



寺、話、古、鷄、籠



一燈無盡照人間

萬物有涯如客次

風江

月海

禮白蓮座

開甘露門

5.28

基隆原名鷄籠，由於基隆山之肖鷄籠而得名。漢族開拓此地，大約始於明朝，明史有鷄籠傳，為官方最早之記載。清光緒元年（西元一八七四年）設分府通判，掌理煤務，取「基地昌隆」之意，改稱「基隆」，為基隆設治之始。

相傳六百年前，山胞聚居于此，迭經變亂與異族入侵，可謂歷盡滄桑。民國三十四年（西元一九四五年）日本投降，台灣光復，依照「台灣省組織規程」設基隆為省轄市，基隆市政府乃於同年十一月十一日成立。

The original name of Keelung is Chi Lung (meaning hen coop), because the Keelung Mt. resembles the hen coop. The early official record is in Ming Dynasty, and then in 1874, the Ching Dynasty began to administrate it. In 1945, Keelung designated as a city under the direct jurisdiction of Taiwan Province; the Keelung Government was established in November.



內港和山城 Inner Harbor & Hill Town



聚落的形成 Form of Cluster



碼頭起卸 Operate on the Wharf



舊有街道 Past Road



漁港風貌 Fishing Harbor's Appearance



1885年之基隆港 Keelung Port, 1885



山水形勢 Mountain-Water Contour



山城港市 Harbor City & Hill Town



外海夕照 The Sun Set

基隆市東南西三面環山，東北一面臨海，基隆嶼、和平島屏障其前，形勢天成，海陸交通極為便利，公路、鐵路、縱貫全省，港灣深入市區，分為港東港西兩埠，為台灣北部之鎖鑰。境內多山，東北峭峻而西南緩斜，最高處海拔七五〇公尺，雖位於亞熱帶邊緣，有賴海洋調劑，氣候尚屬溫和，山川秀麗，四季如春，地下資源蘊藏豐富，乃天然良港。全境面積一三二、七五八九平方公里，東西最大長度約為十二公里；平地面積甚少，市街通路及住宅分布於山水之間，實為山城港市之特色。

The City is surrounded by mountains on three sides and sea another. The traffic is very convenient on sea and land: highways and railways go through all the province, and bay stretches deeply into city area and separates in into two parts. It is mountainous and the highest is 750 meters above sea level. It is located in the brick of subtropical zone, but owing to the ocean modification, the weather is moderate. The area is 132. 7589 square kilometers. The Maximum width between east and west is about 18 kms; the maximum length between north and south is about 12 kms.



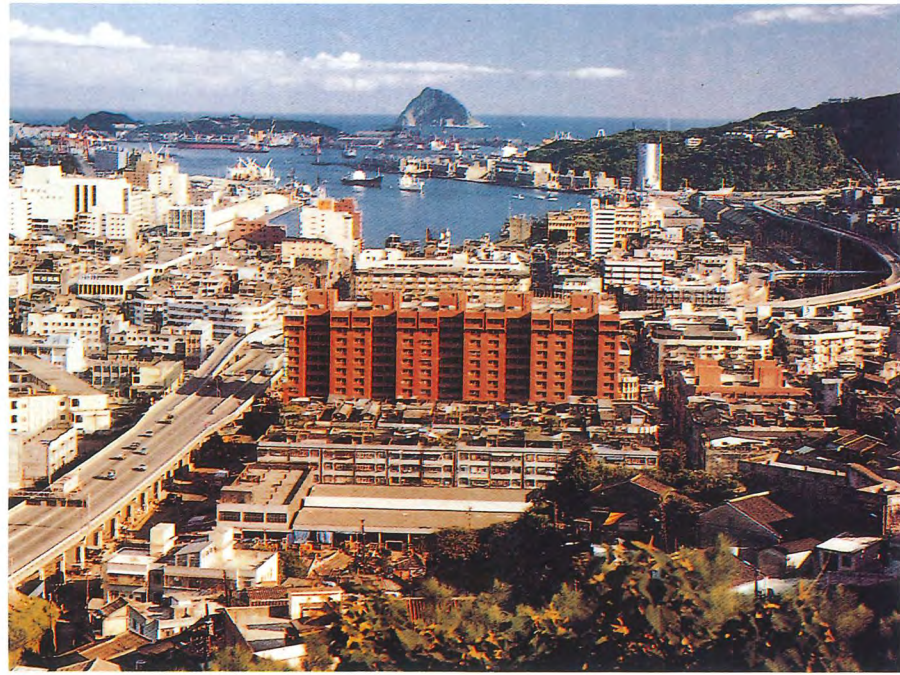
威、曜昇基隆



基隆係一早期發展的古老港市，近年來，由於自然環境之限制及社經環境之變遷，致使市區建設無法因應市港整體發展，而呈現都市機能、景觀之老化與衰敗，此一現象尤以市中心區為甚。因此，策訂基隆市中長程發展方針，妥謀市港整體營運腳步，實乃市政建設之根本礎石。

民國七十一年底，由內政部營建署與市政府舉辦之「基隆市都市發展研討會」，經與會專家學者與各界熱烈迴響之餘，為基隆市未來中長程發展遠景揭開了序幕。民國七十五年市政府更依據研討會之精神與實質內容，參酌北部區域計畫，重新研訂基隆市綱要計畫，並確立都市地位、施政方針及優先發展目標，以供未來市政建設有所遵循及依據。

