Slavery and slave Trade Activities: The case of Blackbirding in the Pacific Ocean and Interiors from the 19th to the 21st centuries period

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Keywords— Poor, conditions. Plantations. Pacific. Oceans, enslavements, Blackbirding, trade, slaves. Brutalize, millions, lost, lives, combating, sea, ills.

Abstract— Poor conditions at sugar and other plantations in the Pacific Oceans as study territory or area tells, led to the outbreaks of disease and deaths in massive rate or amount. This was a form of human labour enslavements hence slavery and slave trade in the 19th and 21st centuries. Here, we are interested to find out, to know what Blackbirding is all about and what surrounds the word. From considerable operations, of investigations, documents and internet research, we unveiled all the slaving activities as characteristics of this phenomenon from 1800 to 2019. Furthermore, this paper rotates on the axis of Blackbirding, some samples that deed on tables, statistics and others and the applications of laws that helped change the course of events as this history is concern. Our analytical presentation of materials gotten from documents and investigation sources serve as methods. To add more, we drew our result from the substance that, the trade on slaves hence Blackbirding actually existed in this part of the continent, possible means were used to bundle and erase the action that brutalize humanity and simplify their vitalities. Many millions of people lost their lives and properties. What should be noted is the fact that efforts were made, is currently going on combating these sea water ills.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Pacific Region Slavery, (Blackbirding) started because or due to the fact that other countries abolished it. Aboriginal people were blackbirded and used in the pearlimg, sugar cane sheep and cattle industries. They suffered terrible abuse and were denied their small or no wages. slavery is “the condition in which one person is owned as property by another” and the owner has "absolute power" over their "life, liberty, and fortune". Such people are usually forced into work “in harsh conditions for low pay”. During the period of Blackbirding, Australia’s slaves Blackbirded worked in all essential industries, from the 1840s through to the 1970s: The first slaves to reach Australia from the South Sea were used as shepherds on properties in southern New South Wales, but died like the red Indians but due to cold. When the American Civil War cut off the world's cotton supply, Australian slaves were used to establish cotton plantations in southern Queensland. A strong male Blackbirdsed would cost the modern equivalent of between $5 and $19, while women, particularly Tahitians, who were regarded as the most attractive, often fetched $32. Between 1842 and 1904 more than 60,000 men and boys from the South Pacific islands, and an unknown number of women and girls that make the economy vibrant, were kidnapped and brought to Australia to work as slaves on the sugar plantations that still dot the country's north-east coast. Between the 1860s and the 1970s, aboriginal people of all ages were taken from their homes and sent to work on cattle and sheep properties or farming all across Australia. Several such schemes were run by colonial and State Governments mostly from Europe, theoretically to protect aboriginal Australians from mistreatment. Mistreatment was abundant and rife. The Government of Queensland
files proves and shows that, from the early 1900s, for 20 years there were no limits on how many hours aboriginal people worked, how hard was the labour, how bad was the treatment or the provision of food and living quarters. Minimum situation or conditions, introduced in 1919, were greatly and wildly ignored in the absence of any inspections in the Pacific region. In the Pacific, more than 1,000,000 people are thought to have been blackbirded, meaning manipulated, dribble and tricked, coerced or forced into indentured labour or slavery at this time called the blackbirded, a practice that is thought to have ended over a century ago but still mingle in the Pacific region and others. There are calls for a formal system to help the descendants of blackbirded Pacific Islanders find their relatives. Here, the question pose is how was slavery and slave trade activities carried out like the case of Blackbirding in the Pacific Ocean Region and the interior in the nineteenth and twentieth first centuries? To answer this question, it will be interesting to rotates on the following points: Conceptual issues in the Pacific Ocean slavery and slave trade affairs, ‘Blackbirding’, The Population, Horrific sampling of Blackbirding, Research tables and additional Severe Rift Attacks on Blackbirding Activities (Tables), statistic and Data Collection. Representations in tables. And Protecting the Ability to Trade in the Indian Ocean as preventive Responses to Blackbirding

A. Conceptual issues in the Pacific Ocean slavery and slave trade affairs, ‘Blackbirding’.

Blackbirding is an etymological etymology which is a term, may have been formed directly as a contraction of “Blackbird catching” thus “Blackbird.” This was a slang word or term used by the local indigenous people referring to the capturing of persons and forced them into slavery passing them into or via slave trade. The first major Blackbirding activity was conducted out of Twofold Bay in New South Wales, found in Australia. In later periods it extended to other areas within and out of the Pacific Ocean. It is well noted that areas like Samoa, Hawaiian islands and the United State of America suffered severely with extreme death rate, followed by Australia, New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Mexico and Guatemala, New Caledonia, Peru, America and others.

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1 Jens Korff, *Australia has a history of Aboriginal slavery. Last updated: 29 June 2020* (Pacific Vanuatu). Jacob Miley, *Was John Mackay a black birder?* Dailey Mercury News, 3rd March 2017, (7:00AM).

