

# KH Style

## Cargo Containers, the Port and Kaohsiung City



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# Port of Kaohsiung: A Leading Container Transportation Hub

©Written by Guo Han-chen

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Port of Kaohsiung is a key link in the transportation chain that moves freight containers between Asia, Europe, and North America. By cargo volume, it is Taiwan's no. 1 international container port. Furthermore, it ranks as the fifteenth busiest container port in the world, handling more than 10 million TEUs (Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit) each year. Today, Port of Kaohsiung serves more than 300 routes, and its maritime network reaches five continents.

Shipping companies have highly praised Port of Kaohsiung's excellent location, professional workforce, efficiency, and reasonable costs. The port has played a central role in the development of Kaohsiung as a thriving metropolis.

Mr. Huang Yi-min, station chief at Port of Kaohsiung's public terminal area, explains how the harbor emerged as an international container port. Back in 1863, the Qing Empire – which ruled Taiwan from 1684 until 1895, when the island came under Japanese control – established the Kaohsiung Customs Office to facilitate international trade at the harbor. Foreign entrepreneurs were eager to do business, so several countries assigned consuls or leased land near the port. At the end of the same year, Kaohsiung Customs Office opened a branch office in Cijin in Kaohsiung City.

In 1908, the Japanese colonial authorities initiated a Port of Kaohsiung construction project which proceeded for the next 38 years. Furthermore, in 1924, the Japanese authorities launched regular shipping routes between Kaohsiung and Yokohama in Japan, and to Guangdong in



southern China and Tianjin in northern China. After the port had been renovated and expanded, the amount of international trade it handled reached 3.2 million tons per year.

During World War II, Port of Kaohsiung was devastated by air raids. In 1945, the government commissioned Kaohsiung Harbor Bureau to restore the port. In 1958, Kaohsiung Harbor Bureau initiated a 12-year construction project, which including reclaiming land. That same year, Sea-Land Service Inc., a pioneer of containerization, sent the first-ever container ship, the Ideal-X, to load and unload at Port of Kaohsiung.

Mr. Huang points out that standardized containers have







made maritime commerce more efficient, and that refrigerated cargo containers are also available. To handle a surge in cargo throughput, the government built the New Chungtao Commercial Harbor Area, also known as Container Terminal No. 1, between 1963 and 1975. Later, container terminals nos. 2 to 6 were added.

At present, Port of Kaohsiung handles 62% of Taiwan's import and export cargo volume, as well as 70% of the country's container volume. Bulk cargo loading for commodities such as iron ore, pig iron, crude oil, and coal-based materials continues. The port has zones which specialize in servicing the energy, heavy industry, shipbuilding, petrochemicals, and yacht-building industries, and makes it possible for container ships to berth near key industrial sites including those belonging to China Steel Corporation, CSBC Corporation, and CPC Corporation, Taiwan. These industries form a comprehensive maritime industry cluster.



To reduce its environmental impact, Port of Kaohsiung has several initiatives, including highly-efficient bulk cargo loading facilities, brownfield rehabilitation, the preservation of wild bird habitats at Nansing Project, and bolstering local biodiversity. Port of Kaohsiung received European EcoPorts certification in 2014. Furthermore, because Kaohsiung is a delivery point for the London Metal Exchange (LME), LME warehouse members have sought non-ferrous metal storage facilities in Kaohsiung.

Container ships are getting larger and larger. To ensure the harbor's competitiveness long into the future, Port of Kaohsiung has implemented the Intercontinental Container Center Project. The first phase of the project saw the completion of four environmentally-friendly container terminals, with a total length of 1,500m and a depth of 16.5m. The second phase of the project includes petrochemical oil storage, a new container base, and the bulk cargo stevedoring zone. Moving petrochemical storage tanks and terminals to this area will allow the petrochemical industries to achieve centralized operations. As for the new container base, it will be able to berth large container ships up to 22,000 TEU. This new base is to be completed by 2022, and it will reinforce Port of Kaohsiung's position as an indispensable container hub in the Asia Pacific.



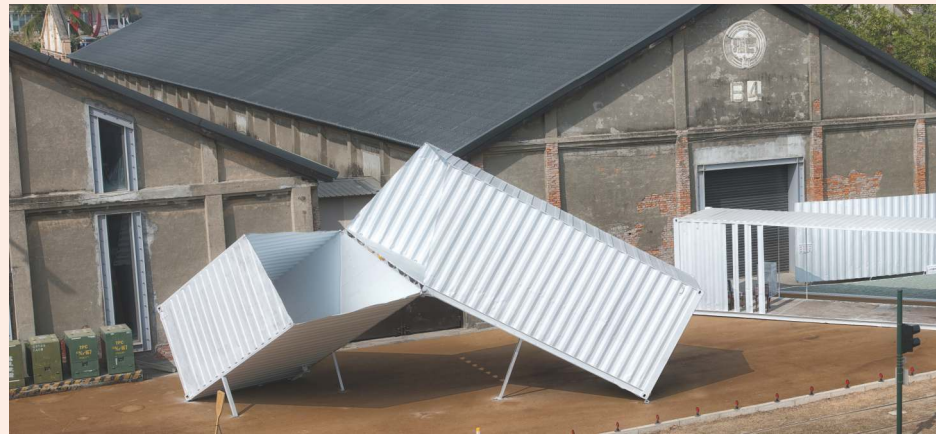


# Cargo Containers Embody Kaohsiung's Maritime Character

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©Photos courtesy of CHSG Studio, Kaohsiung  
Museum of Fine Arts