都市計畫在於謀求社會與經濟之合理發展，是指導市政建設之準則。依照基隆市現行都市計畫大可分為港口商埠部份、中山安樂及八斗子地區、八斗子漁港特定區、七堵暖暖地區以及安樂社區，面積約7112.8公頃，其中都市發展用地



基隆市中心全貌 Appearance of Keelung

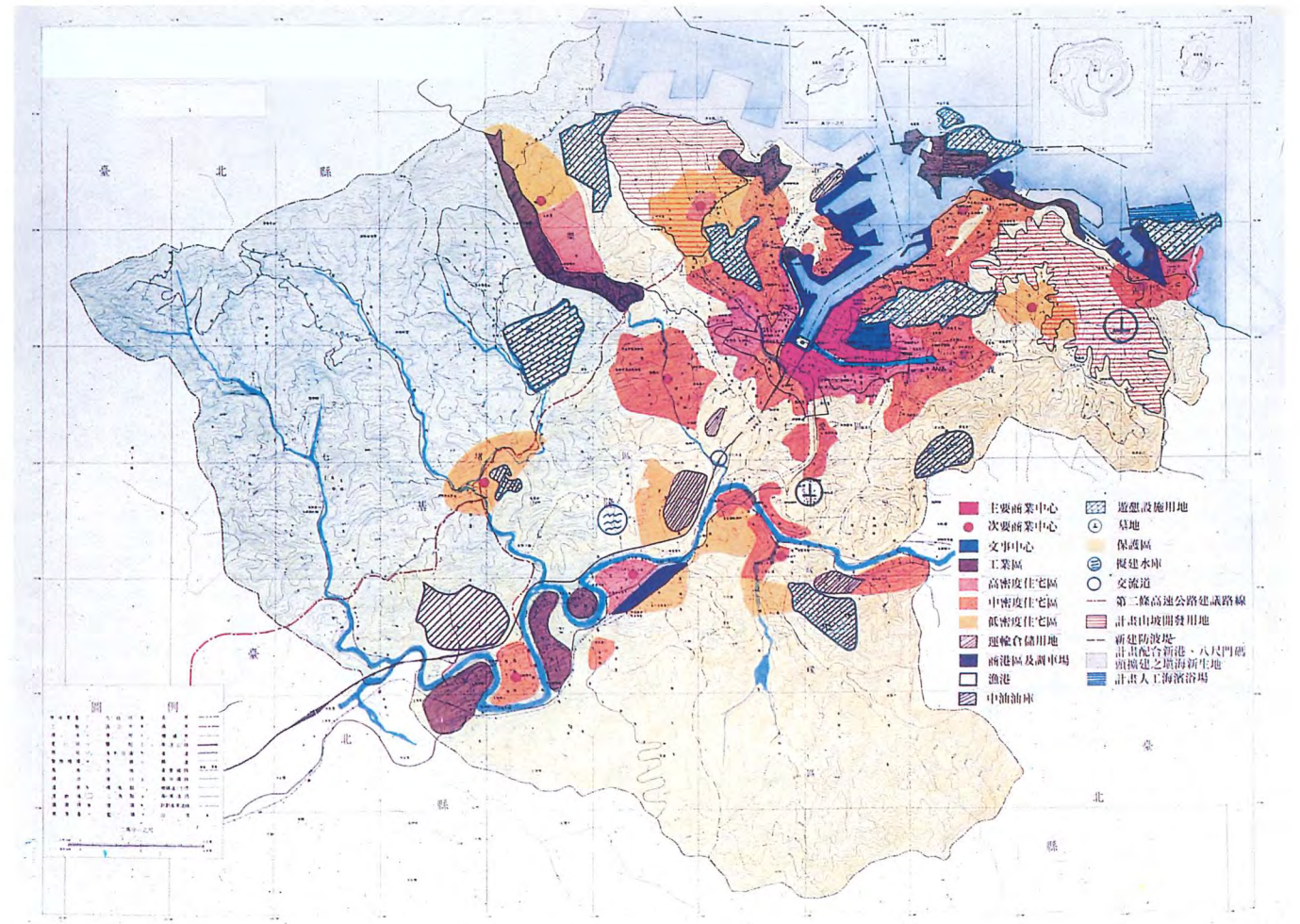
僅佔 49.30%，以住宅用地最多，其次為工業、道路、遊憩、文教及其他用地。然而，市政當局為期導引市區合理發展，建立山坡地交通骨幹，除積極擬定細部計畫，適時辦理通盤檢討外，並於民國七十五年間完成「基隆市山坡地環道系統規劃」作為山坡地開發建設之參考及依據。此外，為因應資訊處理及管理趨勢乃購置電腦系統並積極發展相關軟體，以供作為都市規劃與決策分析之有力工具，其對於都市資訊發展不啻邁向一個新的里程碑。

就都市發展而言，新市區開發與舊市區更新同為解決都市問題之有效途徑，然而，衡諸基隆市現有客觀環境及未來發展需求，則以開發新市區導引舊市區更新較屬合宜，爰經市政當局就大武崙內外木山一帶山坡地進行整體規劃，並在「基隆新市區開發建設委員會」積極推動下，於民國七十五年間完成「基隆新市區開發建設計畫可行性研究及規劃」報請省府研議實施，以提供合理之都市發展空間。至於舊市區更新，諸如仁愛市場、博愛館、鐵道街、義二路末段住宅區、八尺門地區及廟口徒步區等亦配合財源逐步實施重建或整建，以期復甦市中心機能，重建港都風貌。