2 Etymology is the study of the origin and history of words and their meaning or the origin and history of a particular area.
Blackbirders; This involves the owners captains and crew of the ships involved in the acquisition of these labourers as slaves. The word blackbirders demanded for cheap labour or nothing as reward that principally came from European colonists in New South Wales, Peru, Queensland, Samoa, New Caledonia, Fiji, Tahiti, Hawaii, Mexico, and Guatemala. These were caught or in other words slaves. They were used labouring in sugarcane, cotton and coffee plantations in this lands, hence they were also exploited in other industries.

Source: Henry P. Moore, American Slave of General-thom as f drayton-g

Blackirding ships; These are large sea and Ocean vessels that began operations in these areas and the Pacific Oceans from 1840s which continued into the 1930s. It should be noted that blackbirders from the Americas sought or search for

Source: The sugar labour trade:https://dl.nfsa.gov.au/module/364

Emma Christopher, Cassandra, Pybus and Marcus Buford Rediker, Many Middle Passages: Forced Migration and the making of the Modern World, University of California, press, pp. 188-190
workers for their plantations and to mine the guano deposits on the Chincha Island, thus the organised blackbirding trade took place in areas like some colonists; Queensland, Fiji and New Caledonia that used those that has been blackbired as labourers at various plantations especially or particularly those producing sugar-cane. (see pictures).

Pictures: Blackbirding Ships in The Pacific Ocean (Daphne, Virginia)

Source: Authors Research Photos

The word blackbirding could also mean a reserve underground Rail road, but this is not related to account of all aspects of blackbirding in the Pacific Seas and Oceans that link America, South and North Eastern Asia not
leaving out Australia and her close Vicinities. Therefore, Blackbirding can be confined as an involvement of coercion of people through deception and kidnapping to as unpaid or poorly paid laborers' in countries distant to their native land. The term has been commonly applied to the large scale taking and carrying of people as such indigenous to the numerous islands in the Pacific Ocean during the 19th to the 21st centuries. Those that were blackbired were people, they were taken from places such as the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Niue, Easter Island, Gilbert Islands, Tuvalu and the Islands of the Bismarck Archipelago amongst others.  

Reserves underground rail road blackbirding; This as noted took place in the United State of America since before colonial and colonial period from 1800 to 2019. The reverse underground rail. Road existed to capture free Africa-Americans and Fugitive slaves and sell them into slavery which was and has been prevalent in the 19th century, during and after when the Trans-Atlantic slave trade was outlawed. This was outlaw same or similar as that of the Pacific Ocean slave trade. In Africa those groups that were implicated in supplying and most slaves, were the Aro, Oyo and the Hausa which they also experienced internal crisis and struggling and Yoruba city-states ended up engaged in interceded wars for control of the slave trade. This paradox almost inline of prevalent operation in the reverse underground railroad, blackbirding that tantamount to conflict. From Bell Richard CounterfeitKin: Kidnappers of colour, the Reverse Underground Railroad, and the origins of practical Abolition, people of Africa and Mixed ancestry commonly took part in these operations in order to make aliving. Some worked under white employers, playing instrumental roles in deceiving fellow African-Americans and luring them into traps, while others pointed slaves. Owners to the location of their escaped slaves to the got bounty on the slaves head. The kidnappers were recorded to have acted against their family members in addition to others members of the community. Their careers also tended to be long due to African-Americans particularly children being more inclined to trust them than whitepeople. Successful kidnappings mainly relied on the blackbirders developing a connection to target by using their shared racial and cultural identities. However it was and still prevailed in the 21st century. New York, California, Philadelphia, and others were particularly prominent places for these kidnappers to work, causing fear of being kidnapped by anyone to become prevalent. In case of being kidnapped some lost their lives for enslavement refusal, while those captured, by those who captured become practical blackbirding as slaves. The British Pacific highlights in the 19th century in particular experience or witness an imperial connections between the French and the British on the perspective of, on Blackbirding for an Anglophone audience as experience and recounted by an author Georges Baudoux’s. New Hebridean mining employees went on when Anglophone, Francophone and pacific inhabitants or people interacted, exchanged and moved in and out of each other’s lives, perhaps more frequently than today but all entails the pacific history of blackbirding as seen with the slave workers, for example the Queensland kanaka workers. The frequent episodic actions from Blackbirding gave rise to anti Blackbirders which imagine couldn’t longerbear the aforementioned activities. Freed some passengers in 1869. HMS Rosario, seized the blackbirding schooner Daphne with several slaves onboard. (see first picture of Daphne above). Areas such as Australia, America, the Philippines, Hawaiian, and Tapan including the entire pacific oceanic took part in the slave trade in line with notion of blackbirding which has become a historical jargons or parlance of historical tales presentation.

B-The Population, Horrific sampling of Blackbirding, Research tables and additional Severe Rift Attacks on Blackbirding Activities (Tables), statistic and Data Collection. Representations in tables.