Via the ocean, the Port of Kaohsiung links the city to the world. The harbor is the fifteenth busiest container port in the world, and cargo containers now have cultural connotations as well as economic significance. Over the years, freight containers have become unique art forms and even homes and have become embedded in local culture.

## Kaohsiung International Container Arts Festival

Kaohsiung has hosted the biennial Kaohsiung International Container Arts Festival since 2001. Artists explore standardized cargo containers by deforming them and other techniques in order to deliver the messages they wish to convey. For instance, in 2013, Kaohsiung International Container Arts Festival held “The Inhabitable” exhibition, which invited architects to transform a container into a church, a smoking booth, and a bar. “The Inhabitable” exhibition proved that a container could be adapted into many types of living space.

2015's “Ark of Tomorrow” exhibition raised awareness about how the planet could become uninhabitable due to extreme weather. In that exhibition, the container was a metaphorical ark, delivering humanity's introspection and hopes. Last year, “Silver Horizon” examined the issue of aging and expressed concern and friendship toward the aged. Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Curator and Head of Exhibition Department Ms. Tseng Fang-ling points out that a shipping container typically has a life span of 8 to 12 years. Crisscrossing the high seas, containers suffer wind, rain, and salt damage. Kaohsiung International Container Arts Festival transforms some of these “retired” cargo containers into art installations that express the creativity and feelings of the artists. The festival also reveals how art can upcycle a humble container and bestow a brand new appearance and soul on a battered item. Visitors are amazed by the unlimited possibilities presented by each piece of art.







### KUBIC Village

The Asia's New Bay Area project includes four high-profile public buildings and the first stage of a light rail system. The landmarks are: Kaohsiung Exhibition Center; Kaohsiung Main Public Library; Kaohsiung Music Center; and Kaohsiung Port Terminal. Furthermore, Asia's New Bay Area has attracted private investment from enterprises including Dream Mall, MLD Cinema, Carrefour, IKEA, and Costco. Other well-known enterprises located in Asia's New Bay Area (which includes Kaohsiung Software Park) are Etron Technology, Brogent Technologies, and Foxconn Kaohsiung. Kaohsiung Software Development Center and the headquarters of China Steel are nearby.

To add vigor and creativity to Asia's New Bay Area, Kaohsiung City Government created KUBIC Village, a venue for lectures, exhibitions, concerts, weekend markets, and more than 10 brands' stores. Since 2017, the venue has comprised 33 cargo containers. The village's shops can be categorized into innovative techniques, organic farming, green technology, and crossover design, such as YOUR Block micro toy blocks and the DIZO Bike store. YOUR Block has been awarded the MIT Smile Logo for high quality assurance by Taiwan's Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Safe Toy Certification by Taiwan Children's Commodities R&D Center. DIZO Bike store specializes in customized carbon-fiber bicycles.

### Website information:

**Kaohsiung International Container Arts Festival** <https://bit.ly/2A7WGht>

**KUBIC Village** <https://bit.ly/2FARr7H>

**NSYSU Startup Container** <https://bit.ly/2LLRPEi>

It is hoped KUBIC Village will continuously bloom with creativity, draw residents and visitors to Asia's New Bay Area, and enhance Kaohsiung's future competitiveness.

### NSYSU Startup Container

At National Sun Yat-sen University (NSYSU), NSYSU Startup Container is a freight-container office which incubates students' innovations and entrepreneurial skills. Established in 2017, NSYSU Startup Container is equipped with a display room, a lecture room, a meeting room, a co-working space, and a shower room. Each semester, NSYSU students and alumni are eligible to submit applications to the Startup Container, which then selects between 8 and 10 teams to join the program. So far, NSYSU Startup Container has incubated more than 60 startup teams.

NSYSU Startup Container cultivates startups through different stages, including applying for funding, merchandising their product, communicating to build alliances, and seeking support from professionals. Afterward, the Innovation & Incubation Center can offer marketing strategies and help teams identify marketing channels. Teams may apply for funding from SYS Ventures (established by NSYSU alumni) or from the NSYSU Hundred Million Innovation Investment Fund Committee.

These startups are tiny, yet they have developed a wide variety of product lines, displaying the creativity that flourishes throughout the campus. Some of the most outstanding products include sea-based skincare products, handmade canoes, and electronic games, as well as natural foods like yogurt, seafood, and pickled cabbage.





