

Modern Slavery

Modern Slavery

Introduction*

“Freedom is indivisible, and when one man is enslaved, all are not free.”

– John F. Kennedy

Slavery is a word often associated with the past, evoking unimaginable injustices we would rather forget. However, there remain a staggering 27 million slaves in the world today, a number equivalent to the entire population of Canada in the early 1990s. While slavery in the traditional sense has been based on the ownership of one individual by another, modern slavery takes this form and many others. Modern slavery includes human trafficking, debt bondage, forced labour, hereditary slavery, child soldiery, servile forced marriage, and forced prostitution. Modern slavery is not limited to any single race, gender, or age group. It affects men, women, and children in Canada and around the world.

During the four centuries of trans-Atlantic slavery, the slave trade was in fact legal. Today, slavery has been officially abolished globally. In theory, every state is responsible for ensuring that slavery is not occurring within its borders. In reality, however, it is one of the most severe abuses of human rights today. Slavery, although an illegal activity, remains an ever-present—albeit concealed—aspect of contemporary life. There are reported cases of slavery in every country in the world today with (at the time of writing) two exceptions: Iceland and Greenland.

Slavery is a global criminal industry, netting about \$32 billion annually. This amount is approaching and set to surpass illegal drug trafficking and illicit arms sales. While most nations have anti-human trafficking laws, enforcement is erratic or non-existent. Public awareness of modern slavery is low, enabling traffickers to lure thousands of victims into forced labour situations. Canada, for instance, is a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking.

Slavery is increasingly present worldwide in both large urban areas and smaller cities and towns, including within North America. According to the United Nations, an estimated 600,000 to 800,000 people are trafficked internationally each year, with as many as 17,500 people trafficked into the United States alone. Most modern-day slaves are women and children.

Modern slavery differs from chattel slavery of the 18th and 19th centuries in three important respects:

- The cost of slaves has fallen to a historical low. Slaves can now be acquired in some parts of the world for as little as five dollars.
- Slaves are now held for a shorter length of time and are more likely to be seen as disposable.
- Slavery is now globalized. Modern slavery is part of the process of globalization itself. This “dark underbelly of globalization,” as Hillary Clinton put it, is manifestly different than traditional, more publicized forms of slavery, yet it retains many of its characteristics: slaves

* This backgrounder was developed by the *Alliance Against Modern Slavery* for this course. See the final page of this backgrounder for details about this organization.

today are forced to work without pay under the threat or use of violence every day. The millions of “wage slaves” who make as little as \$1 or \$2 a day are not modern slaves under this definition from which the 27 million estimate has been derived, but rather another category of individuals who live in destitution.

Trickery and Poverty

Slavery continues to thrive and, in many instances, relies upon trickery and poverty. Individuals are very often vulnerable to slavery because of a lack of job opportunities. This leads many people to accept work elsewhere, often in distant countries, placing them in danger as they migrate to unknown destinations. There have been hundreds of documented cases in which women from locations such as Southeast Asia and Eastern Europe have signed contracts in which they thought they would become domestic workers in upper-class households. Upon arrival, however, they were forced to work as prostitutes. Other all-too-common scenarios include cases in which parents sell their children. Poverty can be attributed as the underlying structural reason for such human transactions. Victims of slavery very often do not speak the language of the receiving country and are unable to communicate or seek help. Their passports are generally confiscated by the perpetrators, and victims live with little or no money and under the constant threat of violence and even death. Men, women, and children who believed they were seeking a new life find themselves trapped as slaves.

Confronting Slavery in Canada

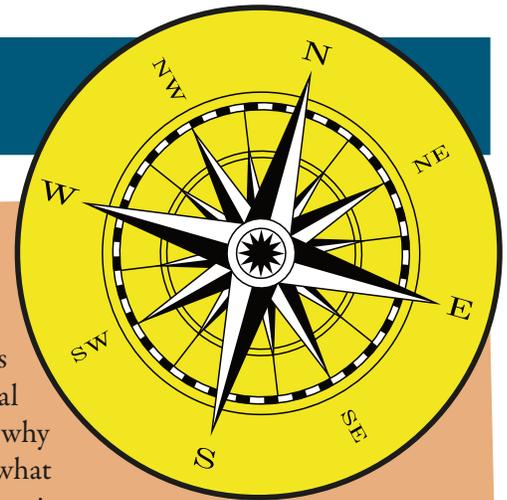
How do we confront and put an end to modern slavery? There are several challenges in this regard, including the need for us to change how we view the issue of slavery.