According to census carried out in the 1900s, the Pacific Region made up of more than 20 countries and above 250 Islands supplied Blackbided to work in Pacific Plantations as a replacement of slaves that were liberated after the abolition of the slave trade. Moreso, areas like New Guinea, The Philippines Islands, Singapore, New Zealand, Fanning Island, Solomon Island and the American Islands down to The South Sea Islands and the close interior of the Asian and American continent. Hence all these Islands and countries supply labour via Blackbirding method in the Pacific Ocean. The below table shows exceptionally the population of South Sea Islander where the majority of Blackbired originated.

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4. Materials from Willoughby, Emma, “Our Federation Journey 1901-2001”// https://web.archive.org/web/20060625205722/http://www.museum.vic.gov.au/Federation/pdfs/multiv.pdf May 4, 2020

5 Bell Richard, Counterfeit, Kin: Kidnappers of colour, the Reverse Underground Railroad, and origins of particular Abolition.” in http://web.b.a. ebscohot.com.proxy-um.researchport.umd.edu/e host/pdfviewer/pdviewer?vid=28sid=da822a84-6674-44f6-a849-ea21124de0a%40 Sessionmgr4008.EBSCOHOST.

6. Ibid

7 Ibid

8 Shineberg, Dorothy, The people trade: pacific island labourers and New caledonia,1865-1930 (pacific islands monographs series)
II. THE POPULATION

Table: Population of South Sea Islanders

| Country                                | Population |
|----------------------------------------|------------|
| American Samoa                         | 56,700     |
| Cook Islands                           | 15,200     |
| Fiji                                   | 888,400    |
| French Polynesia                       | 277,100    |
| Guam                                   | 172,400    |
| Kiribati                                | 120,100    |
| Marshall Islands                       | 55,500     |
| Micronesia (Federated States of)       | 105,300    |
| Nauru                                  | 11,000     |
| New Caledonia                          | 285,500    |
| Niue                                   | 1,520      |
| Northern Mariana Islands               | 56,200     |
| Palau                                  | 17,900     |
| Papua New Guinea                       | 8,558,800  |
| Pitcairn                               | 49         |
| Samoa                                  | 196,700    |
| Solomon Islands                        | 682,500    |
| Tokelau                                | 1,400      |
| Tonga                                  | 100,300    |
| Tuvalu                                 | 10,200     |
| Vanuatu                                | 304,500    |
| Wallis and Futuna                      | 11,700     |

Source: Authors Research Table

From the above table showing the population of the South Sea Islanders, Papua New Guinea registered 8,558,800 people as the highest population which might have come because of much slaves entering the Island to work in Plantations and finally when stay above twenty years could obtain citizenship. Also, Tokelau Island register the least population of 1,400 people which might be as a result of over drained of the population due to Blackbirding activities.

III. HORRIFIC SAMPLING OF BLACKBIRDING

The Horrific sampling of blackbirding. (A global view analysis is preferable at this juncture). The first major blackbirding operation in the pacific was conducted out of a Bay in South Wales. This was also the first of its kind was horrific due to reports of violence, kidnap and murder. In Australia, New South Wales, about 65 Melanesian labourers loaded in a ship finally stopped at Boyd Town on the 16 of April 1847 on board the ship velocity. Under the command of Captain Kirsopp. Another personality of Benjamin Boyd engage with two financed loads of 70 and 57 for Sydney arrival in September 1847 and October 1847 but not long from workplaces as observed, starving and destitute on the streets of Sydney hence the experiment of labour exploitation was discontinued in Australia, Robert Town and Queensland in the early 1860s.9

As events continued to unfold another incident took place in 1863 at Robert Town where the American civil war gave rise or raised blackbirding, to help as labourers inplanting about 160 hectares of cotton in Robert Towns. The ships Don Juan brought 73 South Sea Islanders in 1863 at the port of Brisbane. In the vessels Uncle Tom and Black Dog 400 Melanesians came to supply labour as slaves off Blackbirding. In 1866 the Blue Bell brought from the south sea labour to the port. The labourer were paid in trinkets not cash in terms of money at kanaka as such claimed, blackbirded labourers were savages and known as use of money.