# Go-karting in Kaohsiung

©Written by Jhu Ying-Shao

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©Photos courtesy of TKS Go-kart Circuit, Suzuka Circuit Park, GOPARK Go-kart Circuit

Go-karting is a family-friendly activity, where participants can enjoy the thrill of driving a race car. Currently, Kaohsiung has three places where people can try go-karting. These include, TKS Go-kart Circuit, Suzuka Circuit Park and GOPARK Go-kart Circuit.

## TKS Go-kart Circuit

TKS Go-kart Circuit belongs to Taiwan Sugar Corporation and is situated in Taiwan Sugar Corporation's Flower & Farm Recreational Park. The track is 1,050 meters long and 8-10 meters in width. The straight section is 150 meters long. TKS Go-kart Circuit has 12 variations of track, so go-kart enthusiasts can have a different experience every time. They also have a place where they can maintain privately owned go-karts.

The adult go-karts take two people and can reach speeds of up to 100 kilometers per hour. TKS Go-kart Circuit also offers heavy motorcycle racing.

### Other nearby attraction:

Besides go-kart racing, Taiwan Sugar Corporation's Flower & Farm Recreational Park offers other activities including, traditional cooking with an earthen kiln, barbecuing and a children's maze. Visitors can also ride a small train, which shuttles passengers to nearby Ciaotou Sugar Refinery recreational area.

## Suzuka Circuit Park

Suzuka Circuit Park is located in Cianjhen District and is part of Taroko Amusement Park and Shopping Center. In Japan, the company offers a full-scale international racing experience; however, Suzuka

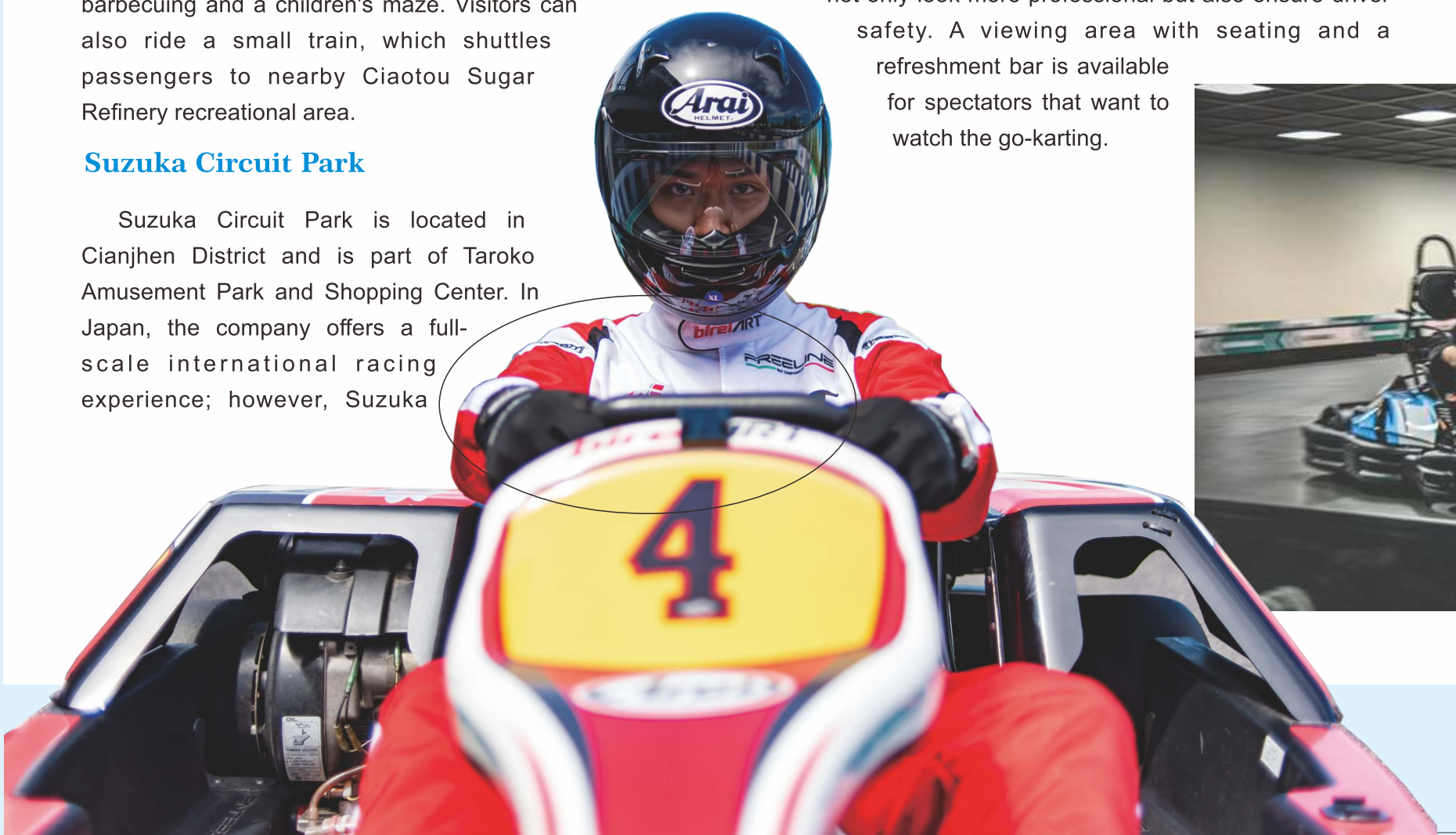
Circuit Park, which is 600 meters in length, is only one-tenth the size of the Japanese original.