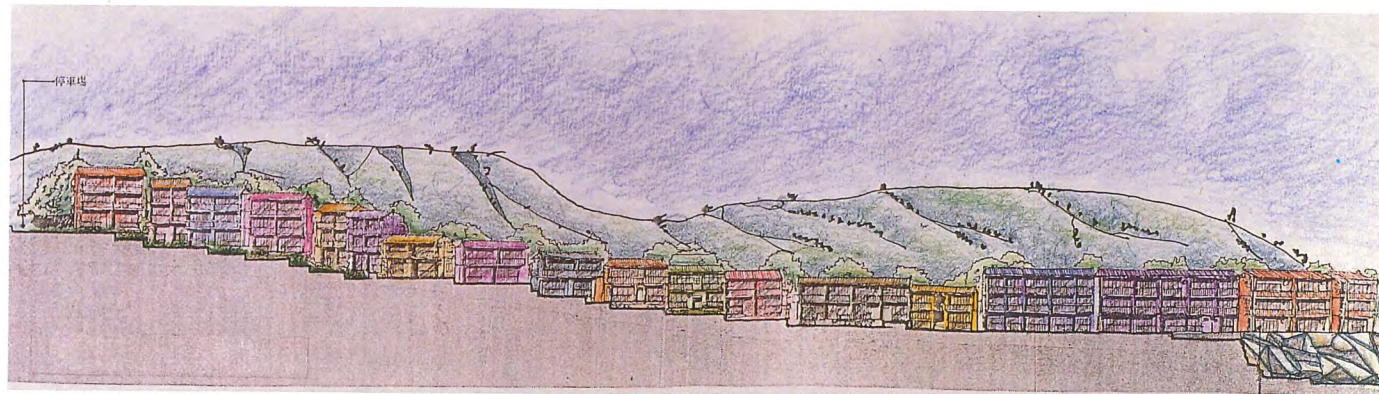
展望未來，基隆市應以強化土地使用管制、開發新市區導引舊市區更新、建立大眾運輸系統，發展公共及遊憩設施，並結合都市規劃與設計，塑造港市獨特風格為主導目標，藉以提昇整體都市地位與機能。



都市發展研討會實況 The Seminar of Keelung City Development



基隆市綱要計畫圖 The Revised Keelung Comprehension Plan

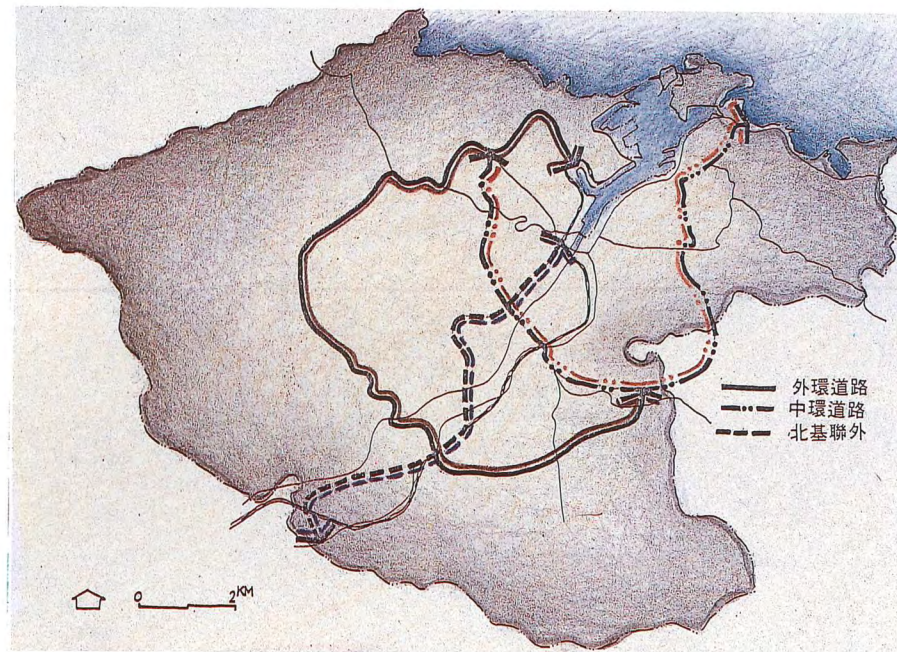


八尺門更新剖面圖 Urban Renewal of Section View

Keelung, is an early-developed city harbour. Lately, owing to the limit to natural environment and social-economic changes, its downtown construction can not adapt to the whole developing project. Therefore, the city functions and landscape represent a decadent phenomenon, especially happened in the city center area. Thus, to plan the intermediate- and long-term policy and to plot the operation procedures for city developing are the groundworks to municipal construction.

In late 1982, the Seminar of Keelung City Development was held by Construction & planning Administration of Ministry of Interior and the Keelung City Government. Through the enthusiastically discussing from attendant experts and scholars, it put up a prologue for the future prospects. Moreover in 1986, basing on the spirit and substantial contents of 1982's seminar and referring the Northern Regional Plan, the government revised the comprehension plan. The revised plan firmly established the city's status, the municipal policy, and the priority goals to city development. It provides the principles that municipal construction can follow and base on.

