

The Abolition of Blackbirding, Indenture Slavery, and Sex Trafficking in the Indian and Pacific Areas: Globally Within Sub Regional, Regional, and International Systems.

BY

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Abstract

Our intention in this Article goes along way to express, bring out and explain the coercion of people through deception or kidnapping to work as slaves or poorly paid labourers in countries as far from their native and original land in the Pacific and Indian Ocean Periferum. Those who were greatly involved in this booming business activity at the time were the owners, captains and crews of the ships involved in the acquiring and acquisition of these labourers who were termed Blackbirders. Example of Blackbirding outside the South Pacific includes the Early days of the pearling industry in Western Australia at Nichol Bay, America, Broome, and India not leaving out the Aboriginal Australians were blackbirded from the surrounding areas. This has paved a way for campaign against this illicit form of enslavement at the level of Sub regional, Regional and International level, following laws, conventions, and several others.

To accomplish the goal, some articles, books and internet materials were of important as it helped nourish the work giving the way forward to obtain some glaring results; the abolition of Blackbirding, Blackbirded, not leaving out the reasons and consequences of the Abolition.

Keywords: intension, deception, slaves, business, Blackbirders, Blackbirding, South Pacific, surrounding

INTRODUCTION

Blackbirding was a method of labour indenture carried out in the Indian and Pacific Regions that deals with recruitment forcefully and violent kidnapping of labourers workers set to toil in sugar cane fields of the Queensland and other regions close to the Indian and Pacific worlds. Recruited from Fiji, New Caledonia, and the Samoan islands in the Pacific islands "southern sea islanders" and from Mauritius, Comoros, Madagascar, India and Malagasies in the Indian ocean found East of Africa. This black birding recruitment almost always included a process of coercive recruitment and indentured servitude. According to Wikipedia on Nelson Island, Trinidad, and Tobago, black birding refers to the recruitment of people through alleged trickery and kidnappings to work on plantations, particularly the sugar cane plantations of Queensland between 1863 and 1904, mostly to work in the sugar industry, on three contracts of indenture Following customary practice of labour about usually arrival a harbour while the others remained steadfast waiting, in case of conflict. But what is of importance is that more than eighty percent of those who were

transported in this area of the western Pacific was concentrated on British Queensland; Fiji and New Caledonia in which white settlers from Europe and America quest for land. The majority of these perpetrators were the British and French empires. Reasons being that there have been the introduction and high or fertile grounds for the emergence of plantation production of cereals, spices and other essential commodities. Gold, coal, diamond and mineral resource were found in the western Pacific during the 1860s and was directly fuelled by the fall of North American cotton production that was due to or as a result of the civil war and slave Emancipation. The slaves that worked in this cotton plantation helped boomed and transformed the western Pacific economic areas of the British and French empires.¹ Notable here was the difficulties to convert by changing the mentality of the Caledonians

¹ Laurence Brown "A Most Irregular Traffic The Oceanic Passage of the Melanesian labour trade" (ed. Emma C, Casandra Pybus and Marcus Rediker). In *Many Middle Passages...* p. 185-186.

and other indigenous populations into plantation labour led to the forceful migrant as indentured islanders from Melanesia and New Guinea hence this wantonly led to the central intensification of European shipping on the Pacific frontier, a continuous advancement in the slavery action in the Pacific Ocean region.² Following customary practice of labour about usually arrival a harbour while the others remained steadfast waiting, in case of conflict. But what is of importance is that more than eighty percent of those who were transported in this area of the western Pacific was concentrated on British Queensland; Fiji and New Caledonia in which white settlers from Europe and America quest for land. The slaves that worked in this cotton plantation helped boomed and transformed the western Pacific economic areas of the British and French empires.³ Plantation labour led to the forceful migrant as indentured islanders involving in to Sex Slavery from Melanesia and New Guinea, Japan, China, India, Korea, and the entire Asia hence this wantonly led to the central intensification of European shipping on the Pacific frontier, a continuous advancement in the slavery action in the Pacific Ocean region.⁴ The question of how many Indian and Pacific sea islanders were kidnapped or blackbirded is unknown and has remains controversial due to the fact that official and oral facts often contradicts with one another. Inspire of all the above, it was another form of enslavement which became cumbersome at various levels⁵. Here, the question pose is what strategy has been applied and enforced for the abolition of blackbirding in the Indian and Pacific regions from 1807 to 2020? To answer this question, it will be interesting to examine the following aspects: Afro-Asians in South Asia, overview reasons for the abolitions of blackbirding indenture slaving activities in the Indian and Pacific regions of Asia, and consequences for the abolition of blackbirding, indenture and other related act of slavery and slave trade.

I-AFRO-ASIANS IN SOUTH ASIA

Afro-Asians (or African-Asians) are African communities that have been living in the Indian Subcontinent for hundreds of years and have settled in countries such as India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. This includes the Sheedis (who have been settled in Sindh, Gujarat, and Karnataka for approximately 400 to 500 years) and Kaffirs in Sri Lanka. East African slave trade (15th century - 19th century). The slave trade in Asia predates the Atlantic slave trade. It is generally believed that it was smaller in scale, though accurate records were seldom kept, not because they were transporting fewer people, but also because traders would intentionally not bother documenting their transactions. During the 16th century,

² Ibid. p, 189, Kay Saunders, "The middle passages » condition on the labour vessel from Queensland to Melanesia, 1863-1907, "Journal of Australian studies volume 5, 1979. P. 38-49.

³ Laurence Brown « A Most Irregular Traffic The Oceanic Passage of the Melanesian labour trade (ed Emma C, Casandra Pybus and Marcus Rediker). In *Many Middle Passages...* P. 185-186.