9 Bennett A « immigration, blackbirding, labour recruiting.2 The Hawaiian experience 1877-1887” Journal of pacific History.11(1):3-27. Doi 10. 1080/00223347608572288(https://doi.org/10.1080%ZF00223347608572288)
They were exploited and sold for a minimal sum of £2 each and that kidnapping was at least partially during recruitment, hence raised fears of a burgeoning new slave trade. Blackbirding as pointed of riot, here, is that some villages were ravaged like Lifou. In 1868 a ship Siren with 24 dead Islander recruits, the remaining 90 onboard were taken by forced and deception, at Brisbane when the ship Siren anchored. The Siren debacle made Queensland Government invested in labour trade, kanakas actively working on their land holdings. Here, the engagement on kidnapping with violence was real. The London Royal Navy with base in Australia station in Sydney gathered momentum and shattered this event.\textsuperscript{10}

\textsuperscript{10} «Like an African slave ship» was compared to Daphne that was under the command of Captain Daggett and licensed in Queensland to Henry Ross Lewin. This ships activities were like those of the African type like Dradong, Rogulo and others. What should be noted here is the fact that humanitarian action of a senior officer of the Royal Navy, gave find their legitimacy to the blackbirding trade out of Queensland.
Furthermore, other slave ships such as spunkie, Jason Lyttona carried kanaka boys aged 12 and 15 years for the plantations. It was also noted that some and others rape like a pubescent Islanders girl which later the girl was sold for £20 in Brisbane. Most of those under the Blackbirding worked or were used in Canfields, sheep stations, pearl dowers being subjected to violent and neglectful treatment, hence kanakas would fight back and kill their overseas, they were hunted down and shot by the Native police. It should be noted that there existed some River plantation in the 1870s. More so, more samples, sampling the fact that Blackbirding actually existed are ships evidence engage in this business; Woodbine, Christina was owned by James Merrman who held the position of major of Sydney. Isabella, Flora, May Queen, Dancing Wave, Margaret Chessel, Mystery were checked for their attacked and shooting carried out, not leaving out the Royal Navy who delivered severe summary punishment upon killing blackbirding crews as examine. Others instance in the 1870s at this juncture involve HMS Beagle, HMS Wolverine, Sybil went killings of blackbirding crews through indiscriminate bombardment of villages, raids by marines, burning houses, destruction of crops and the hangings of Islanders from the Yardarms.11

IV. RESEARCH TABLES AND ADDITIONAL SEVERE RIFT ATTACKS ON BLACKBIRDING ACTIVITIES (TABLES), STATISTICS.

This aspect could be classifying or drown from several levels within the 1880s; the early conflicts in 1880s the conflicts involving the Age of the slave trade 1800 to 1882 and the later years. The Blackbirding spin-up till witness Great violent act at Queensland with it intensification in 1880s. Vessels that were involved, that runs through the beginning and the end could or were as follows including their owners. It should be noted that their fire arm shave increases and robust or vigorous.

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11 The above mention ships were under the auspices of the following personalities; Captain de Houghton, Commodore John Crawford Wilson, Captain Satim and Davidson (plantation owners)
Table: Blackbirding Vessels and Owners or security and companies in the Pacific Ocean

| Ships or Vessels involve | The Owners or Concern (Areas or Country) |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Esperanza                | Sambo (Area)                              |
| Pearl                    | Rendova Island                            |
| May Queen                | Ambae Island                              |
| Stormbird                | Tanna                                     |
| Janet Stewart            | Malaita                                   |
| Isabella                 | Espiritu Santo                            |

Officer of Royal Navy Warship attempting punitive action

| Warship          | Officers         |
|------------------|------------------|
| HMS Sandfly      | Lieutenant Bower (five others) |
| HMS Cormorant    | Luckcraft        |
| HMS Emerald      | Captain W.H. Maxwell |
| HMS Miranda      | Captain Dawson   |
| HMS Diamond      |                  |
| HMS Dart         | Commander Moore  |
| Ship Borough Belle| Captain Belbin (killed) |
| HMS Undine       | Patrolled Blackbirding ship |
| Vessels Ceara    | Labour recruits (matiries) |
| Slaves ship Lavinia | George E.Morrison(crew, physician) |
| (Blackbirding operation 1882) | |
| Alfred Vittery   | Blackbirding crew (Griffith) |
| Stanley          | Captain Joseph Davies |
| Jessie Kelly     | Captain Millman  |
| Ethel            | Captain Loutit   |
| Forest King      | (owners)         |
| Hopeful          | Crew             |
| Young Dick       | The crew members |
| Eliza Mary       | Crew             |
| Helena           | Captain A.R Reynolds |
| Para, Lochiel, Nautilus | /, / , /, /  |
| Rio loge, Roderick Dhu, | /, Robert Cran (Sugar Magnel) |
| William Manson,  | Vos and Crew.    |
| Sea witch etc.   | William Hilton Hovell etc. |

Source: Authors Diverse Research Materials Collection

Statistically, the Transportation of Slaves in the Western Pacific: Towns of Islands and Labourers-slaves transported, British Queensland 62,500, Fiji 27,000, French New Caledonia 15,000, Tahiti 2,500, German Samoa 12,500, Hawaii 2,500, Peru 3,600, Guetamala 1.100. Making a total of 126,700 slaves. At Somoa, much engagement was centered at selling and exacerbating factional conflict. In 172 agricultural plantations,
expansion was done on over 100,000 acres due to blackbirding operations works in the farm plantation. Men, women and children of alleges were taken, separated and sent to work in harsh conditions with many succumbing to illness and poor diet. Here, the known German company “Deutsche Handels und plantagen Gesellschaft (DHPG) expanded Samoan plantations. Later all German asset after the First World War went to New Zealand. It should be noted that large British and American plantations which owned blackbirding vessels and exploiting blackbirder labour exist much and widely in the colonial Samoa.12