The urban plan, as principles, directs the construction, in order to seek a reasonable direction of development to society and



山坡地環道系統圖 The Slope Land Road System of, Keelung

economy. According to present urban plan of Keelung, it can be divided to following parts: the harbor and commercial port area, Chung-Shan & An-Lo area, the Pa-Tou-Tsu Fishing Harbour Special District, Chi-Tu & Nuan-Nuan District and the An-Lo Community. These areas include 7112.8 hectares. However, only 49.30% is used for city developing. Therein, the residential use takes the majority part. The next in order are: industrial, road, recreational, cultural and others uses. In order to get a reasonable

downtown development direction and establish the traffic skeleton the slope land, the authority has aggressively drawn up a detailed plan and taken care of the overall reviews periodically. As to "The Slope Land Circularity Road System, Keelung" completed in 1986, it applied the reference and basis for the construction of developing slope land. Besides, the computer system is built as an effective tool to urban planning and policy analysis. It brings a milestone to the development of urban information.



電腦資訊管理 Municipal Management Computerize

For city developing, there are two effective ways to solve the urban problem: new town's developing and slum's renewing. Considering the present objective environment and the requirement in future progress, developing new towns to lead the way of renewing slum is a more appropriate method. Thus the government fulfilled the overall planning on the neighborhood of Lei-Mu Mt. & Wai-Mu Mt. of Ta-Wu-Lun. also, under The committee Of Keelung New Town Development construction aggressive propulsion, "The Feasible Research & Planning Of New Town Development Construction, Keelung" were completed in 1986 and reported to the Pro-

vincial Government to put in partice. With regard to the renewing projects, such as: the Jen-Ai Market, the building of Po-Ai, Tei-Tao street, residential area on the end of Yi 2 Road, the Pa-chi-Menn Area, and the pedestrian mall of Miao-Kou, mathing the financial source, have been put into rebuild or adjustment step by step.

Surveying the future development, the government should adopt the following measures:

1. to strengthen the control for land uses,

2. to develop new town, moreover, excite slum's renewing,
3. to establish the mass transportation system, and
4. to develop the publish and recreational facilities.

By associating the urban plan and design to mold the characteristic of city harbour as the leading goal, the above measures can promote the status and function the Keelung City.



勞工活動中心 Labors' Activities Center

為貫徹民生主義民有、民治、民享之社會政策，多年來，市政當局一直積極全面推行社會福利及社區建設，期使社會建設與經濟建設相輔相成，實現安和樂利的社會理想與目標。

社會福利係整合社會福利資源，訂定有系統之福利計畫，作重點與合理的分配使用，並結合民衆力量進行生產性、積極性之投資事業。因此，市政當局基於前瞻性的「責任福利」、「計畫福利」、「及時福利」之趨勢，並參照現階段社會政策基本原則，推動各項福利措施，其中包括社會救助、老人福利



老人運動大會 Aged People Sport Game

、兒童福利、青少年福利、殘障福利、勞工福利、小康計畫、社會工作人員制度以及推展志願服務等工作，並獲得良好成效。

社區建設方面，依照「台灣省社區發展後續第一期五年計劃」之規定，積極推動基礎工程、生產福利、精神倫理等三項建設，並以維



殘障園遊活動 The Handicapped Garden Party

護及發揮社區建設成果為目標。舉辦社區文教、康樂等活動，擴大社區志願服務、培養民衆守法、守份、誠實、勤儉、講禮節、重公德之習性，以改善社會風氣，輔導居民充份發揮自動自發之精神，建立民衆參與，團結和諧之優良社會風範。



幼兒的教育 Children's Education

To carry out the social policies that are of the people, by the people and for the people announced in the Principle of the People's Livelihood, the Government for years, has been implementing the social welfare and community construction for purpose of complementing the social and economic construction so as to accomplish a peaceful and contented life as the ideals and objectives of society.

By integrating the social resources, social welfare concludes the systematic welfare plan to reach an emphatically and reasonably distributive uses. It also associates the means of the people to proceed

with the productive and active investment. Thus, from the tendency of farseeing responsibility welfare, planning welfare, and welfare, the government also refers the current principles of social policies to push the welfare policies which include the help from society, the oldster welfare, the child welfare, the youth welfare, the handicapped welfare, the labor welfare, the plan to help needy & the social worker system



大型文康活動 Recreational Activities



我愛基隆寫生比賽 "I Love Keelung" Outdoor-Painting Competition

and to propagate the volunteer series. The effect has proved outstanding.

As to community construction, complying with the regulations of "The Taiwan Provincial Community Development Continuous Plan — The First Stage Five-year's", the government aggressively propages the three construction of the foundations engineering, productive welfare, mental ethics and set up a goal to preserve and bring the effect into fully play.



金門文化演藝活動 The Kihmen Cultural Performance

文化及教育事業乃國家建設根本大計，多年來，不僅建立了現代化社會生活型態的基礎，同時也扮演著帶動全面進步的主要角色。基隆市文教建設秉持著三民主義的精神與主張，除積極改進各項硬體設施外，並注重精神建設，全面提昇文化水準，倡導市民正當休閒活動為着眼。現階段以舉辦文化活動，藝術大展推行文化復興運動，興建市立棒球場及童子軍營地，增設學校設施，強化監視系統及闢建歷史文物陳列櫥窗等八項作為施政之方針。

基隆市立文化中心係基隆市教育、科學、文化施政之重要一環，自民國七十四年八月啓用以來，為期蒐集地方文物、建立港都文化，先後舉辦之文物展及系列專題展計五十餘項，總參觀人數近達 200 萬人次。其次，為開發文化資源，擴大市民參與，舉辦各項演藝活動達 200 場以上，並積極籌募文化基金，支援文化活動。至於圖書館



