

臺灣的口述歷史：緣起、發展、 成果、組織與檢討

Oral History in Taiwan: Origin, Development,
Achievements, Organization and Issues

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一、緣起 Origin

(一) 座談會為開路先鋒 Symposium Recordings as pioneers

1、1946年台灣文化協進會舉辦的〈音樂座談會紀錄〉

(台灣文化)

Music Symposium. Held by Taiwan Cultural Association in 1946 (Taiwan Culture)

2、1952年臺北市文獻會的〈艋舺耆老座談會〉

(臺北文物)

Mengjia Senior Symposium. Held by Taipei Historical Council in 1952 (Taipei Heritage)

(二) 中央研究院近代史研究所的口述訪談與出版

Interviews and publications by the Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica

- 1、1959~1972年開始訪談撤退來臺、淡出政壇的外省人（指1949年後來臺的移民），其間與美國哥大合作（1960~1962）。得到Ford Foundation的資助（1963~1971）

1959~1972: interviewed mainlanders who quit politics and retreated to Taiwan after 1949. Cooperated with Columbia University (1960~1962), received funding from the Ford Foundation (1963~1971)

- 2、1982年出版第一本口述歷史《凌鴻勳先生訪問紀錄》

In 1982 published the first oral history book *The Interview with Mr. Ling Hongxun*.

(二) 中央研究院近代史研究所的口述訪談與出版

Interviews and publications by the Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica

- 3、1984年迄今：由生平式口訪到專題式口訪，由政、軍耆宿到各方面人物，由外省人到本省人，由主政者到政治事件受難者，範圍與層面愈來愈廣

1984 to present: broadened the scope and level of interviews: ranging from biography to special topics, from government and military seniors to other types of people, from mainlanders to Taiwanese, from those in power to victims of political events

- 4、到2013年為止共出版123種口述歷史，並出版《口述歷史年刊》（創刊於1989年止於2004年，2013年復刊）

As of 2013, published 123 oral history books. *Oral History Annuals* were published between 1989 and 2004, then resumed in 2013

二、發展 Development

(一) 從事的機構、基金會 Engaged Institutions and Foundations

1、國史館 Academia Historica

1991年開始，是唯一有專職人員編制的機構，到2013年已出版49種專書

From 1991 onwards, is the only institution with full-time oral history staff. As of 2013 has published 49 oral history books

國史館臺灣文獻館（原臺灣省文獻會）的口述歷史專案小組成立於1992年

The Oral History Group of Taiwan Historica Museum (former Taiwan Historica Council, now part of Academia Historica) was formed in 1992

(一) 從事的機構、基金會 Engaged Institutions and Foundations

2、中央研究院臺灣史研究所 Academia Sinica. Institute of Taiwan History

1994年設口述歷史室，到1997年後中斷，2001年才又恢復，目前已出版9種。2009年出版《臺灣口述歷史書目彙編1953~2009》

An oral history room was set up in 1994. Recovered in 2001 after its interruption in 1997. Published 9 books, including *Taiwan Oral History Bibliography 1953~2009*

3、國防部 Department of Defense

自1987年迄2014年共出版46冊口述歷史，針對各軍種、眷村人物進行訪談。

Published 46 oral history books from 1987 to 2014, including interviews with people from different military services.

(一) 從事的機構、基金會 Engaged Institutions and Foundations

4、臺北市文獻會、高雄市文獻會\高雄歷史博物館：

Taipei Historia Council, Kaohsiung Historia Council \ Kaohsiung Museum of History

臺北市文獻會迄2012年，出版過5本口述史，開過30次座談會。

As of 2012, Taipei Historia Council has published over 5 oral history books, organized over 30 related seminars.

高雄歷史博物館於1998年開館，2011年承接已被廢除的高雄市文獻會的業務。2013年高史博出版《停格的情書：高雄市政治受難者的故事》。

Kaohsiung Museum of History opened in 1998. In 2011 it took over the business from the Kaohsiung Historica Council. In 2013 published the book *Stopped love letters: stories of political victims in Kaohsiung*

(一) 從事的機構、基金會 Engaged Institutions and Foundations

5、吳三連台灣史料基金會 Wu Sanlian Taiwan Historical Foundation

1988年成立「財團法人吳三連台灣史料基金會」，口述訪談是重點之一，其訪談的主題有臺灣文學家、早期留美學生對臺灣民主運動的貢獻。

Founded in 1988. Oral history is one of its main focuses. Interview topics include the contributions of Taiwanese writers and early Taiwanese American students to the democratic movement in Taiwan.