Modern slavery and the modern slave trade do not only involve the sexual exploitation of women. Labour exploitation is surprisingly common worldwide, and each one of us needs to be aware of the source of our product purchases (e.g., coffee, chocolate, rugs...) and who produces them. In many cases, slavery is involved.

Another challenge is getting non-profit, private, public, and government organizations collectively on board and working together more effectively. Historically speaking, a variety of key players played an important role in efforts to abolish the slave trade and slavery across classes, including former slaves, the general public, Members of Parliament, the media, farmers, religious leaders, academics, and writers. The trans-Atlantic slave trade was legally abolished for the first time in history in Britain in 1807, in large part because of the efforts of citizens who participated in boycotts and signed national anti-slave trade petitions presented before the British Parliament. This social activism on behalf of the oppressed who could not speak for themselves ultimately led to the creation of Anti-Slavery International, the world’s first human rights organization, proving that everyday people have the power to create change.

Modern Slavery

Modern slavery may very well be the world's most under-publicized human rights crisis. In the developing world, it is intimately related to the struggle for gender equality and other important issues, including access to potable water, adequate food, health care, and education. Creating awareness and compelling the public to take a stance on behalf of those without voices begins with each one of us.



Exploring the Issues

Students who have a solid understanding of modern slavery issues are critical thinkers who seek to apply their knowledge in practical ways. They have a solid grasp of what makes exploitation slavery, why making slavery illegal in the past did not make it disappear, and what each person can do to help end slavery. Inquiry into modern slavery issues will take students in multiple directions, including the causes that allow slavery to continue and the forms slavery takes in Canada.

What are the causes?

- Poverty, vulnerability, war, and conflict zones, and lack of basic rights being protected
- Inequality, lack of access to land and education, lack of law enforcement
- Commodities and consumerism
- Corruption, apathy, and desperation
- Lack of awareness and action

What forms of slavery exist in Canada?

- Human trafficking for forced prostitution, forced labour, and forced marriage
- Victims are local and global
- There are also cases of “sex tourism” involving Canadians abroad



Essential Questions

Although there are no definitive answers as to how to solve issues related to modern slavery, through critical inquiry, investigation, and discussion, students will grow and evolve. They will progress from passive, unquestioning recipients of information to active and responsible informed citizens.

Inquiry questions related to modern slavery issues may include the following:

- What is contemporary slavery?
- Where is slavery occurring?
- What forms has slavery taken in the past? What are these forms today? What are they in Canada?
- What is the link between slavery and poverty?
- Why was the transatlantic slave trade abolished? Did slavery end after this?
- What are the legacies of the transatlantic slave trade for us in a globalized world?
- What is the link between slavery and what we buy?
- What did being an activist mean during the fight against slavery in the past? What does it mean today?
- Can people change society by speaking out?
- How can young people act to end modern-day slavery?

DYK?

Did You Know...?

Slavery is illegal everywhere in the world, but there are still 27 million slaves in the world today.

The average age of entry for girls and boys into forced child prostitution ranges from 11 to 14.

Slaves can be found working in a variety of places, including farms, brothels, homes, mines, and even restaurants.

The average cost of a human slave around the world today is \$90.

The RCMP estimates that 800 to 1200 people are trafficked in Canada every year. The vast majority of them are women and girls. Non-governmental organizations peg the number in the thousands with a significant number of Indigenous children and women.

On January 17, 2010, Canada passed MP Joy Smith's Bill C-268 to amend Canada's Criminal Code to introduce a new human trafficking offence specifically addressing child traffickers. This law provides a minimum sentence of five years imprisonment for anyone convicted of trafficking a minor in Canada and a minimum of six years imprisonment for cases with aggravating factors.

Globally speaking, human trafficking constitutes under 20% of modern slavery, but generates \$32 billion annually. It is the fastest growing criminal enterprise on the planet.

