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Summer Fun: Liouguei's Whitewater Rafting Revival

◎English translation: Tan You-yi ◎Photos by Siao Meng-cyu

With the sweltering summer heat, it is the perfect time of year to enjoy water activities. Whitewater rafting is one of Taiwan's most popular and exciting choices for families and friends who are looking for fun outdoor activities to do together. One of the best places to do this is in Liouguei, Kaohsiung. The Laonong River flows through the district, being one of only two whitewater rafting destinations in Taiwan. The best time to go is after the monsoon season, making the river basin is more abundant. The route takes visitors past unique forests, badlands and beautiful rock formations.

The source of Taiwan's Laonong River originates at Jade Mountain. The aboriginal people know it as Laku Laku, which means "fierce and unpredictable waters". The river flows through some breathtaking landscapes, from Taoyuan's Meishan to the Taiwan's South Cross Highway.

During Typhoon Morakot, the Laonong River was seriously damaged, forcing the local tourism industry to come to a devastating halt. Reconstruction took 7 years of hard work and now local rafting companies are able to bring this beloved water activity back to the region. Laonong River differs from

the Hsiukuluan River, as it provides a more relaxing and scenic experience for visitors.

Many people are nervous the first time trying whitewater rafting; however, every trip is escorted by lifeguards and is such an exciting activity, thus visitors always come back to do it again. There are also good safety policies in place that visitors must follow in order to ensure their wellbeing. Laonong River rafting begins at Tulongwan Waterside Park and ends at Eighteen Arhats Mountain. The whole experience takes about 1.5 hours, along a 12 kilometer long route, with the highest and lowest points being 65 meters apart. It is indeed a memorable experience for anyone that gets the chance to try.

勇士激流駕輕舟——六龜區荖濃溪泛舟

◎文、攝影／蕭孟曲

隨著夏季氣溫上升，這種時候需要來點清涼消暑的活動，有人喜歡衝浪，有人喜歡溯溪，而最刺激有趣的莫過於泛舟，不管是攜家帶眷、還是三五好友，適合成群結隊參加！

荖濃溪泛舟曾是全台唯二的泛舟航線，是高雄六龜重要的觀光休閒活動，2009年因莫拉克風災襲擊，不但導致南橫公路中斷，同時造成荖濃溪河道嚴重淤積。歷經近7年疏浚整治、泛舟業者試航評估，報請相關單位審慎勘查後，荖濃溪泛舟宣告重新啟航。相較於秀姑巒溪泛舟的驚險，荖濃溪泛舟較為平穩，適合想感受清涼又想欣賞沿途美景的遊客。

荖濃溪源自玉山山脈，當地原住民布農族語：laku laku，是「兇猛不定的河水」之意，可見此河流地勢之險峻。離開高山，來到山區平原，成為高屏溪上游主流，可謂高屏地區的母河。自桃源梅山以降，與南橫公路時左、時右相伴，在桃源、六龜一帶，山高水長，地勢落差大，沿途地形壯闊，景致秀麗，是最佳的泛舟河道。

在梅雨過後豐水期，來荖濃溪泛舟，輕舟暢意於蜿蜒溪澗，目睹獨特的森林、惡地交替，驚嘆激流、巨石相擁，感受御風山林，清涼破浪的盛夏快感。

首次嘗試泛舟的民眾不必緊張，重新啟航的荖濃溪路線，起點位於「土壠灣休閒綠地」，終點為知名的十八羅漢山隧道口，航程河段全長約12公里，約1.5小時，海拔落差近65公尺，航行過程皆有救生員隨同，遊客確實遵守行前說明，即可平安快意地完成泛舟之旅。



泛舟適合成群結隊參加
A popular activity for groups in Taiwan



荖濃溪泛舟
Whitewater rafting on the Laonong River

A Portrait of Meinong

©English translation: Peng Hsin-yi

©Photos by Wu Sheng-huang, Pao Chung-hui

Oil-paper umbrellas are certainly indicative of Meinong and very symbolic in Hakka culture. Umbrellas represent the importance of practicality, an important virtue that is held in high esteem. The pronunciation "oil-paper" has the same sound as the popular sentiment, "Have sons". Characteristics of the umbrella are symbolic of four people taking cover, and the round shape symbolizes harmony and fulfillment. That is why parents in Hakka families gift sons a pair of oil paper umbrellas at their coming of age ceremony and at daughters' weddings, wishing them a future blessed with children and blissfulness.