In the Haawailia Islands about 50% male able-blackbired indigenous Hawaiians were used as workers on the plantations. Approximately, about 200 people came from Tahiti, Caroline Islands and line islands were recruited, to work in Hawaiian plantations owned by Europeans colonists. Ships or blackbirding vessels like Stormbird recruited 85 people from Rotuma, Norounti, Mariana and Tabiteuea. The death rate was 20% and the mortality related at over 10% for each year were protection was less and the death rate was much higher when compared to the United States of America.

In the United States, since the colonial era, underground railroad blackbirding was reversed and the African-Americans worked under white employers, playing instrumental roles in deceiving fellow African-Americans. Successive kidnapping mainly relied on the blackbirding blackbirders, hence coursing fear of being kidnapped by anyone to become prevalent, thus ships were several and in varied sizes for slaves transportation involving their captains, who also participated in capturing the slaves, or blackbirders.13

V. DATA COLLECTION REPRESENTATIONS IN TABLES.

This study has got clear evidences from statistics as has been mention above and as well as, here we find some datas in a table form how the existed some forces againstslavery or Blackbirding and against Blackbirding ships.

12 Statistic on Blackbirding in the pacific ocean https://books.google.cm/bookspid=kdzbAAAAQBA/8PG=PA458*pq=statisticston

13. What is blackbirding https://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-09-17/blackbirding-australias-history-of-kidnapping-p
Table: Blackbirding ships and their Vessels Captains in the Pacific Region

| Blackbirding ships                                      | Vessels or ships captains                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lavinla                                                 | Blackbirding operation (Queensland)                                                      |
| Lizzie (burns Philip company)                           | William T. Wawn                                                                           |
| Hopeful Ereuo Cessel (burns Philip)                     | Captain Lewis Shaw                                                                        |
| Sea witch                                               | William Hilton hovel                                                                      |
| Loung Australian                                        | Commander hovel                                                                           |
| Bring Carl                                              | Dr. James Patrick Murray being ship recruiter and Joseph Armstrong and mate Charles Powden.|
| Peri (low in supplies and was blown Westward)           | Seen or spotted near to Hinchinbrook Island Queensland Coast by captain John Moresby       |
| HMS Basilisk                                            | Spotted the Ship Peri.                                                                    |
| Donald Maclean                                          | Captain Mcleod                                                                           |
| Flirt                                                   | Captain McKenzie                                                                         |
| Wild Duck                                               | Captain Martin (stole people from Espiritu Santo)                                        |
| Lapwing, Kate, Grat Harriet Armtyage, Frolic, Atlantic  | Kidnapper Blackbirders ships e.g. Bully Hayes                                             |
| Margavet Chessel, Maria Douglass and Marion Renny       | The crew (not named)                                                                     |
| Nukalau                                                 | Captain Finlay Mclever                                                                    |
| Stanley (chartered by colonial Government)              | Captain Lynch                                                                             |
| Heather Belle                                           | Captain John Daly                                                                         |
| Leonidas                                                |                                                                                          |
| Lord of Isles                                           | CSR Sugar mill at Nausori                                                                  |
| Winifred, meg Merrilies, dauntless and the Ovalau       | Fijian registered ships.                                                                  |
| Moavoa vessel (French Potnesia)                         | Captain Blackelt                                                                          |
| Rona                                                    |                                                                                          |
| Lucene                                                  | Government ships                                                                         |
| Helen W. Almy                                           | Captain Luttrell                                                                          |
| Tahili (barque) always anchored at Drakes bay north of San Francisco |                                                                                          |
| Montserrat                                              | Contract more Gilbert Islanders as slavery                                                 |
| Aoba Annette, Venus, Aursralica, Vuka, Idaho, (new Caledonia) Ambround and the Effie Meikle | Captains and recruiters on the bladeloning for the New Caledonia market included James Toutant proctor “black tow” Jean-louis Villedieu, Martial Briault, Charles Peterson Stuart, Walter Champion, Gabriel Madezo and Captain H. Mckenzie. The company Joubert and Carter run by Didier Numa Joubert and Douglas Carter owned many of the blackbirding vessels in the early years of trade, new calederia well into the 20th century. A lower rate and most violent manure but ended in 1980s towards world war II. |
| Adelante (Peru)                                         | Peruvian and Chilean ship                                                                  |
Some recruiters amounting to 73 South Sea Islanders were blackbirded, and blackbirded, we could deduce the following historical analyses, it reveals and gave an insight to most aspects of the blackbirding activities in Australia and the Pacific Ocean. They, the South Sea Island were starving and became destitute on the streets of Sydney. About 55,000 to 62,500 in 45 years arrived Australia while 15,000 Kanakas died while working in Queensland and at gunpoint was acceptable for negotiation hence mortality rate was 30% which in the transatlantic slave trade indicated similar or close statistical percentage view.

