷程超過百年的農會、漁會及農田水利會等農民組織，加上民國41年引自美國的四健會，對於促進臺灣農業經濟發展、農村社會安定及農民智識培育，皆有不可磨滅的貢獻。

Evolution of Agricultural Organizations

Agricultural organizations and institutions are the main promoters of agricultural policies, and exploration of their role changes is the first step to understand Taiwan's agricultural development. In 1948, the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction (JCRR) was founded according to an economic agreement signed with the U.S. to rebuild rural areas and revive agriculture. In 1949 when the Nationalist Government evacuated to Taiwan, the Department of Agriculture was created under the Ministry of Economic Affairs and was upgraded to the Agricultural Bureau in 1981. Agricultural departments at provincial level then were the Agriculture and Forestry Division and the Food Division of the Taiwan Provincial Government. With the end of the U.S. aid in 1979, the Commission was reorganized and became the Council for Agricultural Planning and Development (CAPD) under the Executive Yuan for continued promotion of agricultural development. In 1984, the Government combined the CAPD and the Agricultural Bureau of MOEA to become the Council of Agriculture (COA). In addition, the more-than-a-century-old farmers' and fishermen's associations and irrigation associations as well as the 4-H club from the U.S. have all made a significant contribution to Taiwan's agricultural and economic development, social stability in rural areas and farmers' professional knowledge.

【第二主題】

筭路藍縷－臺灣農業伊始

臺灣農業在荷蘭與明鄭時期，開始較具規模的墾殖，以南臺灣為主要區域，種植稻米與甘蔗，漁撈以烏魚與虱目魚為主。清代以後，拓墾面積擴大。清末臺灣開港通商，外銷大宗商品由稻米與蔗糖逐漸轉變為茶、蔗糖與樟腦，出口額大增並使臺灣經濟重心北移。日本殖民統治時期，採取「工業日本，農業臺灣」的經濟發展主軸，以國家力量整合技術與資本，透過土地調查、農業試驗、水利灌溉設施建設、發展農民組織等多重管道，促進臺灣農業現代化。當時日方資本在臺灣建立遍及全臺各地的新式糖廠；此外，蓬萊米改良成功，大量外銷日本。日本殖民統治末期，臺灣加強工業化，生產總值雖超過農業，但其中農產加工所占近半，臺灣實際上仍為農業社會。



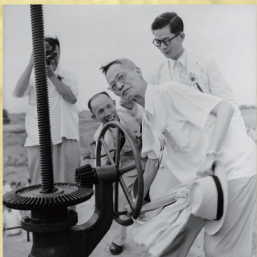
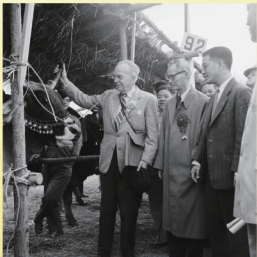
Commencement of Taiwan's Agriculture

Taiwan's agriculture began its large-scale development in the Dutch colonial period and Zheng Kingdom period, when southern Taiwan was the main area for cultivation. Rice and sugar cane were the main crops, while mullet and milkfish dominated fishery harvests. During the Qing dynasty, cultivated land started to expand. In late Qing, Taiwan was opened to trade and its export commodities changed gradually from rice and sugar to high-yield cash crops including tea, sugar and camphor. After exports greatly increased, Taiwan's economic heartland started to move northward. In the Japanese colonial period, the primary economic policy was "industry for Japan, agriculture for Taiwan". Technology and funds were combined to promote modernization of Taiwan's agriculture through land surveys, agricultural research, irrigation facilities and farmers' organizations. New sugar refineries were built by the Japanese throughout Taiwan, and successfully improved japonica rice was also exported to Japan in large quantities. At the end of the Japanese colonial period, Taiwan's industrial production exceeded agricultural production, yet nearly half of the former came from agro-processing operations. Taiwan was actually an agricultural community.