Traffickers are often of the same ethnicity as the victims they control. In Canada, Asian and Eastern European organized crime groups have been most involved in the trafficking of women from, for example, China, South Korea, Thailand, Cambodia, The Philippines, Russia, and Latin America

The travel and tourism industry plays a vital role in facilitating child sex trafficking. Many hotels become havens for "child sex tourism," in which traffickers and sex offenders utilize hotel facilities to carry out their illegal activities. There are no set human rights policies at many hotels or programs to train employees in how to identify and handle these illegal activities when discovered.

The Internet has become the new marketplace for certain forms of slavery, including trafficking in children and adults for sexual purposes. This is because of the anonymity, relative safety, ability to easily lie about age, and the low cost of using the Internet to set up appointments and transactions.

Over 1 million children enter the global sex trade every year.

Local news publications allow postings for unlicensed “massage parlours” and “escort services” in their classified sections. Some of these establishments have proven links to sex trafficking.

The abolition movement in the 18th and 19th centuries was the first time that hundreds of thousands of different people joined together for a common cause. This was achieved by developing many of the campaign styles that are familiar to us today: petitions, boycotts, posters, local and national committees, newsletters, and much more. Even though modern technology has changed the ways we campaign (such as sending emails instead of writing letters), the ideas behind these methods come from this time in history.

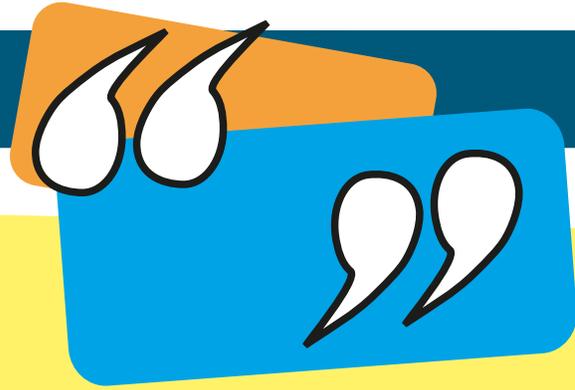
The campaigning tactics women anti-slavery activists used for abolition in the 18th and 19th centuries and the skills they learned helped to create the women’s movement. Women began to fight for their right to vote and to stop being treated like second-class citizens.

Worldwide, at least 12.3 million children and adults work in forced labour. This is modern slavery and is linked to the products you buy. Investigations show that more than 122 types of products are made using forced or child labour in at least 58 different countries. See these products and countries on the map on the following website: www.productsofslavery.org/

In 2002, a survey estimated that over 200,000 children were working in hazardous conditions on cocoa farms in the Ivory Coast. Reports confirm that children are still being trafficked into cocoa farms in the Ivory Coast and Ghana.

Experts suggest it will cost \$10.8 billion to end slavery in 25 years. This is equivalent to what Americans spend on Valentine’s Day. We can end slavery in our lifetime. Everyone has a role to play, including government, business, international organizations, consumers, and YOU.

Source: Allianceagainstmokerslavery.org (AAMS)



Thought-Provoking Quotations

“Men, women, and children are not property but human beings. The international community should declare, loudly and more strongly than ever, that we are all members of the human family. Slavery has no place in a world of human rights.”

– Kofi Annan (Panchitkaew)

“Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world; indeed, it’s the only thing that ever has.”

– Margaret Mead (Source obscure)

“If I look at the mass, I will never act. If I look at the one, I will.”

– Mother Teresa (Slovic)

“Not to transmit an experience is to betray it.”

– Elie Wiesel

“We are too young to realize that certain things are not possible, so we will do them anyway.”

– William Pitt the Younger (Source obscure)

“All that is necessary for evil to succeed is that good men do nothing.”

– Edmund Burke (Source obscure)

“Between stimulus and response, there is a space. In that space is our power to choose our response. In our response lies our growth and our freedom.”

– Viktor Frankl (Covey)



“If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong.”

– Abraham Lincoln

“Slavery is the dark underbelly of globalization.”

– Hillary Clinton

“The grand object of my parliamentary existence is the abolition of the slave trade. I shall never sacrifice this cause to motives of political convenience or personal feeling.”

– William Wilberforce (Pollock)

“Hope has two beautiful daughters. Their names are anger and courage: anger at the way things are, and courage to change things to the way they ought to be.”

– St. Augustine (Brown)

“Slavery can only be abolished by raising the character of the people who compose the nation; and that can be done only by showing them a higher one.”