躍昇基隆——杏壇歌聲 School's Teach & Staff Sing For "Raised Kunglung"

則更擔負起倡導讀書風氣、建立書香社會之重責大任，因此，文化中心已成為基隆市文化藝術之樞紐。

此外，市政當局為期提昇市民生活層次，增進市民知識，加強市民心理建設，依據市民意願，每個月定期舉辦二場市民講座，邀請國內知名專家學者蒞臨主講，並獲得廣大市民熱烈參與及迴響。

教育是往下紮根的工作，教育的成敗，對於國家社會的興衰，具有決定性的影響。有鑑於此，市政當局遵奉中央、省之教育政策，積極從事硬體建設及軟體發展，並逐一加強綠化美化工作，以期改善教

育環境。然而，「發展與改進國民教育六年計畫」係現階段教育施政推動之主流，包括修訂及實施國民中學課程標準計畫、國民中小學課程研究發展及教學資料設計製作計畫，改進國民中小學教學方法及訓育計畫、加強輔導及改進保健工作計畫、充實教學設備、改善教育環境等多項內容，其對於本市教育事業之推展，無疑是向前邁進了一大步。此外，在教育方針方面，除講求德智體羣四育的均衡發展外，特別重視生活教育及人格發展，並舉辦夏（冬）令營，以擴充學習領域，培養樂觀進取的人生觀。



文化中心大廳 The Hall of Culture Center



文化中心圖書館 Library of Culture Center



海門漁帆特展 The Exhibition for Keelung Fishery



文化中心參考室 Reference Room of Culture Center



文化中心 The Culture Center



體育館 The Gymnasium



仁愛國小 Jen-Ai Primary School



建德國小 Chan-Teh Primary School



市立棒球場 The Ballpark



建德國中 Chan-Teh Junior High School



百福國中 Pei-Fu Junior High School

Culture and education are the basis scheme for national construction. They play a leading role to bring the spirit and opinions of the Three Principles of the People, not only improves the various facilities but also pays attention to the moral education so as to promote the cultural standing and advocate appropriate recreational activities. In the present stage, the executive policies are to hold the cultural activities and art exhibition, to promote the revival of culture, to build the Municipal Baseball Diamond, to plan campsites for scouts, to increase educational facilities, to strengthen the monitor system, and to establish the exhibiting window for historical cultural products.

Since opened in August, 1987, the Culture Center has taken the responsibility for education, science and culture works. First, to collect the local cultural products and establish the city harbours' own culture, the Center has held more than 50 exhibitions. The total number of spectators is near 2 millions. Secondly, to develop the cultural resources and to expand the participation of the citizens, the Center has held more than 200 performs dramatic activities. Moreover, it raises the funds for cultural uses and back up all cultural activities. Therein, the library takes the great responsibility of advocating the public reading atmosphere to establish a literary society. Therefore, the Culture Center becomes the pivot of culture and art to Keelung.

In order to promote the citizens' living standing, to increase their knowledge, and to reinforce the mental construction, the government invites notable experts and scholars to hold two lectures every month, in accordance with the public will.

Education is a long-term program. Its results have decisive effects on the vicissitudes of a nation or a society. Therefore, the government up-holds the education policies of the Central and Provincial Government to be engaged in hard-ware construction and soft-ware development. To improve the educational environment, the tasks of planting and beautification are also gradually reinforced. Thus, the Six-year Plan on Developing and Improving the compulsory Education is the main power to advance the present education policies. The plan includes the revisions and implementations for course standard plan of the Primary School & Secondary School, the project of teaching materials design and manufacture, improving that the primary & secondary school teaching method and education & training, reinforce guidance and improvement the projects of health, add teaching equipment, improving educational environment, and so on. Doubtlessly, it takes a big step for the enforcement of the Keelung educational undertaking. Besides, on the principles of education, it is seeking that ethical, mental, physical & grouping training are perfectly development in balance. Especially, it is attention that life education & personality's development. For domain of expansion learning and cultivation of optimistic philosophy of life, it is hold that summer & winter camp.



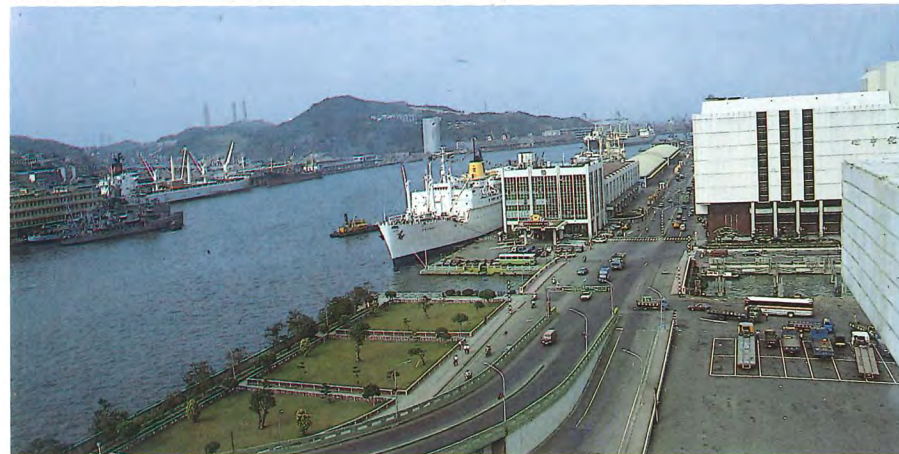
基隆市係北部港埠重鎮，地方生活圈中心都市，交通地位格外重要，惟基於自然環境及人文高度發展之限制，交通運輸型態較為特殊，復以港埠營運急速成長，對於市區環境直接或間接造成莫大的影響與衝擊。因此，積極興闢道路橋樑建立市區環道系統、發展大眾運輸系統、提供適切停車空間及美化道路景觀，實乃未來交通建設發展之重要方針。