Oil paper umbrellas were once the most important industry in Meinong. At its peak, there were as many as twelve umbrella factories in Meinong. However, synthetic material became the norm, and the umbrella industry eventually faded. The factories which remained survived by transforming the art form into a tourist attraction and can still be found at places such as the Meinong Folk Culture Village on Jhongshan Road and the Yuansianguan Culture Village on Jhongsing Road. Both places are great places to appreciate artisans creating umbrellas, purchase Meinong's traditional arts and crafts and sample Hakka cuisine.

There are also other great attractions in Meinong. Following the signs to Jianshan, visitors will arrive at the Shuangsi Viviparous Tropical Forest, a conservation area, where Taiwan's indigenous flower, fauna and insects are persevered. The lush forest is great place to take a stroll. Along the trail, there is a stone bridge that straddles the Shuangsi River. Further along the trail is "Yellow Butterfly Valley", although the natural habitat has been damaged, the magnificent sight of yellow butterflies can still be observed during the summer.

After spending some time in nature, drive to Chaoyuan Road where the Jhong Lihe Memorial Institute. In the gardens surrounding the institute, there are thirty steles which have carved lists of works by different Taiwanese writers. The installation was completed in



鍾理和文學紀念館
Jhong Lihe Memorial Institute

1997, becoming Taiwan's first "Literature Walk" Inside the museum. There is a special exhibition, where visitors can create "Divine poems". For example, "Love 09", can be found in a quote from Jhong Li-he's novel, *An Ordinary Couple*, which states, "We did not aspire to obtain power and fortune, and owning a vast stretch of fertile land held no allure, either. All we wanted was a simple house in a simple place, where we would live our simple life, content in our love for each other even when we became old and gray. We had no want for anything else". This is indicative of Jhong Li-he who describes disappointments in the lives of people that essentially pursued an ordinary life and that love does not diminish through the trials of time, while reality becomes more precious.

Meinong, a beautiful small town, maintains strong ties with tradition, yet continues to evolve and transform. There are several buses that run from downtown Kaohsiung, and it's a 45-minute drive by car down the number 10 Freeway. There are many attractions which provide the opportunity to experience Hakka culture and history.



美濃的稻田景色
Rice paddles in Meinong



代表美濃的客家文物
Hakka cultural gems



美濃東門樓
Meinong East Gate Tower



鍾理和文學紀念館館外石碑上有台灣文學家作品
Jhong Lihe Memorial Institute's poetry carved on stones



美濃中正湖
Jhongheng Lake in Meinong

蛻變與永恆：美濃印象

◎文／吳昇晃 ◎攝影／吳昇晃、鮑忠暉

想 到油紙傘，立即聯想到純樸的美濃小鎮。

從高雄市區到美濃，自行開車或搭高雄客運，皆能抵達。

記憶中的美濃總是晴天，卻又和油紙傘脫不了關係。在童年記憶，我總是涎著臉，用盡全身力氣吵鬧著，只是渴望繪製一柄屬於自己的油紙傘，用小小的手，撐起竹製支架，掌心攤開棉紙傘面，就像面對任憑想像的未知世界，毫無章法霑上各色顏料，塗繪許多無意義的、不成形的圖案，心裡很是得意，因為察覺了身旁小孩的羨慕。

後來才知道，油紙傘是美濃當地極具代表性的手工藝，在客家庄傳統禮儀裡，同樣扮演不可或缺的角色。不僅有遮陽、避雨的實用功能，取其「油紙」二字與「有子」諧音，「傘」字結構內有「四人」，且傘型象徵圓滿，在兒子成年禮和女兒婚嫁的時候，父母會餽贈一對紙傘，表示子孫傳代、生活順遂的祝福之意。