– Maria Weston Chapman

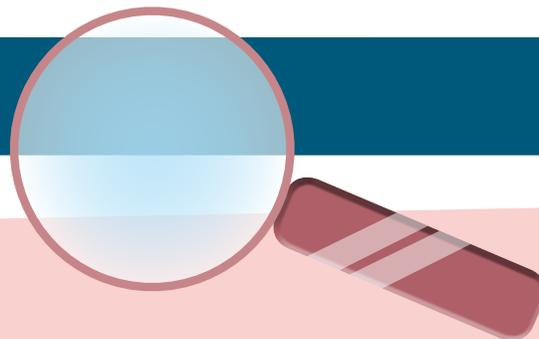
“It’s easier to be ignorant and say I don’t know about the problem. But once you know, once you’ve seen it in their eyes, then you have a responsibility to do something. There is strength in numbers, and if we all work together as a team, we can be unstoppable.”

– Craig Keilburger



Making a Difference

Name	How they make a difference
<p>Emmanuel Jal</p>	<p>Emmanuel Jal grew up surrounded by a civil war in Southern Sudan. When his mother was killed when he was seven years old, the Rebel army (SPLA) took him and forced him to become a child soldier.</p> <p>He was very lucky to survive fighting in the war and managed to escape along with 300 other child soldiers. They made a three-month trek to safety without any supplies, and not very many survived. Emmanuel was eventually rescued by a British aid worker named Emma McCune, who smuggled him to freedom in Kenya.</p> <p>Emmanuel went on to write a memoir of his experiences called <i>War Child: A Child Soldier's Story</i>, and he is now a world famous rap artist. Emmanuel has worked with the United Nations, Oxfam, and Amnesty International to raise awareness of child soldiers and the illegal arms trade. He also founded GUA Africa, an organization that was created to help people overcome the effects of war and poverty and to help them get an education.</p>
<p>Timea E. Nagy</p>	<p>Born of a police woman and painter in Budapest, Hungary, Timea wrote, produced, and hosted her own live-to-air shows. She interviewed well known musicians such as the Backstreet Boys. In 1998, Timea answered an advertisement to work as a housekeeper or nanny in Canada, which sounded like a good opportunity to explore another culture and save some money for her future. On April 18, 1998, she arrived at Terminal 3 in the Pearson International Airport in Toronto. She was whisked away by her employers, stripped of her identification, and forced to work as a sex slave in Toronto for the following three months. On August 18, 1998, she miraculously escaped her captors.</p> <p>Years later, Timea wrote her memoirs about her difficult journey into the underbelly of the sex slavery trade to inspire others to rise above victimization and lead joyful and purposeful lives in spite of difficult circumstances. Timea is now an educator, trainer, and advocate. She is the founder of Walk With Me, an Ontario-based organization helping human trafficking victims across Canada. Timea educates and trains many police agencies. Walk With Me also undertakes to speak regularly with government officials and the media. As a result of her bravery, Timea has been given awards by Crime Stoppers York Region, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Human Trafficking Coordination Centre, and a National Heroes award for her outstanding advocacy and work around human trafficking.</p> <p>http://www.walk-with-me.org/</p>



Glossary

Abolition:

The campaign to bring the slave trade and the practice of slavery to an end by making it illegal. The first abolitionist legislation was passed in Britain in 1807.

Abolitionist:

A person who supports the abolition of slavery.

Bonded labour (or debt bondage):

The most common form of slavery in the world today, affecting millions of people around the world. “People become bonded labourers by taking or being tricked into taking a loan for as little as the cost of medicine for a sick child. To repay the debt, many are forced to work long hours, seven days a week, up to 365 days a year. They receive basic food and shelter as ‘payment’ for their work, but may never pay off the loan, which can be passed down for generations.” (Harees, 2012)

Boycott:

“A campaign where people join together and refuse to deal with a person, organization, or country, usually to express disapproval or force an acceptance of terms.” (USI, 2011)

Chattel slavery:

“Chattel slavery is the only type of slavery where an individual is considered the legal property of another. It exists today primarily in Mauritania and other parts of Northern Africa (Slavery is technically illegal in these areas, but law enforcement there often returns escaped slaves to

their slave holders based on the asserted ownership, just as if the practice was legal.) This is the type of slavery that existed in the antebellum United States.” (HTS, 2016.)

