

數位化：當代史學與社會結合的一大契機

林滿紅*

當前臺灣社會很多問題，相當程度是來自歷史學與社會的嚴重脫節，然而這種脫節現象，在數位化的新契機之下，有重新縫合的可能。

國史館和臺灣文獻館豐富多樣的館藏，是瞭解近代中國與近代臺灣的重要基礎。自民國 91 年本館參與國家數位典藏計畫以來，陸續進行政府檔案（包括國民政府、資源委員會、臺灣省地政處和外交部檔案），歷任總統副總統文物（包括蔣中正、蔣經國、李登輝、陳誠、謝東閔）及個人史料（包括汪兆銘、許常惠）等 11 個全宗的數位化；加上臺灣文獻館所典藏的日治與光復初期史料數位化成果，不僅帶動了相關研究的風潮，使「全民寫史」更成為可能。當「檔案」不再是藏諸名山、令人望之卻步的東西，而是可以信手拈來，成為言之有物的「論據」時，我們不難想像，緊接而來的是，多元繽紛的論述隨之而起，史料在眾人激盪下，與個人產生了連結的意義。「歷史」於是成為可以具體感知的事物。

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數位化同時帶動了本館進行展覽與歷史加值產品的推出，這是歷史走入社會的起步。過去在尚未全面進行史料整編的年代，除檔管庫房人員或專精檔案來龍去脈者外，旁人難以一窺其中堂奧。數位化後，搭配夠水準的後設資料建置，可以很快地找到所需要的史料內容，推出配合檔案研究的展出或紀錄片，將會使人有更大的共鳴，例如國史館推出的「存亡關頭——1949 年的中華民國」，即是一部立基於館藏數位化「史料」的紀錄片，在眾聲喧嘩的同類主題作品中，獨樹一幟；受託在臺北賓館所策劃的「百年回眸——臺北賓館的故事」展覽，則在臺北賓館為人熟知的建築風華外，廣泛利用國內外各單位數位化成果，由文件檔案、歷史照片、現場復原、新聞報導等共同構築的展覽，讓臺北賓館超越了過往的建築美學價值，彰顯了這棟建築所承載的歷史意涵，成為一棟得以觸發心靈，名副其實的「歷史」古蹟。

* 國史館館長。

Digitalization: A Contemporary Opportunity for Bridging History and Society

Man-houng Lin*

The tremendous gap between history and society has to a certain degree caused many problems in contemporary Taiwan society. However, the advent of digital age may pave the way to bridging this gap.

The Academia Historica and the Taiwan Historica hold a variety of collections key to the understanding of modern China and Taiwan. Since joining the National Digital Archives Program in 2002, the Academia Historica has digitalized eleven collections of three kinds: 1. government archives including those of the Nationalist Government, the National Resources Commission, the Taiwan Provincial Department of Land Administration, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; 2. presidential and vice-presidential artifacts including those of Chiang Kai-shek, Chiang Ching-kuo, Lee Teng-hui, Chen Cheng and Xie Dongmin; 3. biographical documents of Wang Jingwei and Xu Changhui. Along with the digitalization of the Taiwan Historica's archives of Taiwan under Japanese rule and in the early postwar era, these accomplishments have enhanced related research and would encourage more people to write history. Archives are no longer formidably hidden treasures but easily approached evidences to substantiate arguments. Multiple discourses are thereby possible and entail immediate connections of historical materials with our daily lives.

The Academia Historica has also taken advantage of digitalization to enrich its exhibitions and value-added products. This may be considered as the first step to bridge history and society. Apart from archivists and specialists in the historical profession, people generally found hard to reach the subtle essence of historical archives; nowadays, digitalization with qualified metadata construction facilitates access to archival contents. Exhibitions and documentaries based on archival research tend to attract wide interest. Take the documentary "A Year of Crisis: The Republic of China in 1949" produced by the Academia Historica for example, it stands out among numerous of those on the subject by using digital archives of the Academia. The exhibition "The Taipei Guest House: One Century's Story" organized by the

* President, Academia Historica.

Academia extensively applies digital images from various sources in and outside Taiwan. On top of the famed architectural splendors of the House, there present historical documents, historical photographs, site reconstruction, news reports, etc. The exhibition could thereby manifest the historical connotations embedded in the House beyond its aesthetic value, and transform it into an inspirational, genuinely “historical” building.

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