油紙傘一度是美濃重要傳統產業，全盛時期紙傘廠多達十二家。只是化學材質的傘逐漸取代之，風光不復存在。碩果僅存的傳統紙傘廠，多半轉型為推廣美濃客家風土民情的文化村

，像是位於中山路的「美濃民俗村」或中興路的「原鄉緣文化村」。來到美濃，除了參觀傳統手工藝製作與體驗客家美食外，往尖山方向循著指標，便能抵達「雙溪熱帶森林遊樂區」，孕育台灣的珍貴樹種。置身茂密樹林，在植物環繞下，重獲身心的療癒與平衡。繼續往前行不遠處有座石橋，橋下潺潺的流水就是雙溪，是許多前來遊歷的人最常駐足戲水的地方。橋邊立著「黃蝶翠谷」的告示牌，雖然人們破壞自然環境，使黃蝶漫天飛舞盛況不再，但若



美濃野蓮
Wild lotus from Meinong

是夏季，沿途不時仍可見黃蝶翩然的蹤影。

從黃蝶翠谷折返，可再前往位於朝元路的「鍾理和文學紀念館」，館外擺置著鏤刻台灣文學家作品的石碑，共計三十座，完成於1997年，儼然是台灣第一座文學步道。

我特別喜歡紀念館裡一處文學詩籤的造景。

某回我抽出「愛情09」，是節錄自鍾理和短篇小說〈貧賤夫妻〉的句子：「我們不要高官厚祿，不要良田千頃，但願一所竹籬茅舍，夫妻倆不受干擾靜靜地生活著，相親相愛，白頭偕老，如此盡足。」很多時候，哪怕是微小願望，怎麼努力都無法獲得成全，這是生活的貧賤，卻因此獲得許多人用盡長長的一生去追求，也無法明白的愛。而鍾理和追求的，看似平淡的普通生活，其實隱藏著許多大不易，不僅要通過時間檢驗，巨大的現實磨難，仍然不離不棄，讓這一切顯得更加彌足珍貴，使我更相信愛與文學能帶給我們的支持力量。

美濃，如同一個生生不息的小鎮，不斷召喚我們一次次到來，看見它的蛻變，也看見它的永恆，看見它所能帶給我們的一切美好。



Gangshan: One of Kaohsiung's Very Historical Regions

©English translation: Wendy Wei Chang

©Photos by Jheng Nai-hua, Pao Chung-hui

Kaohsiung's Gangshan District is known for its air force base, military dependent villages, fastener and screw manufacturers, restaurants serving mutton, spicy bean paste, longan berry nectar and Bamboo Basket Festival. Gangshan's Mass Rapid Transit System station went into operation in 2012, making it easier for visitors to travel to the region. Be sure to visit Sinsin Farmer's Market and nearby Shiluotan. After the war, many people moved away because the government acquisitioned the land. However, many people are like Ms. Liao Pei-yu and have returned to live in Gangshan to enjoy a slower paced life. She currently lives close to the Air Force Academy and often shops at the local market. Ms. Liao particularly enjoys the interacting with venders and the other customers there. One of the things she particularly likes is one of the vegetable venders who take the time to show her customers how to effectively wash and remove pesticides vegetables.

The former historical Japanese Naval Aviation Dormitory (Sing Village) is located further along from the market, along the same route which Ms. Liao's mother used to take to her clothing shop, which is now located at the rear of Kaohsiung's Main Station. Ms. Liao recalls how she often used to assist her mother to sell clothes on the weekends. When she graduated high school, she left home to study at university and work. She rented a place in Kaohsiung's downtown, but last year, she moved back to Gangshan and again embraces a slow paced lifestyle.

During World War II, this village was the headquarters of Imperial Japanese Navy Air Service. It was also the location of their main dormitories. Five two-story brick buildings with gable roofs can still be seen.

Half a century later, a TV show has been produced, which takes viewers back time and gives insight into the region's unique history. *A touch of Green* is a TV show that is based on Pai Hsien-yung's book, *Taipei People*. The story describes events during the period after WW II and describes events through the 1980s. The Republic of China acquired Taiwan after the allies defeated Japan. When the KMT was defeated by the communists in the Chinese Civil War, many Chinese families retreated to Taiwan. Many air force families traveled from Sichuan to Nanjing and then to Taipei, Taiwan. Gangshan's Sing Village was featured in the TV show as "Nanjing, Ren-ai East Village". Sing Village is located on Jieshou Road and is the sixth military



高雄捷運南岡山站
Gangshan
South Station

dependent village, which is located near the Air force Academy. After the Nationalist government set up the Air Force Academy, the dormitory was inhabited by the school's flight instructors, who had come from Sichuan before they retreated to Taiwan then began living in the dormitory. The location of this dormitory was later transformed into Sing Village.