Child domestic worker:

Persons under 18 years of age who work in other people’s households (and sometimes their own) doing domestic chores, caring for children, running errands, and helping their employers run small businesses. Child domestic workers include those who “live in” and those who live separately from their employers. A child domestic worker may be paid, unpaid, or receive “in-kind” remuneration such as food and shelter. Domestic work is widely perceived as a less dangerous type of employment than others, which is why it is considered more suitable for girls. However, child domestic workers suffer from widespread abuse and exploitation. (Hindman, 2014)

Child labour:

“Although children may legally engage in certain forms of work, forms of slavery or slavery-like practices continue to exist as manifestations of human trafficking, despite legal prohibitions and widespread condemnation. Some indicators of possible forced labor of a child include situations in which the child appears to be in the custody of a non-family member who requires the child to perform work that financially benefits someone outside the child’s family and does not offer the child the option of leaving.” (HTS, 2016)



Cocoa protocol:

“Formally known as the Harkin-Engel Protocol, it is an agreement to eliminate slavery and the worst forms of child labour from cocoa production, with particular emphasis on West Africa. The protocol marked the first time in the 250-year history of the anti-slavery movement that a global industry took responsibility for the slavery in its supply chain. It brought together chocolate companies, several non-governmental organizations, organized labour, the International Labor Organization, Senator Harkin and Representative Engel, and the governments of the Ivory Coast and Ghana.” (Walk Free Foundation, 2014)

Contract slavery:

“A means of trafficking in which a worker is deceived through the use of a false employment contract. Traffickers create contracts to lure individuals with promises of employment. However, upon arrival at the workplace, they are forced to work for no pay and cannot escape. The false contracts are used to avoid criminal charges or to prove that a “debt” is owed to the slaveholder.” (HTS, 2016)

Dalit:

“A term used to describe people who do not belong to one of the four major Hindu castes in south Asian societies, primarily in India. Also known as “untouchables,” Scheduled Castes and Harijans, the Dalits are the poorest people on the subcontinent and heavily discriminated against, making them exceptionally vulnerable to slavery.” (Humaness.org, n.d.)

Debt bondage (or bonded labour) slavery:

“The most common method of enslavement in the world today, accounting for nearly 20 million of the world’s slaves. It begins when a person accepts a loan from a moneylender, often in order to purchase basic necessities such as food or medicine. The person (and often his or her family) is held as collateral against the loan. Because they are collateral, their work does not repay the debt but “belongs” to the money lender. Unable to earn money independently, the family is unable to repay the illegal debt and it is passed down from generation to generation, creating hereditary enslavement. This system is well entrenched in South Asia and can trap entire families in slavery for illegal debts as small as \$40.” (Humaness.org, n.d.)

Diaspora:

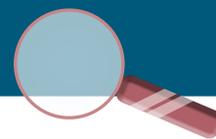
“The spreading out of any group of people, forcibly or voluntarily, away from their homeland across a large area or around the world (it was originally used to describe the Jewish dispersal); also refers to the expatriate population as a distinct group.” (USI, 2011)

Early and forced marriage:

Affects women and girls (and sometimes men and boys) who are married without choice and are forced into lives of servitude often accompanied by physical violence.

Emancipation:

Being set free, or granted rights equal to others who already enjoy them; the freeing of slaves from slavery



Enslavement:

To make a person a slave and to hold him or her in captivity.

Equity:

Fairness among people as it relates to their various interactions.

Fair-trade:

A system whereby communities join together to produce goods for sale that make the community richer and stronger as a whole, ensuring fair prices and that workers' human rights and the environment are protected over time. (USI, 2011)

Feminist:

A person of either gender who supports political, economic, and social equality between men and women.

Forced labour:

When people are recruited by individuals or groups and illegally forced to work.

Global citizens:

"Citizens of Earth who share in a collective responsibility for taking care of each other and our common environment." (USI, 2011)

Human trafficking:

"When an individual or individuals recruit, transport, transfer, harbor, or receive people by means of deception, fraud, coercion, abuse of power, payment to others in control of the victim, threats of force, use of force or abduction for the purpose of sexual exploitation, forced labour/services, removal of organs,

servitude, slavery, or practices similar to slavery. It is a modern-day slave trade. The term human trafficking often has a specific legal definition based on the laws of countries or states or the conventions of international organizations, and those official definitions differ slightly from place to place." (Walk Free Foundation, 2014)

Migrant labour:

"Work done by people who travel from place to place for employment. Migrant labourers today are commonly immigrants, sometimes illegal, and often exploited by their employer. Most migrant labour is in agriculture, and the workers move around the country to harvest crops during different growing seasons. They are usually paid little for their work, sometimes crossing the line into slavery when they are paid nothing and unable to leave." (Humaness.org, n.d.)