⁴ Ibid. p, 189, Kay Saunders, "The middle passages » condition on the labour vessel from Queensland to Melanesia, 1863-1907, "Journal of Australian studies volume 5, 1979. P. 38-49. Blackbirding ; (online) in <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/nelson-island-trinidad-and-tobago>

⁵ Abolitionism. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/abolitionism/abolitions-in-britain-and-the-british-empire>

Portugal was trying to control sea access to India and needed slave labour to build its empire. This spiked the demand for slaves, who (due to the Portuguese shortage of personnel) were mainly used for navy and military defiance, and at other times for business, farms, domestic help, teachers, and priests. By the 17th century, a struggle for imperialism grew among the British, French, and Dutch. The French and Dutch required slave labour for plantations, farming, and agriculture, respectively. Whilst the British required slaves for their navy, marine yards, and for work as caulkers in the East India Company. The battle for supremacy in the area eventually led to the British domination, which lasted until the 19th century.⁶

A-Conditions for Afro-Asian slaves

Abolition of slavery, although slavery was oppressive and brutal in India and slaves were flogged or forced to work with little food, some gained access to some wealth and power, particularly during the Muslim era. As slaves, the Sheedi were allowed some degree of social mobility so it was possible for them to be placed in high positions within the military and governing bodies. Muslim slaves were also allowed to become educated, marry freely, become political advisers, recruit other slaves through purchase, inducements, or capture. In the Indian subcontinent, was not the same as chattel slavery that was found in the Atlantic, where people were treated like property. Most slaves were domestics or worked in the military, navy, or other trades. They could gain their freedom over time. Slavery practiced in South Asia encouraged integration and assimilation.

By the 18th century, the British had abolished the slave trade but efforts by the British in the Indian Subcontinent and other European imperialists were made to circumvent this. However, across all eras, there was a steady demand for personal slaves employed as domestic helpers. They were seen as indicators of high social status. The economic situation of the people determined the demand for slaves and was the underlying factor in the nature of slavery that developed in the Indian Subcontinent. During the era of British and other European imperialism and colonialism, the Afro-Asians became further marginalized as the imperialists brought in attitudes about race into a complicated social and class system. Many of the Afro-Asians were systematically divided into settlements so that they could not politically organize. Instead, they were encouraged to assimilate.⁷

B-Assimilation and acculturation

Due to the type of slavery that encouraged assimilation, many Afro-Asians assimilated into the mainstream culture of British India and adopted the language, religion, names, and rituals of the surrounding cultures. The formerly enslaved adopted the culture of their former slave masters (both Indian and British). Many Sheedis still retain some of their African traditions. Many Sheedis are either Muslim (mainly in Pakistan) or Hindu (mainly in India). A minority are Christian (both Protestant and Catholic). In recent years, after the World Conference Against Racism in Durban South

⁶ Wikipedia en.m.wikipedia.org Afro-Asians in South Asia

⁷ Wikipedia en.m.wikipedia.org Afro-Asians in South Asia

Africa, many have tried to organize politically so that they can improve their poor economic conditions.⁸

C-Influences on Afro-Asian culture

Afro-Asian Diaspora in South Asia, African Diaspora in India. The Siddis are the largest settlement of slave descendants in India, many settled around the western coast and hinterland in cities like Janjira, Gujarat, and Goa. Today, it is estimated there about 6,000-7,000 Siddis in Gujarat (India) and 400 in Mumbai. African Diaspora in Pakistan refers to Pakistani African descents consist of the "Makrani", "Sheedi" or "Habshi". The Makrani (Urdu/Persian: are the inhabitants of Makran coast of Balochistan in Pakistan and lower Sindh. The Siddis (Sheedi) In Karachi live in the area of Lyari and other nearby coastal areas. Although most people use the term Siddis to describe many of the African populations in Pakistan, they are not all Siddis.

D-Black African identity

Many of Afro-Pakistanis are described to have "assimilated" themselves into the "dominant culture". The Sheedis have assimilated into Pakistani Baloch culture; the instrument, songs, and dance of the Sheedis appear to be derived from Africa. Linguistically, Makranis are Balochi and Sindhi and speak a dialect of Urdu referred to as Makrani. Their local culture has been influential in shaping the dominant culture of Pakistan. The musical anthem of the ruling Pakistan Peoples Party, *Bija Teer*, is a Balochi song in the musical style of the Sheedis with Black African style rhythm and drums. African Diaspora in Sri Lanka refers to, Sri Lankan Kaffirs (*cafrinhas* in Portuguese, rendered as *kāpiriy*) in Sinhala, and *kāpili* in Tamil, are a Sri Lankan community that emerged in the 16th-century due to Portuguese colonialism hence, Imperialism. When Dutch colonialists arrived in about 1600, the Kaffirs worked on cinnamon plantations along the southern coast. The Kaffirs ancestors were chained up and forced by the Dutch to take on the Sinhalese Kingdom. After the Dutch were successfully repelled by the Sinhalese in 1796, the Kaffirs were further marginalized by an influx of Indian laborers, who were imported by the British and who took most work on tea and rubber estates. The descendants of the original Africans or Kaffirs survive in pockets along the island's coastal regions of Trincomalee, Batticaloa, and Negombo. Furthermore, African identity in Sri Lankans of African descent are proud to be Sri Lankans. They also acknowledge their African history. Kaffirs have an orally recorded history by the families who are descendants of former Sinhalese slave traders. A substantial population among those Sri Lankans of African descent are believed to have roots in the region that today corresponds to the Republic of Mozambique. The community's classical traditions of dance and song performance are described as the strongest indicators of the communities' cultural retention of and fidelity in preserving Africa's ancient traditions of religions, culture, and civilization. The term *Kaffir* means 'non-believer' in the Arabic language, though it does not hold the same pejorative implications of the word as it would in countries like South Africa; its continued

⁸ Ibid

use by certain sections of Sri Lankan people is defended on the basis that term is not intended to be used as a racial slur.⁹

E-African chiefs urged to apologise for slave trade

Shackles used to capture people to be sold into slavery in Africa in the 18th century. African tribal leaders have been ordered to apologise for the role of their ancestors in the transatlantic trade. Photograph: Nic Bothma/EPA. Traditional African rulers whose ancestors collaborated with European and Arab slave traders should follow Britain and the United States by publicly saying sorry, according to human rights organizations. Some Africans were very good in the production of Chains in their local industries promoted by the Chiefs in times ahead. Some became very efficient in the production of other related materials like den guns. All the above mentions were used in inter-tribal wars which intend supply slaves captured for the Transatlantic and Pacific Slave trade.

