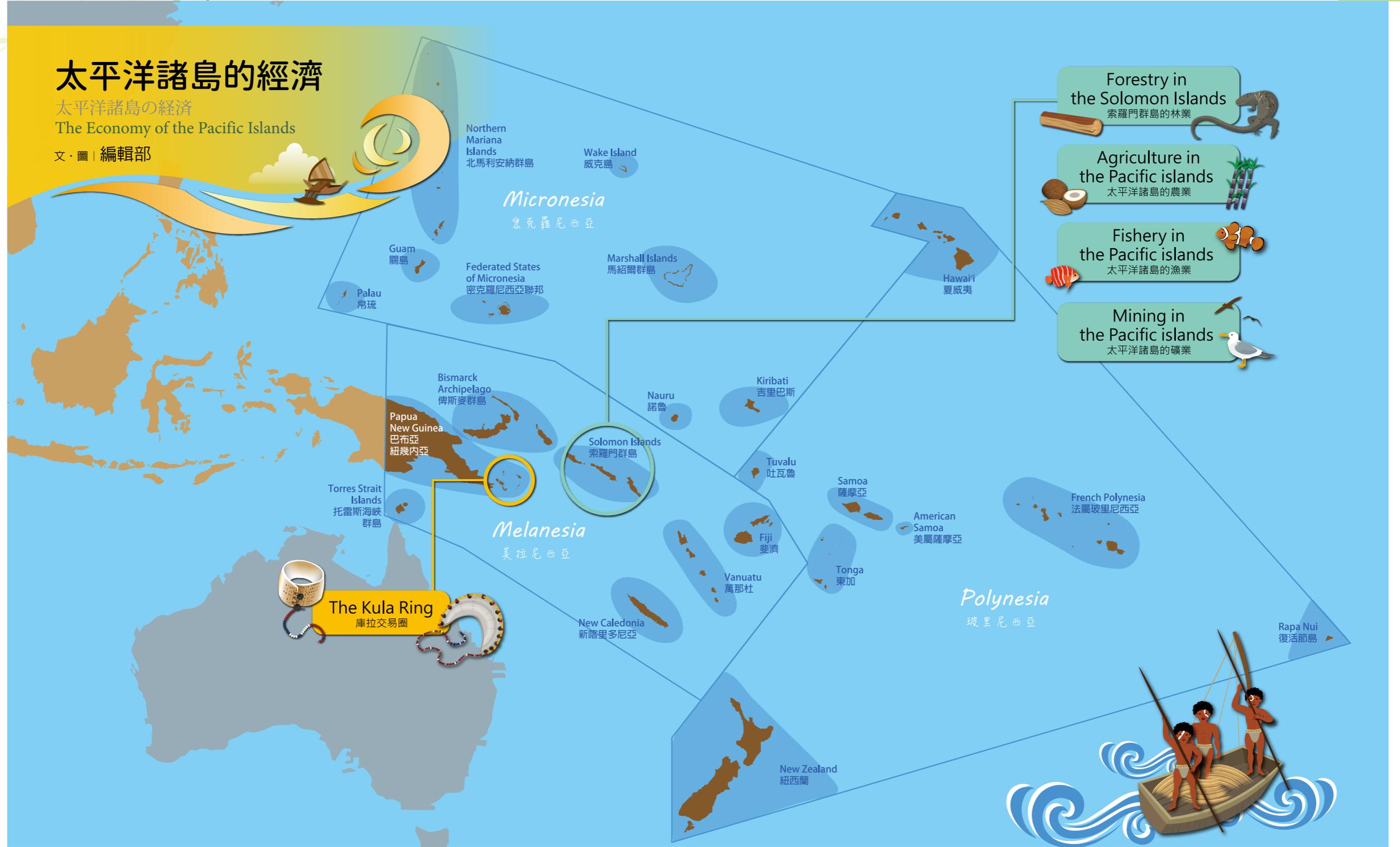


# 太平洋諸島の經濟

太平洋諸島の經濟  
The Economy of the Pacific Islands

文・圖 | 編輯部



## The Kula Ring 庫拉圈

The Kula Ring covers roughly the entire island of New Guinea. It is a trading activity for residents of the Melanesian Islands and is mainly popular in Papua New Guinea. In fact, every aspect of the life of the local residents is closely linked to Kula. 庫拉交易圈大致覆蓋整個新幾內亞地區的島嶼，是美拉尼西亞群島居民的一種換物的交易活動，主要流行於巴布亞紐幾內亞。實際上，當地居民生活的各方面都與庫拉有著緊密的聯繫。