A touch of Green also depicts a touching love story between Air Force pilot Guo Jhen and Chu Cing. "I would really like to know which building Guo Jhen and Chu Cing had once lived," admits local resident Ms. Liao, who is an artist herself. She feels that even though in reality Sing Village is rather rundown, it still glows under the camera, with its beauty reflecting its historical significance. People do not only come to explore, but also pay their respect to history. However, the public is not allowed to enter Nanjing Ren-ai East Village and is currently heavily guarded by security.

On the other side of Agongdian River is the Lecyun Village located on Lecyun Road. This is more accessible for history lovers and explorers. Another location is the Imperial Japanese Navy Air Service's dormitories. After Kaohsiung City and County merged in 2010, the Village became a historical site. Visitors can take a walk through the three dormitories and officers' houses, with mulberry trees growing around the grounds. The officers' wooden houses are over 3,000 square feet, with their magnificent doors; they are far more extravagant than the instructor's dormitories. The previous residents were more recently relocated to newly built high-rises, known as the New Lecyun Community. Today, retired air force seniors still enjoy sitting in the Chinese style pavilion and play Chinese chess. These historical sites allow visitors to better understand the region and the way military dependent families once lived.



岡山眷村
Military dependents' villages in
Gangshan





岡山，走過一把青春的大時代

◎文／鄭乃華 ◎攝影／鄭乃華、鮑忠暉

提及高雄市岡山區，腦袋裡馬上會出現許多關鍵字：空軍、眷村、螺絲、羊肉、辣豆瓣、龍眼蜜與籃簍會。二戰期間，岡山是日本海軍航空隊基地所在，因此成為美軍轟炸目標，躲空襲是母親小時候的記憶之一。這片戰爭洗禮過的土地，經過半世紀休養生息，再次透過影視作品讓我們回顧大時代的故事。

高雄捷運南岡山站2012年通車，到岡山又多了一個便捷的選項。家人在我三歲時搬離岡山，今次再回到岡山旅行，重新回味岡山。過中午時分，圓形造型的欣欣菜場，鐵皮下的菜販、肉攤該收的都收完了，剩一處還在整理收拾，賣菜婦人來自附近的石螺潭，曾姓與廖姓過去是石螺潭的大姓，由於土地被徵收，人口大量外移。住軍校附近的廖珮妤，經常到這裡買菜，她特別補充，大姊賣菜非常有良心，會明白告知殘存農藥該如何清洗！

從欣欣菜場旁邊一路延伸到醒村的那條街道，是當年廖媽媽從高雄市後驛（後火車站）批回成衣販賣的地方，這裡充滿廖珮妤小時候的記憶，假日幫忙賣衣服，在高雄市區租屋求學、工作，去年選擇回到岡山居住，慢活過日子。

電視劇《一把青》改編自白先勇作品《臺北人》短篇小說之一《一把青》，描寫1940到80年代，抗戰勝利、國共內戰、國民黨撤退台灣，空軍眷屬經歷從中國四川、南京到台灣台北的故事。

電視劇裡的「南京仁愛東村」，取景地就在岡山醒村，坐落在岡山區介壽路往空軍官校方向的第六個眷村，原為日治時期日本海軍航空隊高

級飛行員的宿舍群，由五座兩層磚造斜頂的宿舍所組成。國民政府空軍三校遷台後，此區改為官校飛行教官宿舍，當時在四川成都的飛行教官所住宿舍，即稱為醒村。

電視劇《一把青》空軍軍官郭軫與朱青動人的愛情故事，成了高收視的焦點。「我真的很想知道郭軫和朱青是住哪一棟？」，廖珮妤囁嚅著。這位與我同樣來自岡山的藝文同好，原來在一年前就到過此地晃遊，從事藝文相關工作的她，眼前的醒村看起來雖然殘破不堪，但每個角落在鏡頭底下，卻特別有味道，一種由時間積累而成、帶有歷史滄桑的美感，別處無法取代，我們像是勘景、也像在巡禮，原來，岡山也有隱藏版景點。不過，走到「南京仁愛東村」大門，有保全人員看哨，我們無法再進入。