Picture: Nigerian civil rights group says tribal leaders' ancestors sold people to slavers and should say sorry like US and Britain



Source: David Smith in Johannesburg@smithinamerica Wed 18 Nov 2009 15.48 GMT First published on Wed 18 Nov 2009 15.48 GMT

The Civil Rights Congress of Nigeria has written to tribal chiefs saying: "We cannot continue to blame the white men, as Africans, particularly the traditional rulers, are not blameless." The appeal has reopened a sensitive debate over the part some chiefs played in helping to capture their fellow Africans and sell them into bondage as part of the transatlantic slave trade.¹⁰ The congress argued that the ancestors of the chiefs had helped to raid and kidnap defenceless communities and traded them to Europeans. They should now apologise to "put a final seal to the history of slave trade", it said. "In view of the fact that the Americans and Europe have accepted the cruelty of their roles and have forcefully apologised, it would be logical, reasonable and humbling if African traditional rulers ... [can] accept blame and formally apologise to the descendants of the victims of their collaborative and exploitative slave trade."¹¹

⁹ David Smith in Johannesburg. Wed 18 Nov 2009 15.48 GMT First published on Wed 18 Nov 2009 15.48 GMT

¹⁰ www.aaihs.org/the-deep-roots-of- The Deep Roots of Afro-Asia/AIHS

¹¹ www.theguardian.com/world/nov, African Chiefs urged to apologise for the slave trade, and www.nbcnews.com/sciencemain

Estimates vary that between 10 million and 28 million Africans were sent to the Americas and sold into slavery between 1450 and the early 19th century. More than a million are believed to have died in transit across the so-called "middle passage" of the Atlantic due to inhumane conditions aboard slave ships and the brutal crushing of any resistance. Three years ago Tony Blair described Britain's participation as a "crime against humanity" and expressed his "deep sorrow". The US Senate voted for an apology this year. Shehu Sani, head of the congress, said it was calling for traditional rulers to apologise now because they were seeking inclusion in a forthcoming constitutional amendment in Nigeria. "We felt that for them to have the moral standing to be part of our constitutional arrangement there are some historical issues for them to address," he told the BBC World Service. "One part of which is the involvement of their institutions in the slave trade." He said that on behalf of the buyers of slaves, the ancestors of the traditional rulers "raided communities and kidnapped people, shipping them away across the Sahara or across the Atlantic". Many slaves captured inland in Africa died on the long journey to the coast. The position was endorsed by Henry Bonsu, a British-born broadcaster of Ghanaian descent who examined the issue in Ghana for a radio documentary. He said some chiefs had accepted responsibility and sought atonement by visiting Liverpool and the United States.

"I interviewed a chief who acknowledged there was collaboration and that without that involvement we wouldn't have seen human trafficking on an industrial scale," said Bonsu, the co-founder of digital station Colourful Radio.

"An apology in Nigeria might be helpful because the chiefs did some terrible things and abetted a major crime."¹²

The non-government organisation Africa Human Right Heritage, based in Accra, Ghana, supports the campaign for an apology. Baffour Anning, its chief executive, said: "I certainly agree with the Nigeria Civil Rights Congress that the traditional leaders should render an apology for their role in the inhuman slavery administration." He said it would accord with the UN's position on human rights. But the issue was not a high priority for most African citizens, according to Bonsu. "In my experience, it's mainly the African diaspora who want an apology. People aren't milling around Lagos or Accra moaning about why chiefs don't apologise. They are more concerned about the every day and why they still have bad governance." Fred Swaniker, the founder of the African Leadership Academy, said: "I'm not sure whether an apology is needed, but it would be worth looking at and acknowledging the role Africa did play in the slave trade. Someone had to find the slaves and bring them before the Europeans." The shameful history of some traditional leaders remains an awkward subject on which many politicians prefer to maintain silence. One exception was in 1998 when Yoweri Museveni, the president of Uganda, told an audience including Bill Clinton: "African chiefs were the ones waging war on each other and capturing their own

people and selling them. If anyone should apologise it should be the African chiefs. We still have those traitors here even today."¹³

II-OVERVIEW REASONS FOR THE ABOLITIONS OF BLACKBIRDING INDENTURE SLAVING ACTIVITIES IN THE INDIAN AND PACIFIC REGIONS OF ASIA.

A-The Indian region

In the Indian region blackbirding, indenture was worldwide phenomenon that emanated in the nineteenth and was considered, experimented known as "the great experiment" that emerged or surfaced after the abolition of slavery. This demonstrated to the world that, there is superiority of "free" labour over slave labour. Mass migration of slaves in the name of workers goes ahead to design indenture which involved areas such as India, China, Africa, and South East Asia to labour-importing colonies. Mauritius has been overviewed and noted as the first country that had indentured labour as recourse hence other territories under the British, French, and Dutch colonies vividly adopted the system later after its success in Mauritius Island in the Indian Ocean.¹⁴

Since the 1800, that the slave trade was at its apex or greatest height indenture existed in the Indian and pacific world immediately the slavery and slave was brought to limelight and attacked hardly. The search for labour and the beginning of the great experiment in Mauritius 1820s-1838 was examine in the first decades of the nineteenth century. From 1920s to 1930s as initial periods as abolition of slavery was insufficient paved means to bluff-off other methods or means to recognize the existences of other directions emergencies hence means of importing a new workforce. Plantation production in Mauritius had advantages over it West Indian competitors for potential sources of labour as place of Indian Ocean rim as supplier for or of manpower to the island for centuries¹⁵.