有鑑於此，近年來，市政當局不斷致力於道路興闢及改善，諸如安一路、仁一路、義二路、正榮街、培德路、基金公路、北基公路及輔助道路、水源路至重劃區橋樑等興建或拓寬工程，在在顯示出市政當局亟思突破交通困境之努力與決心。此外，為維護交通秩序，確保交通安全，促進交通流暢，交通管制及交通安全管理則屬必要措施，因此，有關當局除針對交通管制設施，不斷謀求研究改進和革新外，並加強交通執法、整頓攤販、排除道路障礙、實施路邊停車管理，其對於市區交通之改善，已逐漸獲得顯著的成效。

然而，市政當局為因應未來交通發展趨勢，根本改善市區交通及道路景觀、導引都市合理發展，對於中長程交通建設發展方針，亦不斷進行策劃與推動，其中包括中外環道路系統改善、東岸停車場及文化廣場闢建、市區停車場整建、示範道路美化工程、貨車遊覽車停車場之興建以及道路系統交通運輸改善規劃等。



忠一路及高架道路 Chung 1 Road & Elevated High Way



東岸高架道路 The Elevated Highway on the East



中山高速公路起點  
The Starting Point of The Chung Shan HWY



暖暖重劃區聯外橋樑  
Briage of Nuan Nuan Replan District



安一路 An 1 Road



站前圓環 A Square In Front of Train Station



麥金路 Mai Kin Road.



中正路 Cheng Chung Road



仁一路 Jen 1 Road



信二路 Hsin 2 Road

Keelung is the important harbour city of the Northern Taiwan and the central city of residential life circle. The importance of the traffic position has approved itself. However, for the limitation of natural environment and the over-developed of humanity, its style of transportation and communication shows particular. Added the rapid growth of its port construction greatly impacts the downtown development. Thus, there are four courses of action for future development:

1. to build the Transportation System Around Downtown,
2. to develop the mass transit system,
3. to provide appropriate parking spaces, and
4. to beautify landscapes along the roads.

In the recent year, the Government is continuously engaged in the development and improvement works of roads such as: the An-1 Road, the Jen-1 Road, the I-Erh Road, the Cheng-Jung Road, the Pei-Tei Road, the Chi-Chin Highway, the Pei-Chi Highway and its auxiliary roads, the Shui-Yuan Road to the Replanned Area. Besides, to uphold the traffic orders, safe-guard the citizens' life and raised the traffic following, the regulations and control necessarily build on policies.

In accordance with the tendency of the future transportation development, the Government tries to improve the traffic and landscape of the downtown to lead the city a reasonable development. As to the intermediate- and long-term policies on transportation construction, the Government also makes every effort in planning and enforces its going. The efforts demand the following approaches:

1. bettering the intermidte- and exterior-circleways system,
2. planning a parking lots on the east bank,
3. rebuilding parking lots in the area,
4. implementing the beautifying tasks on the Example, Roads,
5. construction parking lots for the cargo trucks and sight-seeing buses, and,
6. replanning the transportation system.



主普壇 General Altar

基隆市環山面海，位居北海岸觀光遊憩中心，不僅外籍旅客出入頻繁，亦為國民旅遊必經之地。多年來，觀光事業在市政當局極力推動下，已日趨蓬勃，其中則以風景區之維護及開發最具成效，除包括聞名國內外的中正公園外，尚有豐富海蝕景觀、海洋地形之千疊敷及八斗子濱海公園、情人湖、泰安瀑布、紅淡山、仙洞頂及暖東峽谷等風景區，其對於提供市民充份的遊憩場所、都市遊憩機能之強化以及相關產業之復甦，當有莫大助益。

市政當局在大刀濶斧，極力發展觀光事業之下，對於位居北海岸中樞極具發展潛力之基隆嶼，經多次與軍方有關單位進行協商後，已獲准局部開放，目前則正由市政府工務局積極整體規劃設計中，預期將提供渡船、玻璃船解說海洋生物活動、海濱垂釣、登山健行及欣賞自然生態景觀等多項相關之遊憩活動，成為北海岸唯一海上遊憩之重要據點。

展望未來，基隆市觀光事業之發展，除積極建設有形的硬體遊憩設施外，將着重於觀光遊憩意象之塑造、資源之保育，在內容上並力求多元化及多樣性，以滿足旅客不同之遊憩體驗。



中正公園 Cheng Chung Park



情人湖 The Lover Lake



和平島濱海公園 The Coast Pasking of Ho-Ping Island



中元祭 Ghost Festival



廟口夜市 The Mau-Cou Night Market

Keelung, surrounded by mountains and facing the sea, is the center point for the tourism and recreation to the Northern Coast. For years, the tourist industry is progressing constantly under the Government's aggressive propelling. Therein, the effect from protection and development of the scenic spots proves most outstanding. The scenic spots include the notable Chung-Cheng park, the seawater-eroded flat scenery, the scenery of rocky coast, the seashore park in Pa-Tou-Tsu, the Lover Lake, the Tai-An waterfall, the Hon-Tam Mt., the Nuan-Ton canyon, etc. They provide a great profit to content citizens plenty recreation, and to make the related industry recovery.