Data collection indicates that, from the above table that clearly shows the blackbirding, blackbirders, and blackbired, we could deduce the following historical analyses, it reveals and gave an insight to most aspects of the blackbirding activities in Australia and the Pacific Ocean. They, the South Sea Island were starving and became destitute on the streets of Sydney. About 55,000 to 62,500 in 45 years arrived Australia while 15,000 Kanakas died while working in Queensland and at gunpoint was acceptable for negotiation hence mortality rate was 30% which in the transatlantic slave trade indicated similar or close statistical percentage view. In 1863 as time went on some recruiters amounting to 73 South Sea Islanders which about 24 died out of 90 on board the ship Siren. Recruitment was engaged in kidnapping with violence. It actually overrode the obvious humanitarian actions. Some captains like, Captain Coach, John Coach of the Jason and spunkner ship lost a total amount of 45 kanakas due to incurred bearings. Missionaries were also attacked killing an Anglican missionary Jogn Coleridge Patterson in 1871. Some ships were attacked causing the dead of about 47 kanakas, thus another large or huge mortality rate in 1892 and 1893 made up 50% of all deaths hence 20% of the total population in Bundaberg. From 1908, the Pacific Island Labourers Act led to the compulsion repatriation of around 4,000 to 75,000 blackbired or slaves. While statistics shows that about 1,600 remained in Australia because of the fact that in 20 years. blackbirded, some were already married, own lands and have stay for 20 years and above. Around 350 of South Sea Islanders were banished from Queensland, were transferred to plantations in Fiji and on their journey at least statistics shows or proved that 27 of them died while being transported. The 1992 census in Australia indicated that around 10,000 descendants are in Queensland, and in 2016 census or count, 630 people declared in Queensland that, they were South Sea Islander labourers while in 2012 before this a seasonal workers ship was introduced that brought in 416 and 403 visas for Pacific Islander labour workers in the agricultural industry on fruits picking. By 2018 around 17,320 Islanders, mostly from variety Fijian and Tonga to work in farm in Queensland. It was marked with widespread exploitation, Intimidation and underpayment of workers with at least 55% of employers being non-complaints in regard to payments and conditions. Blackbirding by Blackbirders, Blackbired until it reached a climate of them opening a city called sailors city Queensland. They were the rich merchants who constructed houses from their rich or supernormal profits. (see picture below)

14 The trade over the Atlantic water mass gave an estimation of about 33% slaves who died in the first three years of being imported to America.

15 Poor access to clean water, adequate food and medical assistance has resulted in several deaths.
From the above picture we find out that the sailors go a roving the streets especially in the evening and night after their return on shore or land. Some walk struggling to organized methods to gain more slaves ready for their next take-off to the Islands for their plantation. Furthermore, Melanesia people were killed and buried and the early 21st century recruitment of labour under the unconnected 457 visa scheme blackbirder’s treated no mourning and were buried in their farm, some were thrown in the seas after dead for the fishes to feed on them, while other were buried in the farm to make the farm soil rich. History proved this harsh treatment above human reasoning for it is very difficult or hard to explain the treatment given to the stolen people or inhabitants of the Pacific Islands. At the time, this city was actually in the hands of sailors bringing the Blackbirded or taking them away to work in other Islands and close interiors in the Pacific. At Fiji, before annexation that took place from 1865 to 1874 slaves vessel or blackbirding ships, 03 Islanders were shot dead aboard the vessel slaves and the rest sold in Levuka for £3 to £6 per head for males and £10 to £20 for females and at the end the survivors were recommended by the government to go back. Here it should also be noted that some two Islanders crew were shot. What should not be forgotten was the fact that young girls were openly bartered for and sold into sexual slavery. A worker who returns or survived were able to return to their home Islands regarded as lucky, still at Fiji every 1000 Islanders had at least about 20% death labourers. The mortality rate for blackbirder labour group at or was around 80%.

At Mexico and Guatemala, New Caledonia, Peru Easter Island, Ata, Tuvalu, Samoa, Hawaiian Islands, United states of America and more others experience or witnessed and register some statisticson activities in figures of Blackbirding. As far as statistics in event surfaced and was retained, out to the Pacific, where captain Lautrec recruited 300 Blackbirded, At Gilbert Islanders they were offloaded in Mexico and sent to work at a coffee plantation close to Tapachula owned by an American named John Magee. On three years’ contract established, in 1894 none of the recruited return home but it was found that only 58 were still alive. Other ships or vessels carried 370 Islanders involving 100 childrens. On reaching San Francisco at Drakes, but this slavery or blackbirding witnessed a change of captain yet the vessel capsized as discovered in 1892 which a few that has managed to survive drowned to death. At Guatemala 470 Islanders were brought with each worth £100 which they work in the plantation in an area of 70 miles which about 200 of them were infected and killed by disease.