The island of Mauritius therefore in this area surpassed other like Comoro that was also engaged an important site for the great experiment in the use of free cheap labour. China labourers that was proposed in 1926 within the 1920s, recruitment of labourers was carried out in conge scale; and in 1929, agricultural workers were recruited from Penang and Singapore. Due to the conscience of inability to adapt to the system or working condition many died and some returned shortly later. The African labourers dissociate because of much difficulty from slavery as appropriate proposals for indenture recruitment of Africans were rebuffed like that of the island of Johanna (Anjouan) in the Comoros and from the dominions of the Imam of Muscat in 1835 and 1836. At this

¹³ Cynthia Ann Young, Afro Asian encounters: Culture, history, politics. Edited by Heike-Raphael Hernandez and Shannon Steen. New York: New York University Press,2006 (In Journal of Asian American Studies, Vol 10. no.3, pp.316-318October 2007)

¹⁴ Ibid

¹⁵ Ibid

¹² Henry Bonsu, a British-born broadcaster of Ghanaian descent who examined the issue in Ghana for a radio documentary.

junction, sugar planter labourers began to rely on slave labour due to the fact and began to rely on slave labour due to the fact and notion that they were able to bring in large quantities of illegal slaves. Moreso, the convicts in Indian which was and is a British colony had a natural choice to import labour. This operated between 1815 and the middle 1920s in 1815 an estimate of 835 convicts were introduced as Indian convicts originated from Bengal and Bombay to work or supply labour in Mauritius as they lived in the convict Barracks and at grand river north west and Trou Fanfaron and in camp.¹⁶

According to some statistics, in 1815 registered 316 convicts, 1816-527, 1817-723, 1818-735, 1819-686, 1820-663, 1821-649, 1822-639, 1823-618, 1824-601, 1825-582, 1826-565, 1827-548, 1828-607, 1829-591, 1830-611, 1831-unknown, 1832-unknown, In 1833-unknown, 1834-936, 1835-unknown, 1836-unknown, 1837-730, 1838-674, 1839-640, 1840-603, 1841-537, 1842-497, 1843-468, 1844-438, 1845-406, 1846-372, 1847-unknown, 1848-315. In later period free Indian works were engaged or employed in 1925 with about 75 persons recruited from Calcutta and Bombay by Arbuthnot in 1834 as they were industrious, docile, and quiet. Alternative to Indian labour from 1839 to 1842 which became exasperating, getting by searching strongly and forcefully having labourers due to occasional recruitment like that noted in February 1840 when migration to Indian was prohibited and Malagasy, Comorian gottened and imported into Mauritius. Furthermore, labourers also came from Madagascar and East Africa hence giving much merits than dements due to the advantages of short distance and cheaper prices of labourers¹⁷.

B-Slavery Abolition Pacific region

Government action in Nepal, address the kamaiya system of bonded labour was the by-pass of laws via after a survey according to major conditions conducted by the human right of the kamaiya. The human rights organisation informal sector service center (INSEC) about two percent of the Kamaiya still work for close relatives in an exploitative situation.¹⁸ Under the anti-slavery international there came a constitutional commitment to prohibit and punish slavery and slavery-like practices as well as there being a directive to the government to work for marginalised and underprivileged groups. Furthermore, Nepal has ratified both the united nation slavery convention 1926 and the supplementary conventions and practices similar to slavery 1956. This prohibited the practice of bonded labour. Under Nepalese, law the government is obliged to introduce legislation implementing these

¹⁶ They were recruited by governor Farquhar in the 1815 and 1920s. (some work in sugar plantations, cooks' tailors, cotton spinners, indigo manufacturers as many were skilled and unshaved labourers

¹⁷ (An overview of history of indenture) Carter Marina, voices from indenture experiences of Indian migrants in the British Empire, London, Leicester University press, 1996, pp.21-22.

¹⁸ Adam Robertson, Enslaved people in the 1990. In the struggle Against the Kamaiya system of bonded labour. A report on international work group for indigenous Affairs Document N° 83 Copenhagen, 1996,87-89.

conventions but has so far failed to do so. In 1992 quantitative information about the Kaimaya system in there far western districts, also launched a major lobbying and awareness-raising campaign. Two years later and 70 years after the declaration of the abolition of slavery in Nepal, while the united Marxist and Leninist (UML) party was in power it became the first government to officially recognise that a form of slavery still existed in the country hence all many political parties are now in principle committed to the abolition of the system. To speed up action INESEC have introduced a legal challenge to the government in the supreme court, which reminded commitments and obligations under international law, and take action to tackle bonded: labour Abolition act. In anticipation of this fact a group of human rights lawyers and activists led by INSEC, has drafted just such a piece of legislation. The legal process has been subject to many delays lowered. And the case is still pending. The main government action taken so far has infect come as part of broader measures to address the issue of landlessness.¹⁹

Labourers rape, such atrocities continued until a revolt of sorts took place in sahada of the talode district India in 1970s which was called the sahada and talode movement. As a particular right was ignited after incident of harassment of tribal women by the gujars. Collective actions bought reoccupied land which was claimed had once belonged to them as was interest to call on government notice. All tribal debt was demanded from the government to be cancelled, same was apply to land. Implementation and for a minimum wage for agricultural labour to be fixed. According to the above reaction, the estimated hectares of land (1.600) recovered. Rallies were organised and state assembly election were boy cotted which state ministers and police presence doubled in the area which sang hatena was suppressed. This later made the emerged ordinance that prohibited further sales or loss of Bhil land. The system was regulated recording some of the experiences of the bonded labourers or those who migrate in order to repay a debit tells us of one person who worked for six years in order to repay a loan of US/60,00 borrowed all measures were tooled in to, to regulate the system not running in to chaos thus reducing debt bondage which was slavery. A hard-working person could regularise his debt in less than no time and some in later period, like the case of an NGO, AGRAGAMEE who stepped in and provided cheap labour and domestic work for the landlords. This assisted in solving the bondage crisis.²⁰