This transaction does not use cash, but the precious objects that you own. Mainly the exchange of shell arm bracelets (mwali) and collars (soulava). This is accompanied by the exchange of other gifts and the trade of goods. 此交易活動使用的不是現金，而是自己所擁有的珍貴物件，主要是貝殼臂鐲和項圈的交換。同時伴隨著其它禮物的交換以及物品的貿易。

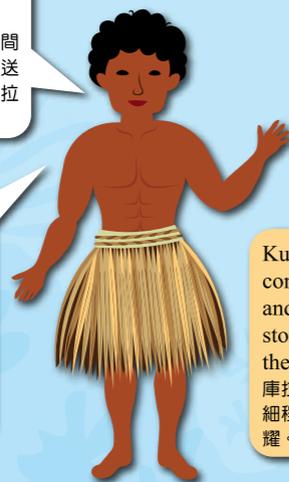
**mwali 臂鐲**  
Bracelets flow in a counter-clockwise direction  
臂鐲以逆時針的方向流動



**soulava 項圈**  
Collars flow in a clockwise direction  
項圈以順時針的方向流動



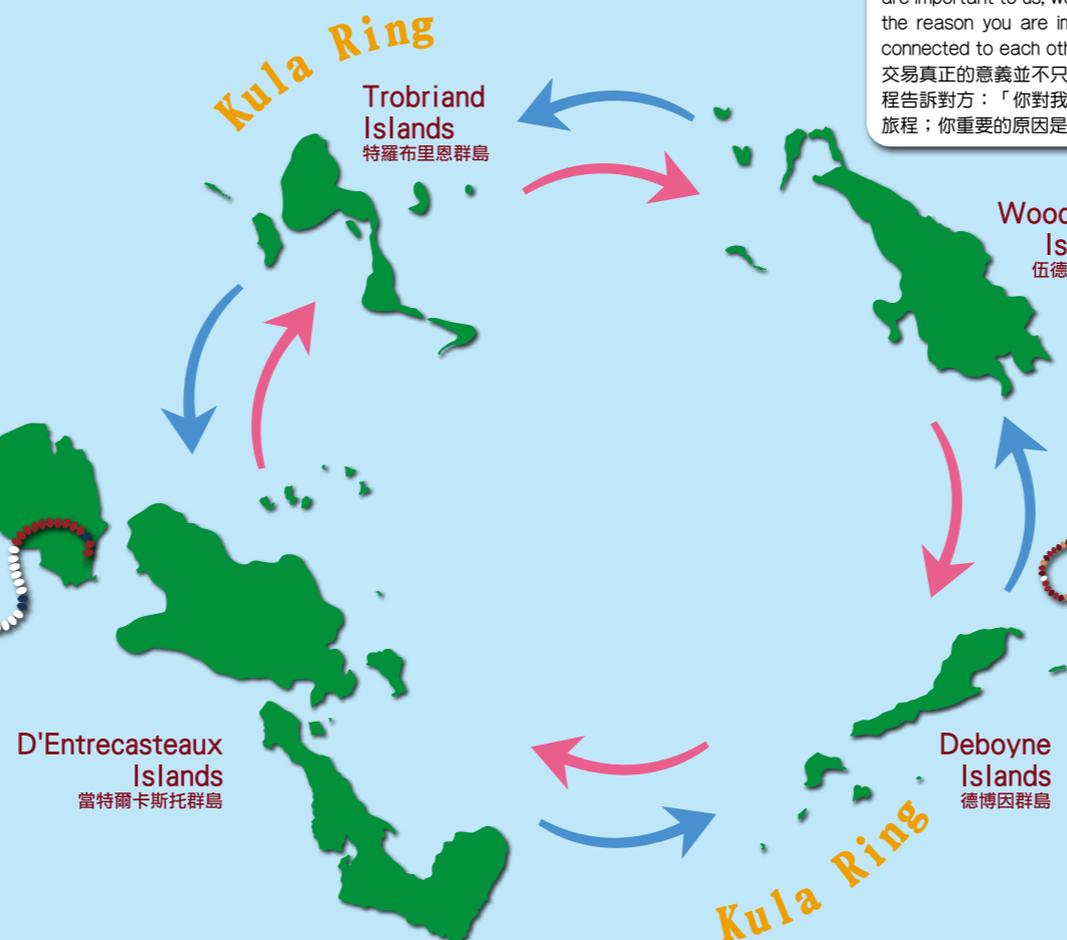
Armbands (mwali) are gifts given to other islands, and those who receive gifts after a period of time must give them a collar (soulava) as a gift in return. Island and island to establish the relationship of the Kura partnership. 臂鐲是送給其他島嶼的禮物，一段時間後收禮的人，一定得以項圈作為回禮送給前者。島嶼和島嶼之間以此建立庫拉夥伴的關係。