Suzuka Circuit Park uses Birel N35-ST go-karts, which are light weight, fuel efficient and have adjustable seats and pedals.

Suzuka Circuit Park Director, Mr. Fong points out that the track is known for its underpass and when drivers go through it they experience a quick change of light, which resembles going through a tunnel. The track also has multiple turns and curves, which add to the excitement.

Suzuka Circuit Park ensures safety and constantly monitors driving conditions. If an accident occurs they can reduce go-kart speeds through a remote control device, which stop drivers from going into these areas. When they come out of the tunnel, drivers need a moment to adjust to the change of light; therefore, they have a monitoring system that keeps them safe. Suzuka Circuit Park also uses Formula One TecPro barriers, which also create a safer environment for drivers.

In order to provide an authentic experience, the park supplies fireproof balaclavas (a knit cap for the head and neck), gloves, helmets and shoes. The Arai helmets are the same ones that are used in Formula One racing. These not only look more professional but also ensure driver safety. A viewing area with seating and a refreshment bar is available for spectators that want to watch the go-karting.







#### Other nearby attraction:

Nearby attractions include Taroko baseball pitching practice , various restaurants and Taroko Park shopping center.

#### GOPARK Go-kart Circuit

GOPARK Go-kart Circuit is located in the Dream Mall on B2. The indoor venue allows for go-karting in any type of weather. They use SODI RTX eco-friendly, electric go-karts that can adapt to numerous tracks. They are also equipped with various safety measures, including seat belts and a “Proslide” system, which is made up of high density plastic that protect the driver and prevent go-karts from skidding-out. The SODI RTX “Head” system is a high energy absorption device, which prevents injury if frontal impact occurs. The go-karts also have adjustable seats and pedals. They also use Turbo boost technology which makes go-karting there extra exciting.

#### Other nearby attraction:

GOPARK Go-kart Circuit is also affiliated with 147 Raygun Play Center and the rest of the Dream Mall

Shopping Center.



#### Website information:

**TKS Go-kart Circuit** <https://www.facebook.com/TKSGOKART/>

**Suzuka Circuit Park** <http://www.suzukacircuitpark.com/About>

**GOPARK Go-kart Circuit** <http://www.gopark.com.tw/>





# Seeing Little-Known Sights in Hunei District

©Written by Yu Jia-rong

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Hunei District is located in the northwestern part of Kaohsiung City, separated from Tainan City by the Erren River. To the east and south, Hunei is adjacent to Lujhu District. Back in the Cing dynasty – which ruled Taiwan between 1684 and 1895 – Hunei's Hu Street (today's Mincyuan Road) was a key route approaching Tainan City. Today, Hunei is served by Taiwan Highway 1 (in the western part of the district, and not to confused with Freeway 1) and Taiwan Highway 17 (in the eastern part of the district). Hunei has a number of sites that few outsiders know about, but which have considerable historical or cultural relevance.

Long ago, Hunei was dominated by swamps, ponds, and lakes. The district's old name was Dahu, literally “big lake.” Mr. Akiyoshi Abe, a Japanese writer who published a book called Taiwan's Place Names in 1937, described Hunei District as an area surrounded by lakes.

## King Ningjing's Tomb

History buffs will enjoy a trip to the Tomb of King Ningjing, the Ming dynasty pretender buried in Hunei.



Designated an historic site by Kaohsiung City, this grave is located between Hunei District's Hunei Village and Lujhu District's Jhuhu Village.

The king's original name was Jhu Shu-guei (some historical accounts spell his name Zhu Shu-gui). Turbulence after the collapse of the Ming dynasty resulted in the king and his supporters fleeing to Taiwan in 1663.

Ningjing – a ninth-generation descendant of Hongwu, the Ming emperor who reigned from 1368 to 1398 – had been living in Taiwan for more than 20 years when Shi Lang, commander-in-chief of the Cing navy, inflicted a military defeat on the Ming loyalists at the Penghu islands. The pro-Ming leadership in Taiwan soon surrendered, and King Ningjing realized the tide of history had gone against him. Rather than flee, he





committed suicide in Hunei District, and local people built this grave for him. It is a pleasant, leafy place to linger for a while, thanks to the tall trees and an ecologically-rich pond.

Unique Local Scenery

From King Ningjing's Tomb, visitors can take Taiwan Highway 1 toward the abandoned Hunei Pineapple Cannery. This facility was originally a tomato cannery operated by Taiwanese and Japanese. After World War II, it was converted into a pineapple cannery. The derelict site is home to several gorgeous flame trees. During the season when they burst with redness, these trees attract photographers. What is more, the cannery is both a humble backdrop and a witness to the passing of the years.