Non-governmental organization (NGO):

A not-for-profit organization that is not part of any state or interstate agency.

Restavecs:

Children in Haiti who are given or sold by their parents into domestic work for another family. The children are promised an education, training, and care, but many become slaves for the family they live with, are abused, and forced to work.

Sex industry:

The exchange of sexual acts, performances, or images for money.



Slave:

“Slaves are forced to work through mental or physical threat, controlled by an ‘employer,’ usually through mental or physical abuse or threatened abuse, dehumanized, treated as a commodity, or bought and sold as ‘property.’ They are often physically constrained or have restrictions placed on their freedom of movement.” (Puma, 2015)

Slavers:

People who earn a living by capturing, trading, and transporting people to be used as slaves.

Slavery by descent:

Where people are either born into slavery or are forced within their society to become a slave.

Transatlantic slave trade:

The kidnapping, transport across the Atlantic Ocean, and sale of African people as slaves.

Treaty:

A treaty is a legally binding agreement between two or more states.

Triangle trade:

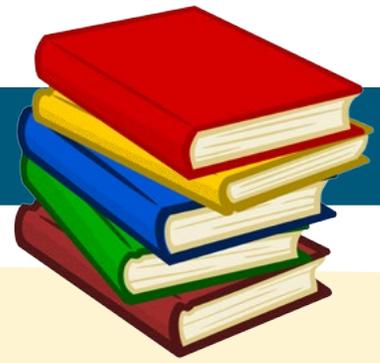
“The name often given to the transatlantic slave trade. It describes the three sides to the route the slave ships took from Europe to West Africa, then to the Caribbean and the Americas, and finally back to Europe. The routes are known as the Outward Passage, the Middle Passage, and the return or homeward passage.” (Lopez, 2012)

Women’s movement:

A political movement where women sought/seek to gain political, economic, and social rights equal to men in society.

Worst forms of child labour:

A term used in the International Labor Organization’s (ILO) Convention No. 182 that refers to child labour involving slavery, trafficking, forced labour, child soldiery, commercial sexual exploitation of children, children used for illegal activities, or other work that harms children’s health and morals.



Resources

Articles

Kaye, Mike. "1807–2007: Over 200 years of campaigning against slavery." 2005.
www.antislavery.org/includes/documents/cm_docs/2009/1/18072007.pdf

Weissbrodt, David. "Abolishing slavery and its contemporary forms." 2002.
www.antislavery.org/includes/documents/cm_docs/2009/w/weissbrodt_report_final_edition_2003.pdf

Online

Alliance against Modern Slavery
www.allianceagainstmodernslavery.org

Anti-Slavery International
www.antislavery.org/english/

Canada Fights Human Trafficking
www.canadafightshumantrafficking.com/

End Modern-Day Slavery
www.endmodernslavery.ca

Free the Slaves
www.freetheslaves.net

Free the Children
www.freethechildren.com

Human Rights Watch
www.hrw.org

International Justice Mission
<http://www.ijm.ca/>

International Labor Organization
<http://www.ilo.org>

RCMP
www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/qc/pub/traite-trafficking/traite-trafficking-eng.htm

Save the Children
www.savethechildren.ca

Modern Slavery

Slavery Today

http://old.antislavery.org/breakingthesilence/main/09/teacher_activities.shtml

The Forced Marriage Project

www.forcedmarriages.ca

Understanding Slavery

www.understandingslavery.com/

UNESCO Slave Route Project

www.unesco.org/culture/slaveroute/

Voyages: The Transatlantic Slave Trade Database

(highly recommended data set with information on 35,000 slaving voyages)