Such exchanges are limited to Kula partners. Kura partners are islanders of different tribes with Kura relationship, which is a relatively stable relationship that will not be destroyed once established. 這樣的交換僅限於庫拉夥伴之間，他們是具有庫拉關係不同部落的島民，這是一種相對穩定的關係，一旦建立就基本不會被破壞。

Kula items have no monetary value and cannot be converted into other consumer goods. In addition to size and finesse, it is more valued for its history, as well as the story and glory of its former owner. Those who receive them keep them for a while and then pass them on. 庫拉物品沒有貨幣價值，不能轉換成其他消費品，除了大小和精細程度，更被看重的是其歷史，以及它曾經的擁有者的故事和榮耀。收到的人會將它們保留一段時間，然後將其繼續傳遞下去。

The real meaning of the trade is not just armbands and collars, but the difficult voyage to tell each other: "You are important to us, worth the journey across the ocean; the reason you are important is because our family is connected to each other." 交易真正的意義並不只是臂鐲與項圈，而是通過艱難的旅程告訴對方：「你對我們來說很重要，值得這穿過汪洋的旅程；你重要的原因是因為我們的家族彼此相連。」



In the kula ring, it is easy to give, but difficult to receive, because what you receive is also responsibility and obligation. The point is to bring people from different islands together, one must be ready to receive fellow Kura from afar, provide food and shelter, and every effort must be made to maintain that connection; the gift of objects symbolizes all of this. 在庫拉圈裡，給予很容易，要接受卻很難，因為你收下的也是責任和義務。重點是讓來自不同島嶼的人團結在一起，必須準備好接待來自遠方的庫拉夥伴，提供食物和住所，也必須竭盡全力維繫這種聯繫；贈與的物品就象徵了這一切。

Such a relationship connects the islanders of various nearby islands, and is passed on one by one among a series of island Kura partners in a continuous cycle. The ring network formed by the bracelets and necklaces exchanged on the way forms a vast Kura trading circle. However, Kula is not an economical transaction, but a network intertwined with the nature of reciprocity and reciprocity, and the routes it travels through. 這樣的關係聯繫起附近各個島嶼的島民，以不斷循環的方式，在一連串島嶼庫拉夥伴間逐一傳遞，其途中所交換的臂鐲、項鍊形成的環狀網絡形成了廣大的庫拉交易圈。不過庫拉並不僅是具有經濟性的交易買賣，同時蘊含禮尚往來、互惠的性質，其活動行經的路線所交織出的網絡。

## Forestry 林業

Solomon Islands tropical rainforest covers 86.4% of the country and are rich in Begonias, Longan trees, etc. 索羅門群島的熱帶雨林佔國土86.4%，盛產海棠木、番龍眼木等，色澤紅潤，圓整度佳，材質中硬均勻。 Timber exports accounted for 55% of total export revenue. The main exports are logs and processed products, including furniture, plywood and flooring. 木材出口占總出口收入的55%。主要出口原木以及加工產品，包括家具、膠合板及地板等建築材料。



In recent years, illegal logging has worsened in response to massive demand from China. The total length of the logging road is over 12,000 kilometers, which can circle Taiwan 10 times. 近年在中國的大量需求下，非法濫伐急遽惡化，砍伐率遠超維持永續發展上限將近20倍。輸送木材的運輸道路總長超過12,000公里，可繞台10圈。