B-The pacific region

By 1800 the history of blackbirding, blackbirder's, and blackbirded had been lingering on the pacific region and world. This affected wantonly activities of slaving coupled with indenture that demanded no difference. It was highly registered in the pacific oceans Islanders in the islands. Areas like Australia as a whole including Auckland, Vanuatu, Queensland, and Solomon Island, loyalty islands of New Caledonia. Between 1860 and 1940 as background information migration after recruitment went to almost all directions and in thin all islands and countries in the pacific

¹⁹ Ibid., p 98

²⁰ Ibid, pp, 27- 130

regions Japan, Korea, Alaska, Eastern Russia, Taiwan, China, Vietnam, Indonesia, Philippine, Laos, and Cambodia, Jakarta, and others. The Antarctica was not inhabited because of her arid nature known to be too cold became unfavorable for workers and labourers. In 1863 and 1904 about 60 000 and above Pacific Islanders alone were transported to Queensland. Many of them were kidnapped from their Island homes to toiled in sugar plantations of the far north. Some with the notion to end income rather faced exploitation²¹.

It should be north noticing that, America as a continent was also involved in Blackbirding. Areas like the transatlantic and pacific slave trade, noted by the department of the premier and cabinet conditions varied from plantation to plantation depending on how considerate the owners and overseas were in the activity of blackbirding. The kindness and good hearted threats labourers well while others who were wicket push and force islanders to escape some form of physical and mental violence. They were abuse by beaten, being deprived of food or leisure, time, medical neglect, and sometimes separation of married couples. In the late 19th century, trade unions in Australians from the Pacific Islanders were out to halt these activities, which they were banned from organizing as a group. Laws a bile only to others not the islanders blackbirded. They could not express their odds, wills thus very painful, and paralyses idealist thoughts and opinions. They only rotate towards and around their area of toiled labour. They could not strike in case of unfavorable conditions. In case of absenteeism without notice or permission, which was never accepted, faced three months imprisonment without any comment, or alteration.²² Black Australians were highly detested as opposition from the non-white immigrants came particularly from those involved in the labour movement. No objection in event of commonwealth deportation of islanders within 1904 to 1908 which was glaringly clear to be the implementation of the immigration restriction Act 1901 which was known to be “white Australia policy”²³.

Additionally, the expansion of area of blackbirding, indenture slavery spinned-up into America like in West Indies, Jamaica, Cuba, Trinidad, British Guiana, Panama, Costa Rica and others. While in Jamaica about 261 labourers were shipped from Indian to the banque Blundell Hunter on May 8, 1845 which later, they move to old Harbour on May 9 1845 and to Clarendon Estate including Halse Hall and Mammee Gully which had the need of their services (labour). They were made up of men 200, women 28 under 30 years old and children 33 under 12 years old. 36 000 Indians, 1 100 Chinese labourers, over 11 000 Africans, and 4 500

²¹ A film production of Australia national interest program, produced with the assistance of Australian, broad casting corporation for 4 minutes, 6 seconds

²² A report that call for recognition on the situation of Australian south sea islanders, human rights and equal opportunity commission, 1992, in the « the call for recognition », department of the premier and cabinet (Queensland)

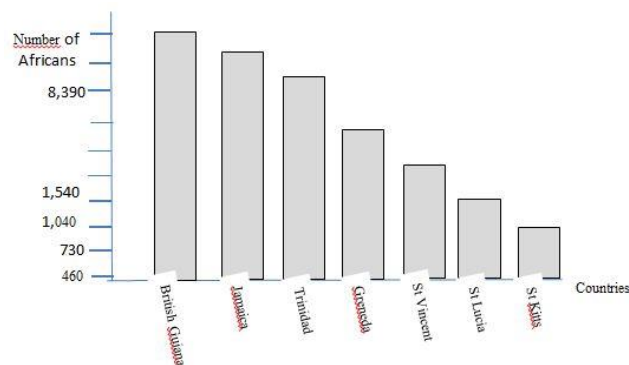
²³ Australian government, a history of the department of immigration: managing migration to Australia, department of immigration and border protection

Europeans. The Indians went according to request or demands application in protector immigrants and colonies Newspapers. Usually in every first February of each year so as to meet-up with dateline usually April 1st annually in imposition of the contracted shippers or vessels such as Nourses LTD. A link network surfaced.

“The application was processed by the immigration advisory committee in the immigration office in Kingston which then advised the colonial secretary in turn transmitted thus information to the crown agents in London who in turn passed on the information to the emigration agents in Calcutta or Madras. Recruiting operations were then set in motion. In order to sign onto an indenture ship Indians were to appear before a magistrate, hold a government permit and fully understand the conditions of the labour contract. However, the contract was often explained in English, and thousands of labourers simply put their thumb marks on the required line, without any true understanding of what awaited them following their journey across the sea”²⁴.

From the above citation, it is glaringly clear that blackbirding, indenture labour suppliers recruitment was well organized and made legal like the slavery and slave trade activities in the 19th and 20th centuries. As an advance form of slavery, no one knows what he or she will face in the next destination. This could depend to the shippers and the company merchant, which was usually bad, hearted. Many of the indentures lost their lives over the sea journeys and in the plantations and camps under active enslavement. Some African also went to the West Indies not as slaves but indenture labourers another level where man lost his liberty²⁵.