【第三主題】

增產報國－養民優先的年代

二次世界大戰後的臺灣百廢待舉，民國38年，隨國民政府遷臺的軍民眾多，帶來巨大的糧食需求，因此，增產糧食以「農業養民」遂成為此階段政府施政的優先要務。政府除了藉由田賦徵實、肥料換穀、資金貸放等糧政措施，掌握國家所需糧食外，也積極擊劃各項農業施政，包括：1、實施土地改革，提高農民生產意願與收入；2、興修農田水利設施，擴大灌溉面積；3、透過各級農會組織，強化農業推廣與輔導；4、擴大林業經營，厚植經濟發展實力；5、增加漁牧業產量，補充國民營養；6、邀請外籍專家來臺，提升農業技術。此外，為了將政府政策與農業新知輸送給農民，此時期創辦了具有機關報性質的豐年雜誌，扮演農業施政傳播的重要媒介。



Agricultural Land Policy and Mass Production

During the Second World War, Taiwan was nearly ruined. A large number of civilians and soldiers retreated with the Nationalist Government to Taiwan in 1949, bringing a huge demand for food. Therefore, "developing agriculture to feed the people" became the Government's top priority at this moment. In addition to such food measures as farm taxation, grain for fertilizer and fund lending for steady supply of foodstuff, the Government also implemented some agricultural land policies, including: 1. pushing through land reforms to increase farmers' production and income; 2. building water conservancy facilities to expand irrigation area; 3. enhancing agricultural promotion and guidance through farmer's associations and organizations at all levels; 4. expanding forestry operation to support economic development; 5. increasing the output of animal husbandry and fishery for better nutrition to nationals; and 6. inviting foreign experts to help improve agricultural technology. In order to introduce government policies and spread agricultural knowledge, moreover, a government-sponsored magazine – HARVEST – was published as an important medium for communicating agricultural policies.

【第四主題】

泱泱大農－沃土育出經濟奇蹟

民國40年代初期，推行三七五減租、公地放領及耕者有其田，為臺灣第一次農地改革，使農業生產恢復戰前規模。此時，政府採取「以農業培養工業，以工業發展農業」策略，以農業對外貿易提供工業發展所需的資金；其中，臺灣香蕉大量輸出日本，年達3千多萬箱；鳳梨、洋菇、蘆筍罐頭，是農產加工品的外銷主力，有「三罐王」之美譽；漁業方面，發展近海漁業，同時擴大養殖漁業規模。到了50年代，農業出口規模仍持續擴大，累積大量外匯。70年代，大力發展遠洋漁業，使其產值超過近海漁業；養豬事業規模擴大，並由家庭副業飼養轉型為專業飼養；家禽業與乳業開始快速發展，白肉雞消費量隨飲食西化而逐漸增加。此時的農業，不僅扮演臺灣經濟起飛的關鍵角色，更透過與友邦的農業合作交流，成功協助我國拓展外交。



Agriculture as the Main Source of Revenue

In the early 1950s, Taiwan carried out its first agricultural land reform by adopting three policies: "The 37.5% Arable Rent Reduction Act", "Sale of Public Lands" and "Land to the Tiller Act" that restored agricultural production to its scale before the war. Meanwhile, the Government employed an "agriculture supporting industry, industry developing agriculture" strategy, using agricultural foreign trade to provide industrial development with funding. For example, Taiwanese-grown bananas were exported to Japan in large quantities, more than 30 million boxes per year; canned pineapples, mushrooms and asparagus were the top three exported agro-processed products; the Government kept developing inshore fishing and expanding aquaculture. In the 1960s, agricultural exports continued to increase, through which a large amount of foreign exchange was earned. In the 1980s, offshore fishing was fully developed so that its output surpassed that of inshore fishing; expansion of pig-farming industry led to transformation of this business from a domestic sideline into a profession; poultry and dairy industries began their rapid development, and chicken consumption gradually increased with westernization of the diet. Agriculture at this time not only played a key role in Taiwan's booming economy, but helped establish diplomatic relations through agricultural cooperation and exchanges with its allies.