Solomon Islands has attempted to check unscrupulous loggers through forestry laws and other related legislation. 索羅門群島曾透過森林法等相關法律試圖制衡不肖伐木業者。

With deforestation, the endemic species of the Solomon Islands are becoming increasingly rare. 隨著森林砍伐，索羅門群島的特有物種越來越少。

However, due to the inefficiency of law enforcement, collusion between officials and businessmen, and the lack of a verification mechanism for the import and export of forest trees, there are still many illegal logging. 但在執法效率低落、官商勾結，以及缺乏林木進出口核查機制下，仍有不少非法濫伐。

## Agriculture 農業

In most of the Pacific countries, the primary industry is agriculture. Many of the Pacific islanders work the land with a wide variety of agricultural practices, providing many of their daily needs and some of their income. The main produce from the Pacific islands is copra or coconut, while sugar, palm oil, cocoa and coffee are also commonly seen in the area. 大部分太平洋國家的主要產業為農業。許多太平洋島民以多樣的農耕方式耕作土地，供應自己的日常所需，也賺取部分收入。太平洋諸島主要的農產品為椰乾或椰子，而糖、棕櫚油、可可和咖啡也很常見。

### Copra 椰乾

It was in the mid 1800s that the process of making soap from coconut oil was discovered. It then became a major trade item of the Pacific islands. Oil was later replaced by copra, which was used for the manufacturing of soap and margarine. For more than 100 years, the copra trade continued to play an important role in the islands' economy. 19世紀中期發現以椰子油製作肥皂的工法，而後它成為了太平洋諸島的重要貿易商品。後來椰乾又取代椰子油，用於生產肥皂和人造奶油。一百多年來，椰乾貿易在諸島經濟中持續扮演重要角色。

The sugar industry has been the backbone of the Fiji economy for more than a century, providing employment for many people, and remains vital to the country's economy until today. 超過一世紀以來，糖業作為斐濟的經濟支柱，為許多人帶來就業機會，且至今仍對該國經濟具有舉足輕重的影響。

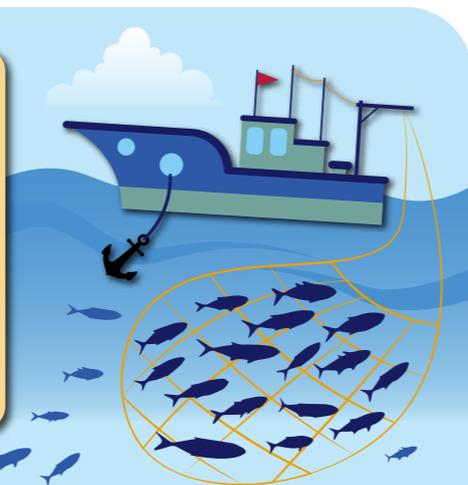
### Sugar 糖

Sugarcane probably originated in New Guinea, while sugar plantations in the Pacific island countries began in the 19th century. Sugar production has been an important economic activity in some places in the Pacific, especially in Fiji. 甘蔗有可能起源於新幾內亞，而太平洋諸島國的糖種植場則遲至19世紀才開始。糖的產製在一些島嶼國家為一項重要經濟活動，尤其是在斐濟。

## Fishery 漁業

### Modern Fisheries in the Pacific Islands 太平洋諸島の現代漁業

The three islands of Micronesia, Melanesia, and Polynesia scattered in the Pacific Ocean are rich in fishery resources. They have a large area of sea areas and fishery "exclusive economic zones" (EEZ), covering an area of 30 million square kilometers. The vast sea area and abundant fishery resources make commercial fishing and the "access fees" that allow other countries to fish commercially become important income for these countries. 散佈在太平洋上的密克羅尼西亞、美拉尼西亞、玻里尼西亞三大諸島，漁業資源相當豐富，他們擁有大片海域和漁場的專屬經濟海域，面積達3,000萬平方公里。廣闊的海域和豐富的漁業資源使商業漁業和讓其他國家商業捕撈的入漁費成為這些國家的重要收入。