Riding a bike is a wonderful way to explore Hunei District, and the local government has laid out a cycle trail along what used to be a narrow-gauge railway operated by Taiwan Sugar Corporation to transport sugarcane. Cyclists can enjoy rural scenes such as fields of rice and fish farms. Bike enthusiasts who pedal from Hunei Village to Dahu Village will pass a bridge surrounded by lotus ponds. In fact, one of Hunei's agricultural specialties is lotus root, and visitors should not leave without trying a cup of lotus root tea at one of the lotus root shops near the ponds. This cool, refreshing beverage can wash away fatigue.

A pathway encircles the periphery of Dahu Village. Travelers who wander along it can explore the neighborhood and chat with local folk. For those who like nostalgia, there is a coffee-shop at No. 161, Mincyuan Road that is decorated with Taiwanese phonographs.

Hunei District's Traditional Snacks

Aunt Bao-guei's Crispy Spare-rib Soup, at No. 534, Jhongjheng Road Sec. 1, is highly recommended by local residents as well as out-of-towners. Aunt Bao-guei's stand is next to Wunsian Theater, and she has plenty of anecdotes about the theater to share with customers. The soup's aroma in combination with Aunt Bao-guei's hospitality ensures many customers return again and again. Another beloved eatery can be found at No. 19, Jhongjheng Road Sec. 1; it sells seafood and a wide array of pork offal, as well as minced crab balls, octopus, fish roe, sausage, and pork belly. Those in the know dip these delicacies in a blend of thick soy sauce and minced garlic. The simple yet delicious taste has been delighting gourmands for years.

**Hunei District travel information:** <https://bit.ly/2OhEFAr>

**Hunei traditional snacks:** <https://bit.ly/2A540KZ>



Hunei District used to be famous for raising ducks. Among professional chefs, Hunei ducks are renowned for their high quality. Hunei chefs who specialize in duck dishes are proud of the fact that they use local ducks, and in Hunei local duck meat can be enjoyed at “luwei” (braised flavor) eateries. One of these is Songcun Luwei, at No. 168-1, Sinyi Road; another is Yadong Luwei, at No. 102, Jhongjheng Road Sec 1. Both stew their ingredients first, then add sophisticated flavors by applying smoking techniques.

Other local delicacies much in demand are Uncle Rice Cake's brown-sugar glutinous rice cake and layered rice cake, both of which have tender, chewy textures. Uncle Rice Cake is named after its founder, Mr. Lin Jian-an, who cooked rice cakes at Haipu Village for more than six decades. His cooking skills turned these humble desserts into wonderful treats. Since he passed away, his son and daughter-in-law have kept up the tradition. They now operate a stall in the morning market in front of Fuan Temple at No. 102, Jhongjheng Road Sec. 1. Those who want to enjoy Hunei's legendary rice cakes should get here between 5 o'clock and 7 o'clock in the morning.





# Enchanting Yongan District

©Written by Yu Jia-rong

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**Y**ongan District, one of Kaohsiung's most southwesterly coastal districts, is a true example of the region's maritime culture. It is known for its once prosperous salt farms and aquaculture industries. The locals have grown accustomed to making a living from the sea and are always warm and welcoming to visitors.

Yongan Wetlands Park's scenic mangrove forest is one of its most popular attractions. Visitors can also check out the red-brick roofed historical houses and tour its fishing farms. According to Yongan District's official website, Yongan literally means perpetual peace and safety. The region offers a mixture of traditional and modern, with attractions that include the Yongan Flood Detention Area, Tianwun Temple and Weisin Village's colorful paintings.

## Yongan Flood Detention Area

Yongan District is situated in low terrain, so it is at high risk for floods. In 2006, the Water Resources



Bureau developed a number of flood prevention initiatives, including the Yongan Flood Detention Area. It covers 9.5 hectares and has a capacity for 17 thousand tons of overflow, and it usually stores about 50 centimeters of groundwater.

The detention area was designed to be ecologically friendly. Various plants surround it to prevent soil erosion; several water birds, amphibious animals and reptiles have made it their home. It also has floating solar panels so that the facility can continue to operate through typhoons, earthquakes and torrential rains.

## Tianwun Temple







Tianwun Temple is a wonderful place to watch the local people worship. When visitors come, residents enjoy sharing about its history and legends. It is devoted to the deity, King Syu Ciansuei (Syu Shih-ji), who was a prestigious Tang Dynasty general that served three emperors throughout his career. In the Taoist religion legendary people who made significant contributions become deities after they have passed away. When King Syu Ciansuei passed away, the celestial emperor, Yu Huang Dadi, is Taoism's Supreme Heavenly Ruler and appointed him to be the king to guard the human world. Legend has it that King Syu Ciansuei was first assigned as a deity governor under Yu Huang Dadi's direction to serve in Sia Jinluan Temple in Cieding District.