相對於醒村戒備森嚴，在阿公店溪另一端，藏身樂群路巷弄的樂群村，平易近人許多，這裡也是當年日本所建的海軍航空隊宿舍群，2010年底縣市合併後，成為市定古蹟。

我們走過三排宿舍群，迎面而來的多是除戶的門牌、空蕩蕩的信箱，偶有家犬的吠聲、粒粒飽滿卻未摘食的桑葚樹，數百坪的木造屋，氣派的大門，可以想見當年軍官人家的風光。從此處還可見新建高聳的勵志國宅，從一端高速公路下交流道往岡山方向的省道，亦可看見它。

我們穿越籃球場，一旁中國特色的涼亭下，幾位老人圍棋中，就這樣度過一個下午，也是一派輕鬆。走完岡山軍眷村保留區，見證眷村生活隨著時間走入歷史。



中華民國空軍官校
R.O.C. Air Force Academy



太原醫院
Taiyuan Hospital



豆瓣醬讓羊肉更味美
Gangshan lamb stew with bean paste

Revealing Stories from the Lens of Photographer Lu Yu-jui

©English translation: Hou Ya-ting ©Photos courtesy of Lu Yu-jui

Back in 2010, Mr. Lu Yu-jui's photography work "About Waving Good-bye—Three Years of Navigation" won top prize at the Kaohsiung Awards, a major annual arts competition hosted by Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Art. Then, on the first day of 2015, he boarded a pelagic squid fishing vessel setting out from Kaohsiung's Cianjhen Fishing Port to film a documentary about Yiyung, a young member of the Amis indigenous tribe working on the boat, as it headed to the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic. This journey later inspired Mr. Lu to produce a series of works.

Mr. Lu has been keenly interested in painting since childhood. For a long time, he did not embrace photography, despite his family running a photo studio. This perspective changed after he studied and worked in Taipei. During that period, there was a surge of interest in images of ordinary life. Mr. Lu then realized that photography is a way to present society, history and culture. This discovery drove him to study in the Graduate Institute of Studies in Documentary & Film Archiving at Tainan National University of the Arts. Ever since, Mr. Lu has endeavored to portray society through photographs.

Mr. Lu admits to preferring photography to filming documentaries. He says that, when he is making a documentary, he takes photos constantly. Photography fascinates him because through it he is able to satisfy his curiosity and enjoy opportunities to explore different areas. Along the way, he is always able to find something that intrigues him.

Mr. Lu has been making documentaries about Kaohsiung and the ocean for a long time. His topics include fishermen and the fishing industry. When asked if he has a special interest in the sea, he stresses that people take center stage in his images. As his lens focuses on those individuals, their stories are revealed. Mr. Lu mentions that for a long time he has been paying constant attention to the anglers who fish from Cijin Island's northern breakwater, laborers who work at

fish-freezing factories at Cianjhen Fishing Port, and the Amis people in Taitung County. Over the years, these people have become his good friends. Just prior to this interview, Mr. Lu was in Dulan in Taitung County. He is a frequent visitor to Yiyung's hometown in Taitung.

Mr. Lu sees Kaohsiung as buzzing with endless energy, and this helps him compose strong images. As Kaohsiung has evolved, it has attracted many migrants, giving it a diverse character. Mr. Lu has observed the city's transformation, and it has inspired him to record topics such as the fading hardware industry around Gongyuan Road, Hongmaogang, military dependents' villages, the Former Tangrong Brick Kiln, and the petrochemical industry.

After Mr. Lu completed the documentary *Waiting for Fish* in 2006, he produced various versions of a documentary called *Freezing Point*. He also continued shooting footage which later appeared in *Just for New Parking* and *A New Park*, interviewing residents who faced the demolition of their homes and relocation. In addition, his time-lapse photography works includes *Grand Theater*, *Siaoyao Villa*, and the demolition of *Singren Residential Quarter*. Mr. Lu insists on working on things that interest him, and over the past decade he has built up a body of work. He may not be the most productive photographer or director, but he takes pride in his work.

In 2013, Mr. Lu published a photography album titled *Fishing Village in TAKAO*, in which he recorded Kaohsiung's 65km of coastline, from Baishalun in Jiading District in the north to the fishing village of Shanwei in Linyuan District in the south. He is currently director of the Takao Renaissance Association.