In recent years, due to disputes over bilateral fishery agreements, the rise of environmental awareness, and the rise of the concept of "SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT", countries have begun to sign "multilateral fishery treaties" with important commercial fishing countries (the U.S., Japan, China, Taiwan, etc.). To harmonize capture and entry fees. There are also examples such as the Marshall Islands, where commercial fishing of sharks is banned in the entire waters of the country. 近年來因為雙邊漁業協議的糾紛和環保意識抬頭、「永續發展」概念興起，諸國開始與重要商業捕撈國家（美、日、中、台等）開始簽署「多邊漁業條約」以協調漁獲捕撈和入漁費問題。也有如馬紹爾群島這種國內全海域禁止商業捕鯊的例子。

The major catches in the Pacific Ocean are tuna, swordfish, prawns, etc., which are the main force of commercial fishing. Another high-value fishery income that deserves attention is the capture of marine ornamental fish. Because Micronesia, Melanesia, and Polynesia are mainly composed of coral reef islands and igneous reef islands, they are rich in ornamental fish resources. Exports mainly come from Southeast Asia, Fiji, and Hawaii and other places, all over the three island groups. However, a large number of ornamental fish fishing has caused the destruction of the ecosystem, which indirectly affects the sustainable development of economic fish species. 太平洋上的商業捕撈大宗以鮪魚、旗魚、明蝦等為主。值得關注的另一種高價值漁業收入則是海水觀賞魚的捕撈。因為密克羅尼西亞、美拉尼西亞、玻里尼西亞主要構成珊瑚礁島和火成岩礁島，所以有著豐富的觀賞魚資源。出口主要來自東南亞、斐濟、和夏威夷等地，遍布三大島群。然而大量的觀賞魚捕撈業造成了生態體系的破壞，間接影響經濟性魚種的可持續發展性。



## Mining 礦業

### Holy Crap : Guano 神聖的排泄物：鳥糞石

Demand grew rapidly in the 1800s with increased European settlement in the Southern Hemisphere. GUANO was mined on islands off the Pacific coast of Central and South America and, from the 1860s, mining had been established on several islands scattered through the Pacific. 1800年代，移居南半球的歐洲人增加，磷肥的需求亦大幅成長。開採海鳥糞石分布於中南美洲的太平洋沿岸，1860年代起，已經有數個太平洋島嶼開始開採。

Guano is the accumulated powder-dry deposits of seabird droppings over centuries. Named from the Peruvian huanu, guano was first exploited in the Pacific islands just off the coast of Peru in the early 1800s.

海鳥糞石是粉狀的海鳥排泄物，經過幾世紀的累積。Guano一字源自秘魯原住民語huanu，1800年代早期於秘魯外海的太平洋島嶼首見海鳥糞石的開採。

Nickel is used in many industrial and consumer products, including stainless steel, magnets, coinage, rechargeable batteries, electric guitar strings, microphone capsules. 鎳可應用於各種工業、民生消費產品，例如不鏽鋼、磁鐵、硬幣、蓄電池、電吉他弦線、麥克風收音盒及多種特殊合金。



As a fertilizer, it became a seemingly miraculous cure for depleted soil. 海鳥糞石主要作為肥料，為貧瘠土壤補充肥沃養份。



### Nickel 鎳礦

Since the discovery of nickel in 1873, the economy of New Caledonia has been mostly mineral based. The country is the world's 4th largest producer of nickel ore. 1873年發現鎳礦以來，新喀里多尼亞的經濟多半以採礦為主，現為全球第四大鎳礦生產國。

New Caledonia has 1/4 of the world's nickel resources. Exploitation began in the 1870s. Up to 1939, nickel was sold to France and Belgium. Japan and Germany also took large quantities of crude nickel ore.

該國礦藏豐富，擁有世界四分之一的鎳礦，1870年開始採礦作業。到1939年以前，鎳礦都是銷往法國與比利時。日本與德國也購買許多未提煉的鎳礦石。

Because New Caledonian nickel is low grade, it has to be delivered to Noumea for refining and export. The Société le Nickel (SLN) controlled the only refinery and the largest mines.

新喀里多尼亞出產的是低等級鎳礦，須運至首都奴美亞進行精煉、出口。興業鎳業掌控唯一的精煉廠與最大的礦場。