Bar Chart: Africans that entered West Indies after 1838



Source: Adapted from M. Record, the making of the West Indies, London Longman Caribbean, limited, 1960

Many Africans were bundle into the Caribbean’s islands in their number and after 1838 and onward was estimated to be or reach about 36,520 Africans. Out of the total number, British Guiana registered the Highest with 13,970 as examine or seen in the graphs: bar chart, and the St. Kitts the lowest with 460 Africans while grenade at the center of the Bar-chart registered 1,540

²⁴ An overview of history of indenture.

²⁵ Shepherd, Verene, transients to settlers: the experience of Indians in Jamaica 1845-1950. Warwide: university of Warwick press, 1994, pp 44-46

Africans taken to the west indies. While policies and laws were in execution to abstain from slave trade and slavery indenture labourers still infiltrated the continent of America like Mexico and Guatemala, Chile, Venezuela, Peru, United State of America, Brazil, Cuba, and others.²⁶

III-CONSEQUENCES FOR THE ABOLITION OF BLACKBIRDING, INDENTURE, AND OTHER RELATED ACT OF SLAVERY AND SLAVE TRADE

Cuba also nurse blackbirding and indenture workers. After the abolition of slavery in 1886 the Spanish colony sought other means to gain labourers which prisoners of Mexico were used under a period of ten years known as "Ten years' bonds" which some also came from China where from 1852 to 1874 over 125 000 were employed on the island. The Chinese were more and the African slaves were small and the cost was less and more respectively. They all cost was less and more respectively. They all supply labour in the sugar company recruited and others kidnapped on a large scale, some achieved from wars in south China. They worked in under duration, fed inadequately, beatings and torture in all sort. They were coerced to renew their contracts for another eight years' term. It should be noted that they worked in British-financed railroads, coffee, rubber, and mines under British firms which baracoons of Macao were use.²⁷

From British Guiana and Trinidad indentured existed, which some research proved that it also had influences of Blackbirding. After Mauritius indenturers, the British Guiana imported some labourer in 1838. John Gladstone under the "Gladstone experiment" as an owner of sugar estate in British Guiana via Calcutta Company of guillanders, Arbuthnot and co. while under permission of Lord Glenelg imported 396 hillcoolies from Northern India in January 1838. On May 5, 1838, the withy, retained later after a sea travel of 112 days in British Guiana from Calcutta with 249 immigrants on board. A recruited high bury and water to sugar plantation disembarked with a ship that sailed to barbichel and 164 immigrants were recruited. They were highly abused as they landed at British Guiana. Chinese also landed in 1853 which were men forcibly brought, were supervised in 1860, and in 1866 Chinese influx increased drastically to 10,022 in 1866. They brought from the baracoons at Macao two boats in 1874 and 1879 which by that time about 13,533 reached British Guiana, which was not a success. India became the target source of British Guiana indenture or Blackbirding country in the 19th century, with a population of 238 000 from India and over 32 000 from Europe, over or more than 14 000 Africans and 13 000 Chinese workers employed.²⁸ Trinidad received European immigrants, Chinese, Indian and African workers as early as 1806 but most of them entered businesses and trade in 1807. In 1841 African were recruited from Sierra Leone and the Kru Coast were not successful but most of the

African taken to Trinidad were slaves rescued from slave ships; hence known as liberated Africans by the British navy against the activities of the Atlantic slave trade. After the 1807, abolition act was enforced in 1833; almost 145,000 Indians were indentured to work in Trinidad. In 1850 about 120, 000 arrived Trinidad. The third and largest contingent of Indian labourers. Chinese included 2,500, Africans 18 000, and 900 Europeans making a huge sum of indenture recruits,²⁹ Hawaii, Sri Lanka, Fiji, South Africa, Peru, Suriname and French colonies (reunion Island, Martinique, Guadeloupe) cannot be left out. Sexual slavery may also involve single-owner sexual slavery; ritual slavery, sometimes associated with certain religious practices, such as ritual servitude in Ghana, Togo, and Benin; slavery for primarily non-sexual purposes but where non-consensual sexual activity is common; or forced prostitution. Concubinage was a traditional form of sexual slavery in many cultures, in which women spent their lives in sexual servitude. In some cultures, concubines and their children had distinct rights and legitimate social positions.

The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action calls for an international effort to make people aware of sexual slavery, and that sexual slavery is an abuse of human rights. The incidence of sexual slavery by country has been studied and tabulated by UNESCO, with the cooperation of various international agencies. The Rome Statute (1998) (which defines the crimes over which the International Criminal Court may have jurisdiction) encompasses crimes against humanity (Article 7) which include "enslavement" (Article 7.1.c) and "sexual enslavement" (Article 7.1.g) "when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population". It also defines sexual enslavement as a war crime and a breach of the Geneva Conventions when committed during an international armed conflict (Article 8.b.xxii) and indirectly in an internal armed conflict under Article(8.c.ii), but the courts jurisdiction over war crimes is explicitly excluded from including crimes committed during "situations of internal disturbances and tensions, such as riots, isolated and sporadic acts of violence or other acts of a similar nature" (Article 8.d). The text of the Rome Statute does not explicitly define sexual enslavement but does define enslavement as "the exercise of any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership over a person and includes the exercise of such power in the course of trafficking in persons, in particular women and children" (Article 7.2.c). In the commentary on the Rome Statute, Mark Klamberg states: Sexual slavery is a particular form of enslavement which includes limitations on one's autonomy, freedom of movement, and power to decide matters relating to one's sexual activity. Thus, the crime also includes forced marriages, domestic servitude, or other forced labour that ultimately involves forced sexual activity. In contrast to the crime of rape, which is a completed offence, sexual slavery constitutes a continuing offence. Forms of sexual slavery can, for example, be practices such as the detention of women in "rape camps" or "comfort stations", forced temporary "marriages" to soldiers, and other practices involving the treatment of women as

²⁶ Ibid

²⁷ The hard work that was very tedious was revisited with laws to abolition by government authorities.