盧昱瑞作品《遨遊後的永眠—魚市場採集》

Mr. Lu Yu-jui's photograph *Eternal Rest after the Journey—In the Fish Market*



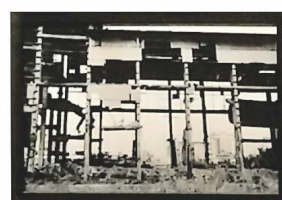
盧昱瑞的作品集

Mr. Lu Yu-jui's photography albums

From now until November 6, Mr. Lu's works are featured in *Reading the Landscape: Stories from Artists*, an exhibition at Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts. Photography works such as *Cement Factory under the Mountain* and *A Cave in the Mountain*, as well as his time-lapse photography *Grand Theater*, are on display. As a photographer dedicated to record social images and movements, he always carries camera equipment with him. The images he has captured have broadened his vision and enriched his life. It was no surprise, then, that when our interview ended, he hopped on his motorcycle, and headed to the next location where he wants to take photographs.

盧昱瑞作品《山腳下的水泥廠》

Mr. Lu Yu-jui's photograph *Cement Factory under the Mountain*





高雄在地影像紀錄工作者的奇幻旅程 為港都譜寫另一部海上情書

◎文／鄭乃華
◎圖片提供／盧昱瑞

2010年以靜照《關於一種揮手告別的姿態》拿下高雄獎攝影類殊榮的盧昱瑞，隨著他拍攝的紀錄片主角—阿美族青年蘇夏華，於2015年元旦從前鎮漁港出發，目標是位於大西洋西南的福克蘭群島，《水路上的信天翁》即是他搭上蘇夏華的魷釣船，航行萬里的遠洋系列作品之一。

從小喜歡畫畫的盧昱瑞，原本視拍照為蠢事，從沒因家裡開設相館而改變這想法，直到他到台北求學及工作，期間適逢台灣本土影像開始被挖掘的年代，他才發現攝影可以結合社會與人文，採紀實報導呈現，毅然決然就讀台南藝術大學音像紀錄研究所，開啟他紀實攝影之路。

「相對於拍紀錄片，我更喜歡拍靜照。」盧昱瑞坦言，很多攝影作品是在拍紀錄片同時的側寫，「拍照，是一種藉口，透過攝影，讓我好奇且有機會去認識這個領域，更可看見自己感興趣的東西。」這是盧昱瑞對攝影工作所下的定義。

因長期記錄高雄及海洋相關主題，盧昱瑞似乎

與漁業、討海人緊密連結。問他是否特別喜歡海洋，其實也不盡然，盧昱瑞強調他的影像紀錄是跟著「人」走。從旗津北堤上的釣客、失業勞工到前鎮漁港冷凍廠的工作員及來自台東的阿美族人，都是盧昱瑞長期關注對象，彼此也因工作而成了朋友。盧昱瑞受訪前日，甫從台東都蘭回到高雄，他經常採訪蘇夏華的老家，「受訪者的一切」才是他拍攝紀錄片的原動力，而不是海洋。

有別於台灣其他城市，盧昱瑞眼底所見的高雄，盡是生猛、視覺強烈。因為高雄存在過去工業城市的印象，外來移民城市的多元性格，盧昱瑞認為這個城市有太多主題可以拍攝，從公園路到紅毛港、從眷村到中都窯廠、完全停擺的石化廠...等。

自2006年完成紀錄片《北堤漫遊人》起，目前還處於創作進行式階段，期間剪輯成各種版本的紀錄片《冰點》，還拍攝紀錄片《廣三終於拆了?!》、《尋找五金》（訪談公園二路五金街拆遷戶的心情）及以縮時攝影紀錄大舞台、逍遙

園與行仁新村拆除的經過。盧昱瑞一直做著自己想做的事，有心且用心，10年過去，累積作品雖然有限，但他一一兌現對自己所開的支票。

除了影像工作，現任打狗文史再興會社理事的他，2013年底更出版個人第一本攝影文集《打狗漁村》，完整紀錄高雄北起茄荳白砂崙、南至林園汕尾的漁村社會底層文化與生命故事，共計65公里海岸線為主題的圖文作品。