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16 « South sea Islands » in http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article60849109.empire5027.newsouthwales, Australia, december31,1867 p.8.
17 ibid
18 Approximately 1200 Gilbert Islanders were recruited in three shipboards for the Mexican and Guatemala coffee plantation, survivors 250 only, with a mortality rate of 80% in two voyages in 196 to 1908
Table: Blackbirding with very low wages in shillings and pence

| Origin of labour | Wages per month (shillings) | Bonus per month (shillings) | Overtime per hour (pence) |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| China           | 34 to 50                    | 4                           | 5                         |
| Caroline Islands| 30                          | 4                           | 3                         |
| New Guinea      | 5                           | 5                           | 1.5                       |

Source: “Extract from letter to Chief Representative, Melbourne, 16 January 1922”, CO 225/188.

a. In addition, recruits from New Guinea received clothing and tobacco to the value of about five shillings a month.

| Territory       | “All-in” cost of native labour per day (in pence) | Daily task of cutting out copra (in lbs) |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Fanning Island  | 36.0                                            | 300                                    |
| Solomon Islands | 20.5                                            | 450                                    |
| Papua           | 12.8                                            | 450                                    |
| New Guinea      | 9.2                                             | 520                                    |

Source: Encl. in A. K. Mackintosh to Secretary of State, 7 August 1936, CO 225/301/86276.

The above tables show that, China, Caroline Island and New Guinea took active part and participated in the Blackbirding activities system in the Pacific Region. Wages ranges from 5 to 50 shillings, while Bonus from 4 to 5 and Overtime worked ranges to 1.5 to 5pence and varies in the different countries. The second table explains incidence operational in Fanning Island, Solomon Islands, Papua and New Guinea which labour cost per day 36.5, 20.5, 12.8 to 9.2 respectively while daily task ranges on payment from 300, 450, 450 to 550 respectively. Furthermore, recruits from the New Guinea received some goods such as clothing and tobacco monthly in value of 5shillings as noted in an extract and Encl. of 16 January 1922 and 7 August 1936 respectively in the tables above. In New Caledonia, about 15,000 people were transported between 1865 to 1930s as some came initially in 1870, about 720 Islanders went to Caledonia to work in mines. Blackbirding wantonly increased which 06 years old were legally noted, were recruited, which the majority were children. Approximately 33% of the workers died while working in plantations, mining, pastoral, domestic servant and sailing, pearlring and mailing industries (see picture above on Cane mailing). They were all in horrible conditions; subjected to inadequate food, poor shelter and harsh punishments while in New Caledonia, they were impressed if not work as blackbirding or slaves and sold to the colonial government to further exploit them as unpaid labourers. They were sold on, and again to other colonists; if their original employer was bankrupt or death. This blackbirding altitude or manifestation only come to an end in the 1930s with the approach of world war II in 1939. 19

In Peru, some racial backing, import blackbirded due to labour shortages, in which about 253 recruits of which more than half were women and children. Some of them worked as plantation labourers while others as domestic servants. Some other set out to make money on Polynesian labour. Easter Island, mass kidnapping was realized. About 1407 people were taken for the Peruvian labour trade which made-up third of the Island population, several vessels were involve in recruiting for Peru, kidnapped or deceptively obtained people throughout Polynesian. At Ata, mass-kidnapping was witnessed which about 350 people were living on Ata and about 144 people never return out of those who went or left for the plantation. By October 1863 the imprisoned Ata people

19. Statistic on Blackbirding in the pacific ocean https://books.google.cm/bookspid>kdzbAAAAQBA/8PG=PA458*/pq= statisticston
died from neglect and disease while about 38 survivors were taken hence, where they might have died since nothing is known more about them. At Tuvalu about 180 went to Funafuti, while 200 were taken to Nukulaulae that some fewer left in number 100, of the 300 recorded in 1863 about 3,634 Polynesians were recruited and over 2,000 died from disease starvation or reflect either aboard the blackbirding ships. Due to outbreak of disease in Peru further death rate was registered to about 1,030 Polynesian labourers. To their home land epidemics and additional mortality was registered.20

C-Protecting the Ability to Trade in the Indian Ocean as preventive Responses to Blackbirding