Under the great decision to develop the tourist industry, to open up the Keelung Island which is located at the pivot to the North Coast. It had got permitted to open partially, and now planned & designed overall by the Beuraue of Publish Works. It is expected to provide both educational and recreation to the North Coast.

Viewing the future development on the tourist industry, the authority is not only engaged in constructing the concrete, visible facilities, but also paping much attention to forming an image of tourism and recreation to Keelung, and to preserving the resources. What the proeject seeks to content the tourists' requirement for multifarious experiences on recreation with its various contents.

由於經濟繁榮與生活水準不斷的提昇，市民對於住宅的需求，非但是量的增加，對於品質的提昇亦尤為重視。多年來，市政當局為因應社會需求，解決低收入家庭之居住問題，除積極廣建國民住宅，並以開發山坡地新社區，更新的舊市區及改建軍眷村為取向；在政策上則以多目標使用為着眼，除提供大量住宅，收容攤販外，並兼顧停車及公共空間之取得，充份達到「住者有其屋」以及改善市容觀瞻，強化都市空間有效運用之多元目標。而較具代表性之國宅建設諸如安樂社區、正榮、建成、成功、中正、博愛、明德等國宅。此外，短期興建國宅計畫包括中和國宅、兆連國宅以及入尺門山胞住宅社區。

就中長程國宅發展而言，政府集中興建之國宅將逐漸減少，取而代之的是以貸款民間自建及獎勵民間投資興建方式廣建國宅，以期結合民間力量共同參與國宅建設之工作行列。



八斗國宅 Pa-Tou Public Housing



博愛國宅 Po-Ai Public Housing



成功國宅 Cheng Kang Public Housing



明德國宅 Ming-Teh Public Housing



安樂社區 An-Lo Community



中正國宅 Chung-Cheng Public Housing



正榮國宅 Cheng Loong Public Housing

Owing to the thriving economy and the continuous promotion on the Standard of living, the citizens' requirements for residence shows more importance in quality than in quantities. For Years, in accordance with the needs, and trying to solve resident problems to the poor families, the Government has been engaged in building public houses. The authority takes the measures to develop new communities on the slope land, to renew the downtown and to rebuild the military independents' villages. On policy the development of public houses is drawn in view of multi-purposes uses. Besides, providing plent residence and accommodating the vender, it also makes easy to felctch the parking and public spaces. Thus, it achieves the urban landscape and strengthens effectually using the urban spaces. The representatives are the An-Lo Communcity, the publiish houses of Cheng-Jung, Chien-Cheng, Cheng-Kung, Chung-Cheng, Po-Ai, Ming-Tei, and so on. Also, the resident community projects will propell soon.

For intermediate-and long-term development, the Government will reduce the public houses which are build concentrically instead of the ones which are built by the civic. By encouraging the invert in building public houses, it can associate the means of the people to partake the development of publish houses.



港埠夜景 The Harbor's Night Scene

基隆港水域面積約 386.42 公頃，擁有貨櫃碼頭 16 座，深水碼頭 8 座，淺水碼頭 4 座，通棧 7 座，堆貨場 1 座、貨櫃調度場 1 處、貨櫃集散倉庫 1 棟、谷倉 2 座、客運大廈一座等設備。

多年來，港埠營運快速成長，其裝卸量自民國六十四年 246,016 TEU 成長至七十三年 1,233,794 TEU，對於北部地區貨運之吞吐及經濟之繁榮，扮演著舉足輕重的角色。然而，為因應世界航運趨勢及經濟擴張，除不斷增設港埠設施外，並積極研議於中山、安樂區外海闢建超深水港，以強化基隆港營運機能，成為亞太地區貨物轉運中心，提昇國家經濟地位，促進市港繁榮與進步。



客運大廈 Traffic Passenger Building



貨櫃碼頭裝卸情形 Loading & Unloading of Container Wharf



東岸貨櫃碼頭 Container Wharf on Eastern Bank

The whole water area of Keelung Harbour is about 386.4224 hectares. It have 16 container terminals, 8 deepwater wharfs, 4 shallow water wharfs, 7 general warehouses, a storage field, a container yard, a warehouse for containers, 2 garages and a passenger terminal.

Persecting the future, the Government not only equips the harbour facilities increasingly but

also proposes the establishment projects of a deep-water harbour out of the Chung-shan and An-Lo District so as to strengthen the harbour function of Keelung to become the transit center for the goods of the Asia-Pacific area. Then, the economy state of the Nation will be promoted and make the city harbour thriving and well-developed.



新鮮的海產 Fresh Fish

基隆就自然形勢而言，具有築港之優良條件，且因近鄰著名之漁場，又位居大台北都會區，人口密集，交通便捷，漁業發展潛力至為雄厚，估計基隆市漁業人口達總人口之三分之一，漁產年值達新台幣 72 億元。

台灣光復以來，市政當局有鑑於漁港為漁業之母，乃廣闢漁港，計有正濱、八斗子、望海巷、外木山、長潭里、大武崙等六處，並為因應實際發展所需，積極進行漁港之擴建及整建工作，以強化其營運功能，改善漁業投資環境。此外，由於經濟水域之限制，市政當局則積極鼓勵漁民進行近海整備工作，有效投放人工魚礁與放流九孔苗，並輔導拖網漁船至國外漁場作業，以建立合作信心。



整備待發的遠洋漁船 Oceangoing Fishing Boat



靠泊的近海漁船 Coastal Fishing Boat



近海漁船作業情形 Operate of Coastal Fishing Boat



新鮮的海產 Fresh Fish

As to natural circumstances, Keelung bears excellent conditions for harbour constructing. Because of the notable fishing ground nearby, and its location in the area of the Taipei Metropolis, Keelung becomes a city with dense population and convenient transportation. The potential of fishery development is ample. It is estimated that the population of fishery is up to one third to the total. The production of fishes is worth NT\$ 7,200,000,000.