正在高雄市立美術館展出的「沉默風景藝術視界的人文觀想」，亦可見盧昱瑞的靜照《山腳下的水泥廠》、《山裡的山洞》及《大舞台》錄像作品。一位以紀實攝影為使命的文史工作者，隨身攜帶可以拍攝或錄製的器材，參與他人的生命歷程，然後豐富自己一生。

採訪結束，盧昱瑞發動機車，前往下一個紀錄現場，繼續拍攝。

盧昱瑞作品《關於一種揮手告別的姿態》
Mr. Lu Yu-jui's photograph *About Waving Good-bye—Three Years of Navigation*



Cishan Railway Museum: An Old Railway Station with Beautiful Stories

◎English translation: Tan You-yi

◎Photos by Jhou Shu-jheng

Have you heard of the Ciwei Branch Line? Before operations ceased in 1978, the Ciwei Line was once a highly significant railway line, carrying large volumes of sugar for south Taiwan's once mighty sugar industry. The Ciwei Line started from Jioucyutang (Jiuqutang TRA Station) in Kaohsiung City's Dashu District and ended 39.4km away at Jhutoujiao in Meinong District. For almost 70 years, narrow-gauge trains were a familiar sight, hauling sugarcane from one end of the line to the other.

The branch line was consigned to history as public transportation networks advanced and agriculture evolved. The line's wooden railway stations were removed one by one, and the running of the trains became nothing more than a memory.

Thanks to support from local cultural activists and Kaohsiung City Government's Bureau of Cultural Affairs, the beautifully preserved Cishan Railway Station has been transformed into Cishan Railway Museum. Inside, stories are told of the past prosperity of the Cishan area. The museum itself is not a big facility, yet visitors can see touches of ingenuity in every corner. Deafening train whistles can be heard in every 15 minutes, while visitors can savor the nostalgia of the



旗山車站已化身為旗山糖鐵故事館
Cishan Railway Station has been transformed into Cishan Railway Museum.

old, busy Ciwei Line by taking a simulated train ride in shaking passenger cars.

As museum docents provide narration, the station's history unfolds right before your eyes. By connecting different elements of its unique history, including the sugar industry, the railroad, the land, and local people, you will see a bigger picture of Kaohsiung and Taiwan's development. Next time you visit Cishan and its old streets, do not miss this historic railway station. You will find many beautiful local stories inside.



重製的客運車廂，讓人彷彿回到旗尾線鼎盛年代。
Riding on the simulated train, as if traveling back to the glamorous era of the Ciwei Branch Line.

聽老車站說故事——旗山糖鐵故事館

◎文、攝影／周書正

聽說過台灣鐵路的「旗尾線」嗎？1978年停駛的旗尾線，曾經是南台灣製糖業最重要、產量最大的一條鐵路支線。它起自九曲堂，終於美濃的竹頭角。在它營運的70年裡，長輩們記憶中的五分車，在這段支線上來來回回地收送製糖用的甘蔗。

隨著公路運輸系統的完備與農業轉型，旗尾線慢慢地退出歷史舞台；沿線上日治時期便建好的、各具特色的木造車站一棟棟被廢棄拆除。彷彿這段牽引著美濃、旗山、大樹三個地區發展歷史的記憶，也要跟著消失了。

幸好在地文化人士與高雄市文化局協助下，保存最完整的「旗山車站」化身為「旗山糖鐵故事館」，繼續向我們訴說旗山的輝煌歷史。說它是怎麼帶來旗山老街的興盛、怎麼引領南部製糖業走入盛世。整個園區並不大，可是處處能看到規劃者巧思。每隔15分鐘鳴笛一次的火車汽笛聲真實得嚇人，配合坐上去能感受到晃動的重製客運車廂，讓人彷彿回到旗尾線交通鼎盛的年代。

跟著導覽員腳步，旗山車站的歷史一點一點地鋪排開來；透過製糖與鐵路、土地與人，高雄的、台灣的故事才能說得完整。下次你若有

機會來到旗山老街，別忘了一路往老街的源頭裡走，老街源頭有一座剛從沈睡裡醒來的老車站。去拜訪它、看看它，它會告訴你許多很美的故事。



旗山糖鐵故事館處處可見規劃者巧思
Cishan Railway Museum is a well-planned exhibition site.