²⁸ M. Reckord, the making of the west indies ...p.198

²⁹ Grainger, Melissa, the growth of Non-europeans in the America and Caribbean, university of Calgary in <http://www.ucalgary.ca/applied-history/tutor/migrations/five2.html>

chattel, and as such, violations of the peremptory norm prohibiting slavery. The law in Sweden, Norway, and Iceland – where it is illegal to pay for sex, but not to sell sexual services – is based on the notion that all forms of prostitution are inherently exploitative; opposing the notion that prostitution can be voluntary. In contrast, prostitution is a recognized profession in countries such as the Netherlands and Germany.³⁰

In 1949 the UN General Assembly adopted the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others (the 1949 Convention). The 1949 Convention supersedes a number of earlier conventions that covered some aspects of forced prostitution. Signatories are charged with three obligations under the 1949 Convention: prohibition of trafficking, specific administrative and enforcement measures, and social measures aimed at trafficked persons. The 1949 Convention presents two shifts in perspective of the trafficking problem in that it views prostitutes as victims of the procurers, and in that, it eschews the terms “white slave traffic” and “women,” using for the first time race- and gender-neutral language. Article 1 of the 1949 Convention provides punishment for any person who “procures, entices or leads away, for purposes of prostitution, another person” or “exploits the prostitution of another person, even with the consent of that person.” To fall under the provisions of the 1949 Convention, the trafficking need not cross international lines.³¹

During the 1662 Siege of Fort Zeelandia in which Chinese Ming loyalist forces commanded by Koxinga besieged and defeated the Dutch East India Company and conquered Taiwan, Dutch male prisoners were executed. The surviving women and children were then turned into slaves. Dutch women were sold to Chinese soldiers to become their wives or concubines, and a teenage daughter of the Dutch missionary Antonius Hambroek became a concubine to Koxinga. Some Dutch physical looks like auburn and red hair among people in regions of south Taiwan are a consequence of this episode. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, there was a network of Chinese prostitutes trafficked to cities like Singapore, and a separate network of Japanese prostitutes being trafficked across Asia, in countries such as China, Japan, Korea, Singapore, and British India, in what was then known as the ‘Yellow Slave Traffic’. There was also a network of prostitutes from continental Europe being trafficked to India, Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan at around the same time, in what was then known as the ‘White Slave Traffic’. Karayuki-san, literally “Ms. Gone-to-China” but actually meaning Ms. Gone Abroad”) were Japanese girls and women in the late 19th and early 20th

centuries who were trafficked from poverty-stricken agricultural prefectures in Japan to destinations in East Asia, Southeast Asia, Siberia (Russian Far East), Manchuria, and British India to serve as prostitutes and sexually serviced men from a variety of races, including Chinese, Europeans, native Southeast Asians, and others. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, there was a network of Japanese prostitutes being trafficked across Asia, in countries such as China, Japan, Korea, Singapore, and British India, in what was then known as the ‘Yellow Slave Traffic’. The main destinations of *karayuki-san* included China (particularly Shanghai), Hong Kong, the Philippines, Borneo, Sumatra, Thailand, Indonesia, and the western USA (in particular San Francisco).³²

They were often sent to Western colonies in Asia where there was a strong demand from Western military personnel and Chinese men. The experience of Japanese prostitutes in China was written about in a book by a Japanese woman, Tomoko Yamazaki. Japanese girls were easily trafficked abroad since Korean and Chinese ports did not require Japanese citizens to use passports and the Japanese government realized that money earned by the *karayuki-san* helped the Japanese economy since it was being remitted, and the Chinese boycott of Japanese products in 1919 led to reliance on revenue from the *karayuki-san*. Since the Japanese viewed non-westerners as inferior, the *karayuki-san* Japanese women felt humiliated since they mainly sexually served Chinese men or native Southeast Asians. Borneo natives, Malaysians, Chinese, Japanese, French, American, British, and men from every race utilized the Japanese prostitutes of Sandakan. A Japanese woman named Osaki said that the men, Japanese, Chinese, whites, and natives, were dealt with alike by the prostitutes regardless of race and that a Japanese prostitute's "most disgusting customers" were Japanese men, while they used "kind enough" to describe Chinese men, and the English and Americans were the second best clients, while the native men were the best and fastest to have sex with.³³

During Second World War, the Empire of Japan organized a governmental system of “comfort women,” which is a euphemism of military sex slaves for the estimated 200,000, mostly Korean, Chinese, and Filipino women who were forced into sexual slavery in Japanese military “comfort stations” during Second World War. Japan collected, carried, and confined Asian ladies coercively and collusively to have sexual intercourse with Japan's soldiers during their invasions across East Asia and Southeast Asia. Some Korean women claim that these cases should be judged by an international tribunal as child sex violence. The legal demand has been made because of the victims' anger at what they see as the inequity of the existing legal measures and the denial of Japan's involvement in child sex slavery and kidnapping. On 28 December 2015, Japan and South Korea agreed that Japan would pay 1 billion Yen into a fund for a Memorial Hall of comfort women. Despite this agreement, some Korean victims have complained that they were not consulted during the negotiation process. They demand

³⁰ Carmen M Argibay, Sexual Slavery and the “Comfort Women” of World War II, In Berkeley Journal of International Law, Volume 21, Issue 2, 2003.

³¹ Fact Sheet No 14, contemporary Forms of slavery, No one shall be held in slavery or servitude: slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms, Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Slavery The Modern Reality, Printed at United Nations, Geneva, June 1991

³² Ibid.