6、台灣口述歷史研究室 Taiwan Oral History Research Office :

這是已故林忠勝與其妻吳君瑩所成立的，以訪問名人為主。

Founded by the late Lin Zhongsheng and his wife Wu Junying with the main intention of interviewing celebrities.

三、成果 Achievements

(一) 1987年解嚴後減少了政治顧忌，口述訪談因而大為流行

Interviews became very popular after 1987 when the lifting of martial law reduced political scruples in Taiwan

(二) 解嚴前已奠下基礎 The foundation was laid before 1987

對理論方法、整稿方式、加註內容已有一定程度的把握，並開研習營或在學校開課，完成階段性人才的培育，在受訪者有意願下，即可投入口述談。

There was a certain degree of grasp on theoretical approach, text structure, and note insertion. Workshops and courses were opened for personnel training. Interviews were conducted when interviewees were ready.

(三) 臺灣口述歷史的成果 Oral History Achievements in Taiwan

1、在保守的臺灣史學界建立口述史應有的地位

Established a rightful place in the conservative history sector

2、以庶民角度的歷史挑戰傳統史學

Challenged the traditional history with plebeian perspectives

3、重視政治案件的口訪，其紀錄成為政府平反和瞭解政治受難者苦難的重要根據

Paid attention to political cases. Their interview records became important documents for vindicating and understanding the pain and suffering of political victims

(三) 臺灣口述歷史的成果 Oral History Achievements in Taiwan

4、口述史料為醫療、護理、宗教所大量使用，成為完成博、碩士論文最重要的參考資料

Oral history records have been used extensively by medical, nursing, and religious institutions. They were also important references for theses and dissertations

5、口述訪問成為修校史、修方志、修家族史的重要方法

Conducting interviews has become an important method in the areas of school history, local history, and family history

6、出版相關口述歷史每年至少有20本以上，主題多彩多姿

Issued over 20 oral history publications with different themes every year

四、組織 Organization

(一) 1991年成立口述歷史工作會議

Oral History Conferences started in 1991

為了結合全臺的口述工作者，由中研院近史所召集成立。
1991～1994年每年一次，1995年迄今每兩年召開一次。

The Academia Sinica has convened the conferences involving oral history researchers and workers in Taiwan. It took place annually 1991～1994, every two years after 1995.

四、組織 Organization

(二) 2009年成立臺灣口述歷史學會

Taiwan Oral History Society was established in 2009

學會的宗旨為結合國內外相關人士，促進有關口述歷史之發展。

Mission: bring together all the related persons at home and abroad, and facilitate the development of oral history.

常年的工作為每年召開會員大會，並出版1期《臺灣口述歷史學會會刊》

The Society holds its conferences annually and publishes the Conference Proceedings afterwards.

2013年11月出版《口述歷史實務手冊》一書、2014年6月版《臺灣口述歷史的理論實務與案例》，有助於口述歷史的推廣與運用。

Published *Oral History Practical Manual* in Nov. 2013 and *Taiwan Oral History Theory, Practice, and Cases* in June 2014, which contributed to the promotion and application of oral history.

五、檢討 Issues

(一) 受訪者的角色未能恰如其分的扮演

Interviewees couldn't play their roles appropriately

(二) 口述歷史的內容不夠精準：文字、內容均有可以改進之處

The contents and words of oral history were not accurate, had room for improvement

(三) 史德的問題：較少注意受到傷害的第三者

Ethics: little attention paid to third party victims

五、檢討 Issues

(四) 口述紀錄初稿與出版定稿有所落差

Discrepancies between the first draft and final publication

(五) 因口訪記錄的出版而引起官司

Oral history publications led to lawsuits

(六) 未能出版的訪談紀錄尚未有儲存、公開之處

No public place to store and post unpublished interview records