Medium Guo Wu-jhen was appointed to assist King Syu Ciansuei in communicating with local residents. As King Syu Ciansuei served more people, he gained more followers. As these numbers increased, King Syu Ciansuei devoted himself to this service in Tianwun Temple, located in Yongan District's Jhuzih Harbor. Transportation was inconvenient for Yongan followers at that time, so Tianwun Temple was opened and licensed in 1952. It was rebuilt by renowned Taiwanese temple

architect, Mr. Siao Wan-sheng, in 1983.

Statues of the general on a horse can be seen on both the left and right sides of the temple courtyard. This is symbolic of the deity's readiness to be of service for the people. Tianwun Temple has neither Door Gods Cin Shu-bao nor Wei Chih-gong painted on the main doors since they were also famous Tang Dynasty generals and King Syu Ciansuei's peers. Instead, there are 108 metal balls on the main door, representing the 108 celestial temple guards that are responsible for annihilating evil spirits and demons. There is also a decorative wooden carving ceiling, beautiful Chinese calligraphy and an elegant Chinese garden, in and around the temple.

### Weisin Village's colorful paintings

Weisin Village has numerous colorful paintings of various topics, including sharks, puppies, groupers and egrets. The collaboration project that brought together both professional artists and local residents was developed by Village Chief Mr. Jian Fu-shan. The paintings truly bring the neighborhoods to life. Visitors often come to take a wander around and enjoy the delightful artwork.





# 最高のカーレース体験

◎文/朱英韶

◎訳/新垣李加子

◎写真提供/高雄TKS賽車場、鈴鹿賽道樂園、GOPARK卡丁樂園



ものもある。また、ここではモーターサイクルのレースも行われる。さらに、自分のレーシングカーを保管して、練習したい時に出すためにサーキットのそばに置いておくことも可能だ。

**高**雄にはカーレース場が三か所ある。どこも休日のレジャーにおすすめの場所だ。運営者は利用客に対し、カーレースを安全に楽しむために、安全規定に従うよう呼びかけている。

## 高雄TKS賽車場

### 多種多様なコース

高雄メトロの青埔駅を出ると、台糖花卉農園センターにある高雄賽車場が見える。ここは高雄最大のサーキットである。幅八～十メートル・長さ千五十メートルのアスファルトのコースがあって、百五十メートルの直線で加速して走り抜ければ、味わったことのない爽快感を感じられるだろう。

TKSのサーキットには十二種類あり、不定期で変わるので、来場客は毎回新鮮さを感じられる。レーシングカーには、二人用や子供用のほか、時速百キロのスピードを出せる

## 鈴鹿賽道樂園

### サーキットを見渡しレース観戦

大魯閣草衙道のミニ鈴鹿サーキットは、日本の鈴鹿サーキットから独自に認可を受けている。車道の全長は六百メートル、本家の十分の一の縮小版で、カーレースファンが必ず訪れる場所だ。ここに来るレーサー達は皆、8の字型の「立体交差トンネル」に夢中になる。見える光が一瞬で変化するので、ドライバーの反応力を測ることができるのだ。

鈴鹿賽道樂園で導入されているBirelレーシングカーは、シートベルトが装備され、座席は高めにしており、車がひっくり返ってドライバーが大きな怪我をするのを防いでいる。車の騒音と排気ガスは少なく







また各車にマイコンを設置し、競技場内のカメラとリモコン機能によって、いつでも状況が分かるようになっている。フェンスはTECPRO製でF1と同じクラスのものを使用しているので、安心して運転することができる。馮園長は、カーレースに欠かせない装備として次のものを挙げている。「基本装備であるフェイスマスクとグローブの他に、高価なヘルメット、専用のレーシングシューズの貸し出しも行っております。これらを身につければ、安全でプロのように見えますよ」

「この席からはレースを観戦でき、写真も撮れるんです」初めて来園した朱さんは、サーキットを見渡すことができる観覧席がお気に入りだ。そこでは、親切にも無料のカフェも付設されている。高台でコーヒーを飲みながらのレース観戦。普段の生活とは違った刺激的な時間を過ごせるはずだ。

## GOPARK卡丁樂園

### 空調の効いた室内でカーレースを楽しもう

「一番のメリットは、あまり汗をかかないことです。それに、雨の日でも開いていますし」そう話す許さんと同じように、屋外で風に吹かれたり、日に焼けることが

好きでなければ、凱旋駅夢時代のGoParkがおすすめだ。ここでは、空調の効いた快適な室内でレーシングカーに乗ることができる。GoParkではフランス製の電動レーシングカーを使用している。静音の上に環境にやさしく、シートベルトとヘッドライト、衝突被害軽減システムも搭載している。また、サーキットには衝撃を吸収するスプリングのフェンスを採用しているので安全である。

GoParkのレーシングカーは、ドライバーに優しい作りになっている。万が一車体が進まなくなっても、後退して抜け出せるようになっている。また、座席とペダルの調整ができ、快適に運転を続けることができる。より刺激を求めるなら、「ワンタッチ加速機能」を使えば、背中が椅子にぴったりくっついて離れない感覚を味わうことができる。