【第五主題】

臥農轉型－轉骨與重生之路

在大量且快速地挹注工業之際，農業發展遇到了瓶頸，政府因此採取多項政策與措施，來解決農業上面臨的許多根本問題，為農業尋求轉型契機。隨著臺灣經濟結構的轉變，農業勞動人口逐漸流動至工業部門，農業生產成本增加，農業貿易也從出超轉變為入超，農村結構發生變化，農業成長趨緩。政府為加速農業現代化，於民國62年公布「農業發展條例」，並推動各項轉型措施，包括：1、健全農產運銷體系，推動農產品共同運銷與批發交易制度；2、提供優惠措施，加速農業機械化；3、調整稻米保價收購制度，實施稻田轉作與休耕；4、林業從伐木生產、國土保安、休閒遊憩，更進一步轉型以自然保育為核心；5、漁業朝向生產與娛樂多元化應用，並積極參與國際組織，邁向責任漁業發展；6、強化治山防災與水土保持，確保農業經營基礎與農民安居環境；7、發展優良新品種，



提升作物品質符合消費者需求。
Growth and Structural Transformation

When serving as the backing of industry, agricultural development has hit its bottleneck. The Government therefore adopted a number of policies and measures to approach the problems in agriculture, and created opportunities for structural transformation. With the changes of Taiwan's economic structure, agricultural labor forces gradually flowed to industrial sectors, leading to increase of agricultural production costs and change of agricultural trade from surplus to deficit. In addition, structural changes – agricultural growth slowed down – occurred in the rural areas. To accelerate agricultural modernization, the Government enacted "Agricultural Development Act" in 1973 and adopted the following measures of transformation: 1. strengthening the agro-marketing system by promoting common marketing and wholesale trading of agricultural products; 2. offering additional benefits to accelerate agricultural mechanization; 3. adjusting the rice buyout system and implementing paddy field reuse and fallow land system; 4. shifting the core of forestry from tree-felling, homeland security and tourism further to nature conservation; 5. diversifying fishery for production and recreation, and enhancing the development of fishery by joining international organizations; 6. promoting soil and water conservation to protect agricultural operation and environment; and 7. developing new species to improve crop quality and satisfy consumer needs.

【第六主題】

承先啟後－臺灣農業向前走

本單元以呈現階段臺灣農業的成就與挑戰為主，期能承先啟後，讓觀展者對臺灣農業的未來發展方向有所瞭解與期待。近年來，臺灣農業發展受到貿易自由化衝擊，開放農產品進口影響國產農產品的產銷，及衍生糧食安全危機。面對極端氣候變化與環保意識興起，農業的生態保育功能，再度受到國人重視。政府為因應國際情勢變化，以及自然環境改變，採取多項措施，包括：1、活化休耕地，提升糧食安全；2、培育農業人力，擴大專業青農與農村婦女參與；3、照顧農民福利，推動農村再生；4、發展休閒農業，促進地產地消；5、從農場到餐桌，以源頭管理強化食品安全；6、尊重生命，落實動物保護；7、全球布局，拓展農產外銷新商機；8、將農業結合科技應用，使其成為高附加價值的產業。相信在產、官、學的攜手合作下，臺灣農業必能順應世界潮流，穩健向前邁進。



Agricultural Advancement

In recent years, Taiwan's agricultural development has been impacted by trade liberalization that requires removal of the ban on import of agricultural products, both affecting production and marketing of domestic ones and resulting in food crisis. Ecological conservation by agriculture again receives public attention in the wake of extreme climate changes and growing awareness of environmental protection. Facing the ever-changing international situations, and natural environment variations, the Government has taken some more measures, including: 1. activating fallow land and improving food safety; 2. fostering agricultural human resources by increasing professional participation of youth and women; 3. promoting farmers' welfare and rural restoration; 4. boosting agro-tourism by creating featured agricultural activities and products; 5. improving food safety by source management from farm to table; 6. respecting lives by fulfilling animal protection; 7. organizing global distribution by exporting agricultural products; 8. combining agriculture with technology, making it a high value-added industry. With the cooperation among the government, industries and academic circles, Taiwan's agriculture will surely keep pace with the times and move forward with steady stride.