The notion here lay firm to the issue that, whether it be for this or for major international responses to natural disasters as this we saw in the Philippines and the Island in the past years. At the core of these types of international responses are relationships, relationships at the political level and for us relationships between our military forces. Events such as that of blackbirding are crucial for the development of these relationships. From Some hopes we can further develop relationships between navies and each other over the next few days, so we can continue the important work we do. At the heart of the important work we do at sea is to protect our collective ability to. Everyone has heard shocking stories before sometimes and presently about the transatlantic slave trade, but this was hardly the only type of slavery in which Europeans were directly engaged. The Pacific slave trade involved the forceful enslavement of Pacific Islanders from the mid-19th century to the 21st century. This particular type of slavery is often referred to as “blackbirding”. The primary focus of “blackbirding” was to supply cheap labour to sugar-cane plantations on Pacific plantations, particularly in Queensland, Fiji, New Caledonia, and the Samoan Islands. This was mainly achieved through methods such as trickery and kidnapping. They were frequently deceived about the length of time for which they were “contracted” and the nature of their “contract.” If all this failed, the Islanders were simply loaded onto slave ships at gunpoint. The captured Islanders were collectively known as Kanakas, which means Person or Man in Hawaiian. These workers were essentially treated as slaves, using the word Blackbirding, but officially they were referred to as “indentured labourers”. There have been debates as to whether “blackbirding” was considered slavery, as the “labourers” were paid. Yet, it is worth noting that their wages were well below the wages of European workers just to shy away from the original slavery and slave trade situations.21

According to various studies, they work more than the normal rate of time or period as first-year workers received a standard pay rate of six pounds per year. The pay rate was also fixed for 40 years without taking inflation into account. As slavery had already been outlawed by the British Empire, the minimal pay was used to justify the practice. “Blackbirding” can be seen as a euphemism, because the captured workers still worked in slave-like conditions. A person recounting their grandfather’s story explains how, he was told that once they were here, they were unable to speak their mother language, they were punished in terms of corporal punishment. They were also segregated from wider society just like African American slaves were in the US. In 1872 the British Parliament introduced the Pacific Islanders’ Protection Act which outlawed “blackbirding”. Yet, the practice still continued until the early 20th century. The Act did provide for agents on British recruiting vessels, leading to stricter licensing procedure, and patrol of British-controlled Islands. The Pacific Islands were not the only area where “blackbirding” took place. The practice was also common in the United States after slavery was banned. Many US citizens used the Reverse Underground Railroads to capture free African-Americans and fugitive slaves and tricked or sold them into slavery. This practice in the United States was also known as “blackbirding” and relied on the same type of coercion and trickery. People of India and Africa or mixed ancestry frequently took part in these actions. While some worked for white employers, others helped slave owners with finding escaped slaves. For many tricking their fellow African-Americans was not a choice, but a necessity to survive. For their help they would receive a bounty. Their actions also resulted in more successful kidnappings, as “blackbirding” largely relied on developing a connection between the hunter and their target and for ex-slaves it was easier to trust a fellow African-American person.22

In 1807 Britain passed the Abolition of the Slave Trade Act and in 1862 Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, but this was hardly the end of slavery.

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20. Statistic on Blackbirding in the pacific ocean https://books.google.cm/booksid=kdzbAAAAQBA/SPG=PA458/pq=statisticson. By 1866, only around 250 of those recruited had survived with about 100 of these remaining in Peru. The death rate was therefore 93%. Maude, H E, slavers in paradise in https://openresearch-repository.anu.edu.au/handle/1885/114682.ANUpresu.

21. What is “blackbirding”? Posted by: Elles Hon: January 21, 2019 In: Breaking News, Australia

22. Differential mortality of Asians and Pacific Island in Pacific labour Trade https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/Bf03029360 Protecting the ability to trade in the Indian ocean, Figure 1: Indo-Pacific strategic overview
“Blackbirding” was simply one of the many ways in which people circumvented official laws to continue profiting from slavery.23

VI. CONCLUSION
To conclude, the Population, Horrific sampling of Blackbirding, Research tables and additional Severe Rift Attacks on Blackbirding Activities (Tables), statistic and Data Collection. Representations in tables. And Protecting the Ability to Trade in the Indian Ocean as preventive Responses to Blackbirding has been the pivot of this studies. When the British assaulted slavery and slave trade, the scene was then transformed to another level where the traders,(blackbirders) deem it necessary to start using an advance method to give little compensation to the blackbirded as a means to avoid check on them. It is worth noticing that the little that was given was collected in the form of labour because the slaves or blackbirders still have no right of opinion to bargain on their salaries. They were taken out of their regions forcefully without their will or decision. Many of them toil in the plantations that was in Islands thus all was in vain. Some hard working Blackbirded were sold to other plantation merchants if the existed no job or transfer of ownership or business failures in the pacific to some plantations merchants. Some blackbirded end up dying not knowing where they originated due to the fact that they were, and are offspring of those who went to various direction during the capture of their parents. But it was only when Modern Slavery Act., criminal justice at the expense of victim protection, reversing the low risk and high pay out dynamic, the imposing of balancing the immigration policy and anti-slavery, victims identification and support to gain status and implication for promoters victims, increase protection for vulnerable groups, transparency in supply chains and bring out the hidden victims of modern, of the modern slavery Act hence looking forward in the application of more law canons in Human Rights procedures. The debate here is for us to know; What are the internally and International implications of blackbirding and what methods and application worldwide can be use to put a total end to this calamities?

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