Fishing ports are basises of fishery. After the Recovery, the established includes Cheng-Pin, Pa-Tou-Tsu Wong-Hi-Shen, Wai-Mo-Shun, Chung-Tan-Li, Ta-Wu-Lun. In accordance

with the need for future developing, the authority is persistently engaged in expanding and rebuilding works to strengthen their function in transportation and to improve the investment environment. Besides, owing to the limit to economic water area, the authority aggressively encourages fisherman to carry to pre-prepared work along the inshore.



魚市場 Fishing Market

經濟係都市成長之重要指標，也是都市必需之基礎建設。基隆係北台灣重要之國際港市，商賈雲集，桅樁輻輳，其對於促進北部地區經濟之繁榮，扮演著極為重要的角色。市政當局為配合整體經濟建設，並考量地方實質需求，特別優先辦理開發八斗子漁港水產加工區、漁港擴建及維護、基隆河礦工醫院旁欄水壩工程、興建農產品葉菜批發市場，西定零售市場、攤販集中場及改革肉品市場，以加速經濟現代化的脚步。

其次，在農牧方面，市政當局有鑑於農業經營條件欠佳，乃遵照省領「加速農業昇級，發展精緻農業」政策，採取各項建設性措施，諸如積極興闢產業道路，輔導發展種植夏季蔬菜和高價值農作物，加強山坡地維護管理及防止濫墾濫伐，獎勵畜禽生產，積極發展苗圃，加強推行環境綠化及美化工作，並獲相當之成效。



八斗子漁港 Pa-Tou-Tsu Fishing Harbor



長潭里漁港 Chang-Tan-Li Fishing Harbor



夏季蔬菜培育情形 Summer's Vegetable Cultivation



工廠加工情形 Process of Fishing Factory



正濱漁港 Chung-Pin Fishing Harbor

Economy, as an indication of city development, is the essential basic construction. Keelung is an important international business port to the Northern Taiwan. It plays a crucial role for improving the economy of the North. To match the whole projects on economy construction and evaluate the local needs, the Government gave priority to the development of fishery processing zone of the Pa-Tou-Tsu Fishing Harbour, the expansion and protection of fishing harbour, the dam works beside the Miners Hospital along the Keelung River, the establishment of the agricultural products wholesale market, the Hsi-Ting Detailed Market, the concentration ground for venders and improving the meat market, so as to accerlerate its modernization in economy.

Secondly, on the agriculture and pasturage, owing to the agricultural management is out of condiiton, the Municipally according to the Provincial policies about argiculture that is "Speeding raised agricultural level, developing exquisite agriculture. The others, to take a varies of constriction measures, as to aggressive build agriculture products delivery roads, to develop summer vegetable and high-valued agriculture products, to reinforce the slope land maintenance and management, to prevent landing out-of-low's development, to encourage products of animal husbandry and developing seed-bed, and reinforce to push to green the environment and beautify work, to gaining the effectives.



衛生保健 Health & Therapy

加強公害防治、推行衛生保健、美化生活環境，建立基隆市成爲一個健康、潔淨的都市，一直是衛生當局施政努力的目標。

公害污染雖爲都市發展過程中必然現象，但也是嚴重危及都市正常運作及生態環境平衡之利器。因此，在防治措施上，除計畫擴建長潭里垃圾處理場、汰換垃圾車輛，以強化都市垃圾處理機能外，並加強對汽機車排放有毒煙氣、工廠廢水及環境噪音等嚴格取締執行，以提昇市民生活品質，確保身心建康。此外，在衛生保健方面，亦採取加強醫療服務及醫療設備之措施，並極力宣導實施 B 型肝炎預防注射及優生保健。

其次，爲健全下水道系統，解決市區水患，市政當局亦積極籌劃興建雨水下水道系統，並進行田寮河疏濬及排水系統整修工作，終期建設基隆市成爲一個衛生、潔淨的現代化港都。



市立醫院 Municipal Keelung Hospital



省立醫院 Provincial Keelung Hospital



衛生局 Bureau of Public Health

To strengthen the prevention and treatment of public injury, to carry out the sanitary measures, to beautify the environment of living, and to construct Keelung as a wholesome and clean city are taken as main target that the Government have engaged in for a long time.

Although public injury and pollution are inevitable in city development process, they endanger the normal goings of the city its ecological balance the most. Therefore, to the measures of prevention and treatment, the Government plans to expand the Chung-Tan-Li garbage disposal site renews the vehicle so as to enhance its function of treatment of refuse. Also, the harmful smokes and fumes discharged from automobiles and factories and the noise are severely prohibited by the authority so as to promote the quality of living and ensure the health for all citizens. To the sanitary measures, the authority adopts the methods to implement the injection for preventing the B-type hepatitis and eugenics & health.

Moreover to make the sewerage system wholesome and solve the flood in the city area, the Government has planned to establish a sewerage system for rain water and to dredge the Tien-Liao river and rectify the drainage system. The aim is to develop a sanitary and clean modern city harbour.