³³ Saun Marmon, Domestic Slavery, In Slavery in the Islamic Middle East (ed. Saun Marmon), Prince Town Weiner, 1999, p10.

that Japan and Korea did not seek both the legal recognition of their claim and the revision of Japanese history textbooks. In English-speaking countries in the 19th and early 20th centuries, the phrase "white slavery" was used to refer to sexual enslavement of white women. It was particularly associated with accounts of women enslaved in Middle Eastern harems, such as the so-called Circassian beauties. The phrase gradually came to be used as a euphemism for prostitution. The phrase was especially common in the context of the exploitation of minors, with the implication that children and young women in such circumstances were not free to decide their own fates.³⁴

In Victorian Britain, campaigning journalist William Thomas Stead, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, procured a 13-year-old girl for £5, an amount then equal to a labourer's monthly wage. Moral panic over the "traffic in women" rose to a peak in England in the 1880s. At the time, "white slavery" was a natural target for defenders of public morality and crusading journalists. The ensuing outcry led to the passage of antislavery legislation in Parliament. Parliament passed the 1885 Criminal Law Amendment Act, raising the age of consent from thirteen to sixteen in that year. A subsequent scare occurred in the United States in the early twentieth century, peaking in 1910, when Chicago's U.S. attorney announced (without giving details) that an international crime ring was abducting young girls in Europe, importing them, and forcing them to work in Chicago brothels. These claims, and the panic they inflamed, led to the passage of the United States White-Slave Traffic Act of 1910, generally known as the "Mann Act". It also banned the interstate transport of females for immoral purposes. Its primary intent was to address prostitution and immorality.³⁵

Immigration inspectors at Ellis Island in New York City were held responsible for questioning and screening European prostitutes from the U.S. Immigration inspectors expressed frustration at the ineffectiveness of questioning in determining if a European woman was a prostitute, and claimed that many were "lying" and "framing skillful responses" to their questions. They were also accused of negligence should they accept a fictitious address from an immigrant or accept less-than-complete responses. Inspector Helen Bullis investigated several homes of assignment in the Tenderloin district of New York, and found brothels existed in the early 20th century in New York City. She compiled a list of houses of prostitutes, their proprietors, and their "inmates". The New York inspection director wrote a report in 1907, defending against accusations of negligence, saying there was no sense to the public "panic", and he was doing everything he could to screen European immigrants for prostitution, especially unmarried ones. In a report by the Commissioner General of Immigration in 1914, the Commissioner said that many prostitutes would intentionally marry American men to secure citizenship. He said that for

prostitutes, it was "no difficult task to secure a disreputable citizen who will marry a prostitute" from Europe.³⁶

"Comfort women" are a widely publicized example of sexual slavery. The term refers to the women, from occupied countries, who were forced to serve as sex slaves in the Japanese army's camps during Second World War. Estimates vary as to how many women were involved, with numbers ranging from as low as 20,000 from some Japanese scholars to as high as 410,000 from some Chinese scholars. The numbers are still being researched and debated. The majority of women were taken from Korea, China, and other occupied territories part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. They were often recruited by kidnapping or deception to serve as sex slaves. Sometimes women were raped to the point of death, or killed by torture, such as having their breasts sliced off or having their abdomens slit open. Each slave reportedly suffered "an average of 10 rapes per day (considered by some to be a low estimate), for a five-day work week; this figure can be extrapolated to estimate that each 'comfort girl' was raped around 50 times per week or 2,500 times per year. For three years of service – the average – a comfort girl would have been raped 7,500 times." (Parker, 1995 United Nations Commissions on Human Rights). Chuo University professor Yoshiaki Yoshimi states there were about 2,000 centers where as many as 200,000 Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Filipino, Taiwanese, Burmese, Indonesian, Dutch, and Australian women were interned and used as sex slaves.³⁷

CONCLUSION

Afro-Asians in South Asia, overview reasons for the abolitions of blackbirding indenture slaving activities in the Indian and Pacific regions of Asia, and consequences for the abolition of blackbirding, indenture, and other related act of slavery and slave trade has been the main axis of this study. Present day, Official estimates of individuals in sexual slavery worldwide vary. In 2001 the International Organization for Migration estimated 400,000, the Federal Bureau of Investigation estimated 700,000 and UNICEF estimated 1.75 million. In areas controlled by Catholic priests, clerical abuse of nuns, including sexual slavery, has been acknowledged by the Pope. In 2000 Congress created the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act with tougher punishments for sex traffickers. It provides for the possibility for former sex slaves to obtain a T-1 visa. To obtain the visa women must, "prove they were enslaved by 'force, fraud or coercion'." The visa allows former victims of sex trafficking to stay in the United States for 3 years and then apply for a green card. In January 2010, the Supreme Court of India stated that India is "becoming a hub" for large-scale child prostitution rackets. It suggested setting up of a special investigating agency to tackle the growing problem. An article about the Rescue Foundation in *New Internationalist* magazine states that "according to Save the Children India, clients now prefer 10- to 12-year-old girls". The same article attributes the rising number of prostitutes believed to have contracted HIV in

³⁴ Antislavery legislation in the Parliament on 1885 Criminal Law Amendment Act

³⁵ The United States White-Slave Traffic Act of 1910, generally known as the "Mann Act".

³⁶ The New York inspection 1907 and a report by the Commissioner General of Immigration in 1914,

³⁷ Parker, 1995 United Nations Commissions on Human Rights.

India's brothels as a factor in India becoming the country with the second-largest number of people living with HIV/AIDS in the world, behind South Africa. The following has been ways to relinquish slavery and indenture in all sorts: 1921 International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, The Bible and slavery, Sexual and conjugal slavery, Child grooming, Kippumjo - Alleged sex slaves of North Korea's ruler, Sexism and Islam.³⁸ What individual efforts has been applied to end blackbirding in its entirety?

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³⁸ 1921 International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children.