

Fig.104 Illustration showing some native girls on their way home after working in a field in which their jungle used to grow. In general, natives are not used to this kind of hard toil bringing only a type of staple that does not really nourish them. They are forced to get civilized and learn the trade of farmers but they know how better off they were in their jungle.

Slavery Among the Natives of Lower Asia

Upon seeing natives paddling on a canoe toward them, sailors are ordered to "tie them up and bring them on board" and those who cannot dive in the water and swim ashore are made captive. As a result they get terrified with despair "strongly painted in their faces" and unable to "support their weight", falling "upon the deck, as if they had lost the use of their limbs". This is because they believe "they'd been abducted by ghosts" or rather "the spirits of the sea" who are "light-skinned, bearded, and grotesquely long-limbed" in their mythology as the European invaders. And right these invaders takes them back to their colonies as "souvenirs" for their higher class. And when they finally size the land of the natives, the invaders try to teach them agriculture but the natives regard it as "a degrading occupation and fit only for such as have forfeited their freedom" quite in contrast with their way of acquiring food by "hunting pigs, shooting fish, digging up tubers, plucking fruit, or wading into the lovely cool water to find clams" which allows for "plenty of leisure". But soon the invaders begin to offer "opium for the services of aboriginal women" and father "half the children". And soon these natives who have never been observed with any "illness" but only with "injuries" begins to fall die of illness if they are not before killed by the frequent "punitive expeditions" against them (Mukerjee 2003).