カーレース以外の設備や近くの施設も充実している。TKS園内にはバーベキュー設備や子供が遊べる迷路があり、五分ほど車に乗って橋頭糖廠まで行くことも、ピクニックをしたりかき氷を食べたりもできる。鈴鹿サーキット場の近くには、他の娯楽施設や大魯閣野球場、ショッピングセンターもある。GOPARK卡丁遊園地内の「147槍戦」も人気のアトラクションだ。



高雄TKS賽車場 <https://www.facebook.com/TKSGOKART/>  
鈴鹿賽道樂園 <http://www.suzukacircuitpark.com/About>  
GOPARK卡丁樂園 <http://www.gopark.com.tw/>



# 湖内の旅

◎文/余嘉榮  
◎訳/新垣李加子  
◎撮影/余嘉榮

**高**雄市湖内区は東に台1線、西に台17線が通っており、多くの車が行き交う場所である。清朝時代には「湖街」という道（現在の民権路）があり、台南府城と鳳山県の間交通の要衝だった。

## 遠く明寧靖王・朱術桂を想う

『台湾地名研究』の著者である阿部明義は、湖内を「以前大きな湖であった」と記した。湖内は二仁溪の南岸に位置している。以前は大きな沼地で、その上に湖と水溜まりがあったことから、「大湖」と呼んでいた。

湖内区湖内里と路竹区竹滬里の境目付近には、明寧靖王墓という明朝の始祖である朱元璋の九代目の子孫・朱術桂を埋葬している墓がある。史料によると、一六八三年に施琅が大軍を率いて澎湖を攻めた際、朱術桂は明朝が既に敗北を免れないことを知り、失意のうちに湖内で首をつって殉国したという。現在の明寧靖王墓園區には老木がそびえ、訪れた人々は自然豊かな生態池や遊歩道のそばで遊んだり休んだりしている。

## 独特で美しい風景を感じる

明寧靖王墓から台1線の方角に歩くと、隠れた産業遺産—湖内トマト会社にたどり着く。もともとは台湾と日本の合資で設立したトマト缶の工場であったが、第二次世界大戦後にパイナップル缶の工場に変わり、その操業が終了したあとは建物がしだいに荒れ果ててしまった。しかし、その跡地で勝手気ままに花を咲かせる鳳凰木（ホウオウボク）に惹きつけられた写真愛好家が何枚もの風景写真を撮ったことで、撮影スポットとして知ら

れることとなった。そこは年月を経ても変わらない美しさを保っている。

湖内区の自転車道には特色がある。例えば、もともと台湾糖業鉄道の本州線だった道では、昔の台湾糖業の五分車に乗って田舎ののどかな風景を体験できる。湖内里から大湖までの道には、蓮の田に浮かぶ小さな橋があり、そのそばの廃線が静かに歴史を見守っている。蓮の田のそばの店では蓮根茶を販売している。夏に冷たい蓮根茶を飲めば、暑さを和らげることができるだろう。

自転車道から西に歩き、二仁溪の川と省道が近づいたところに、目の覚めるほど鮮やかな赤色の二仁溪橋と、一九二一年に建てられ、現在は廃墟となっている歴史的な建築物「旧二層橋」がある。かつて戦火にさらされたものの、部分的な修復で橋の南北両端の形が変えられ、異なる時代の建築方法を見てとることができる。

レトロな雰囲気が好きなら、古い音楽がテーマの喫茶店に入ってみるのもいいだろう。店内では昔の台湾のレコードを多く所蔵している。大湖の集落の歩道案内に沿って歩いていくのも、湖内を知る一つの方法だろう。静かな集落の小道や古民家を行き来して、開拓の足跡を探ることができる。

## 湖内のローカルフードを求めて







湖内ではたくさんの美味しい料理が訪れる人を待っている。文賢劇院の隣にある「寶貴姨排骨酥」では、香りの濃い排骨酥湯（スペアリブのスープ）を味わうことができる。運がよければ、店主のおばさんから劇院に関する面白い話を聞けるかもしれない。中正路の「天下第一刀」の店前には、木製のテーブルに鱈粿（卵と豚肉・イカなどを蒸し固めたもの）、粉腸（小腸）、生腸（卵管）、猪肚（豚の胃）、魚卵…といった下ごしらえされた食材たちがぎっしりと並んでいる。店主の包丁さばきで、シンプルだが絶妙な黒白切（豚モツ肉のスライス）があっという間に出来上がる。さらにこの店オリジナルのソースと合わせれば、美食の完成である。