www.slavevoyages.org/tast/index.faces

1807 Commemorated

www.history.ac.uk/1807commemorated/

2010 Trafficking in Persons Report

www.state.gov/documents/organization/142979.pdf

Multimedia

Documentary: Amazing Grace

www.amazinggracemovie.com/

Documentary: Modern Slavery 101

www.freetheslaves.net/101

Documentary: Slavery, Past and Present

<http://allianceagainstmernslavery.org/tedvideo>

Documentary: The Dark Side of Chocolate

www.thedarksideofchocolate.org/

Documentary: The Silent Revolution

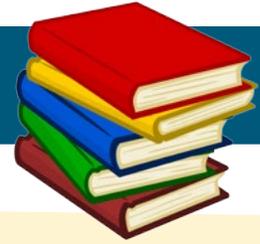
www.freetheslaves.net/Page.aspx?pid=319

Documentary: Coolies: How Britain Reinvented Slavery

<http://documentarystorm.com/coolies-how-britain-reinvented-slavery/>

Documentary: Child Slavery

<http://documentarystorm.com/child-slavery/>



Documentary: Lindsay Lohan's Indian Journey

www.youtube.com/watch?v=qC6f6BEIeHM&feature=related

Atlantic Slave Trade Map, 1500–1900

“The Atlantic slave trade, also known as the transatlantic slave trade, was the trading, primarily of African people, to the colonies of the New World that occurred in and around the Atlantic Ocean.”

www.zonu.com/fullsize-en/2010-01-05-11626/Atlantic-slave-trade-1500-1900.html

Products of Slavery

“There are at least 12.3 million people, both children and adults, working in forced labour, a modern form of slavery. The U.S. Department of Labor’s study found a high incidence of forced labour being used in 29 countries to produce 50 products. Anti-Slavery International aims to raise awareness of the problem of forced labour, to encourage consumers to ask questions and to call upon companies to join efforts towards its eradication.”

www.antislavery.org/includes/documents/cm_docs/2009/p/1_products_of_slavery.pdf

Slavery Today

Ready-to-Use Lesson Plans and Activities

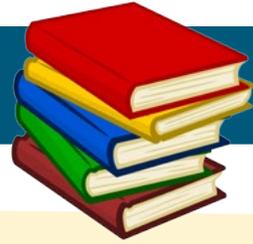
“This site aims to help teachers and educators to ‘Break the Silence’ that continues to surround the story of the enslavement of Africa that began over 500 years ago. It is designed to provide teachers with a variety of resources and ideas about how to teach the subject holistically, accurately and truthfully.”

http://old.antislavery.org/breakingthesilence/main/09/teacher_activities.shtml

Five Thousand Years of Slavery Teacher’s Guide

“Five Thousand Years of Slavery tells the story of these slaves and others, from ancient times to the present day. It brings history to life with the firsthand accounts of slaves, the courageous tales of abolitionists, and the sordid stories of slave owners. And it suggests ways to fight slavery in the world today.”

www.allianceagainstm odernslavery.org/sites/default/files/Five%20Thousand%20Years%20of%20Slavery%20Teacher's%20Guide.pdf



Understanding Slavery Initiative

“The Understanding Slavery initiative (USI) is a national learning project which supports the teaching and learning of transatlantic slavery and its legacies using museum and heritage collections.”

www.understandingslavery.com/

Free the Slaves

“At the core of our approach is a simple, elegant idea—slavery is defeated when at-risk communities acquire the knowledge, tools and resources they need to overcome vulnerability and secure freedom.”

www.freetheslaves.net

Harees, Lukman. *The Mirage of Dignity on the Highways of Human 'Progress': The Bystanders' Perspective*. Bloomington, IL: AuthorHouse, 2012.

References

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- _____. *Disposable People: New Slavery in the Global Economy*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 2004.
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- Blackman, Malorie. *Unheard Voices*. London, UK: Corgi Books, 2007.
- Blair, Cherie. *Stop the Traffik: People Shouldn't be Bought & Sold*. London, UK: Lion, UK, 2009.
- Gann, Marjorie, and Janet Willen. *Five Thousand Years of Slavery*. Toronto, ON: Tundra Books, 2011.
- Hochschild, Adam. *Bury the Chains: Prophets and Rebels in the Fight to Free an Empire's Slaves*. New York, NY: Mariner Books, 2006.
- Jal, Emmanuel. *War Child: A Child Soldier's Story*. New York, NY: St. Martin's Press, 2009.
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