湖内は古くは養鴨で知られ、今でも「松村燻之味」や湖内忠孝街の「鴨董香燻味」、永安零旧市場の「李家糖

燻味」といった店ではすべて湖内産の鴨肉を使っている。また、湖内で有名な「粿伯仔（粿おじさん）」の九層糕を食べてみたければ、早起きして運試ししなければならない。粿とは、米粉で作った食べ物のことである。湖内の海埔で粿の店を営んでいた林金岸さんは、雙糕潤と九層糕の昔ながらの作り方を守り、そのなめらかさが人気だった。林さんが亡くなった後は、息子さんとその奥さんが店を引継いだ。今は太爺福安宮の前の朝市で店を開いている。朝の五時に始め、七時にはほとんど売切れになるという。

湖内旅遊 <https://bit.ly/2OhEFAr>

湖内特産 <https://bit.ly/2A540KZ>

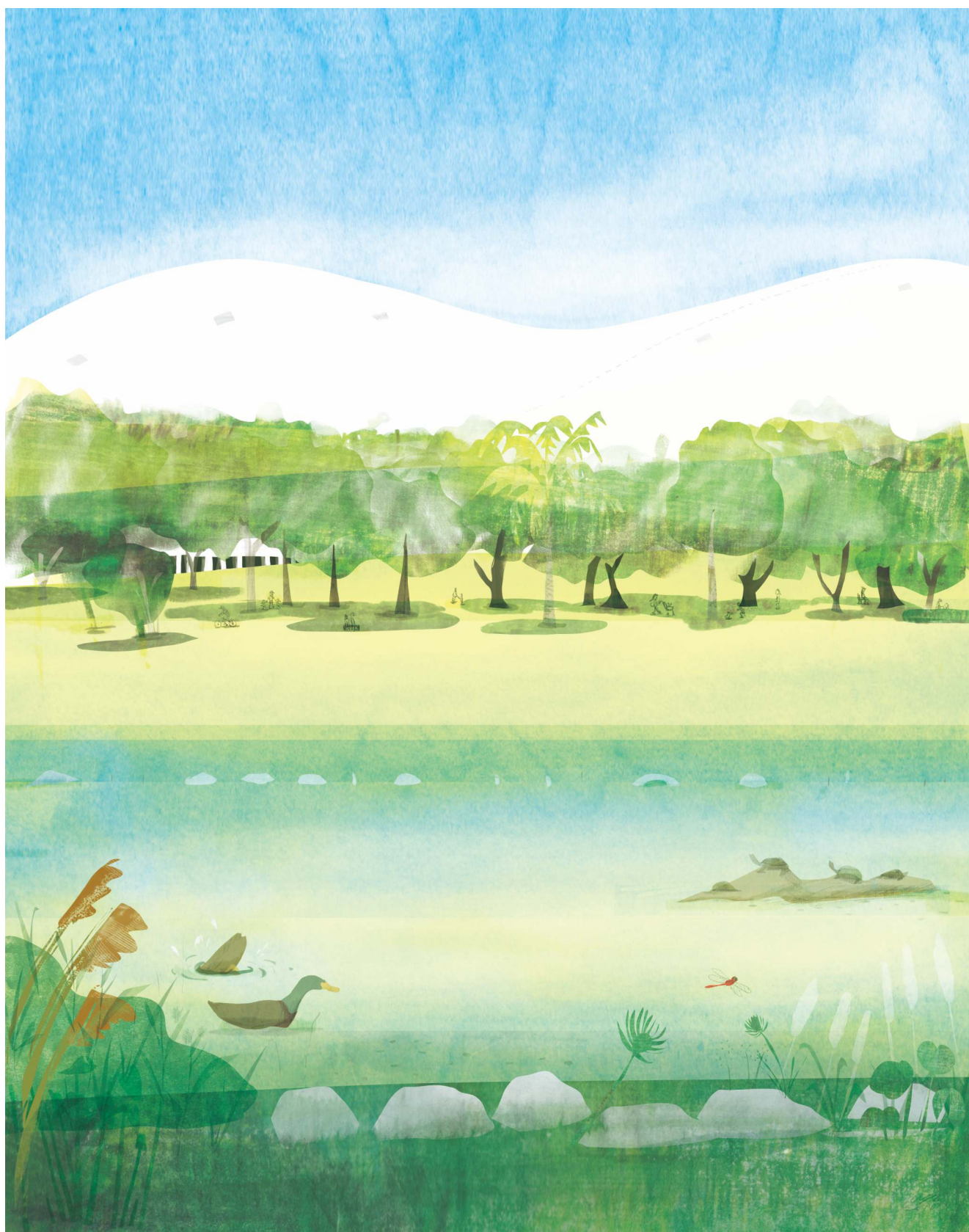






# Green Oasis Incubating Taiwan's Legendary Theater, National Kaohsiung Center for the Arts (Weiwuying)

©Illustration by Lu Jheng-ying



## KH Style

Published by Information Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government

Publisher: CHANG Chia-hsing(Rick)

Planned by UNITAS Literary Monthly, Linking Publishing Company

English editors: Johanne Murray, Steven Crook

Japanese editor: Tomoaki KURAMOTO(倉本知明)

Address: 2F., No. 2, Sihwei 3rd Rd., Lingya Dist., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan

Tel: (+886-7) 331-7629

GPN: 2010600392



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