

MODERN SLAVERY

We've Come a Long Way, But, There's a Long Way to Go

Human Trafficking

'...the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation...'

UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons 2006

Exploitation is:

'...the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.'

UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons 2006

This is a modernised version of the original legislation:

'No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.'

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, Article 4

However, according to the charitable organisation Anti-Slavery International, slavery is still widely practised today:

'...despite the fact that it is banned in most of the countries where it is practised.'

'Human Rights Issue', Issues Volume 120, p.29, 2006, edited by Craig Donnellan & Lisa Firth

The largest group held responsible for this type of slavery, are those involved in criminal activities.

'...slavery is the third largest form of revenue for organised crime today, behind drugs and arms.'

'There are more slaves alive today than all the people stolen from Africa in the time of the Transatlantic Slave Trade!'

Kevin Bales, author of 'Disposable People: new slavery in the Global economy'

Exploited Labour

'Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.'

Article 23:1 of the Declaration of Human Rights, 1948

This includes:

'...just and favourable remuneration ensuring an existence worthy of human dignity...'

Article 23:3 of the Declaration of Human Rights, 1948

One form of slavery prevalent today is the exploitation of workers by unscrupulous employers. The most vulnerable of these are migrants. They may face many problems arriving in the UK: language barriers, isolation from the local community, low pay, poor work & living conditions, no eligibility for welfare, or legitimate asylum and no rights under law. This leaves them exposed to exploitation to earn a living for themselves and their families.

'...at least 20 million people around the world are affected by bonded labour.'

From 'Issues', Anti-Slavery International, p.29

Female migrants are particularly at risk, working for poor pay in sweatshops, or as homeworkers or outworkers.

The dreaded sweatshops, with their over-crowding, poor working conditions, and complete lack of health and safety enforcement going hand-in-hand with long hours for poor pay should be a thing of the past, with the legislation we have in the UK.

However, employers are still finding a workforce amongst those most vulnerable groups in society:

'...the disabled, people who could not speak English, ...from the more deprived communities...'

Drive to tackle exploitation

BY PHILIP BASSETT, LABOUR EDITOR

THE Recruitment & Employment Confederation in the East Midlands is urging migrant workers to report illegal or exploitative labour providers and gangmasters.

It is adding its support to a radio campaign launched by the Gangmasters Licensing Authority (GLA). Graham Smith, chairman of the REC East Midlands said: "Migrant workers make a vital contribution to the labour market. Activities of out-law agencies must be addressed."


Illegal migrants among 'most exploited' group

BY PHILIP BASSETT, LABOUR EDITOR

THEIR THICKS of workers in the UK - combine to be the most exploited and vulnerable sectors of the labour force, according to a report published by the REC East Midlands. The report, published by the Gangmasters Licensing Authority (GLA), says that migrant workers, even those with legal status, are often exploited and treated as second-class citizens. It says that many of these workers are employed in the most demanding and physically demanding jobs in the UK, such as in the construction, agriculture and food processing sectors. The report also notes that many of these workers are employed in the most demanding and physically demanding jobs in the UK, such as in the construction, agriculture and food processing sectors.

Leicester Mercury article 2/8/06 'Drive to tackle exploitation'.
Financial Times article 14/1/88 'Illegal immigrants among "most exploited" group' by P. Bassett.

HOMWORKING



A TUC STATEMENT 35p

Homeworking - A TUC statement ©1975.

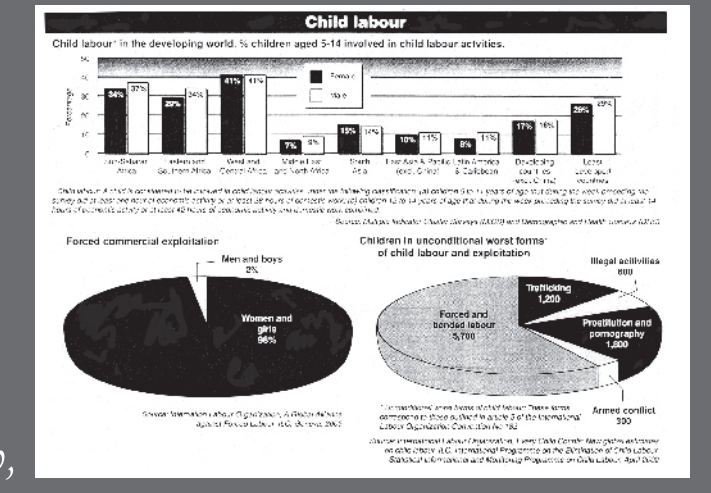
Low-wage cheats exposed

MINIMUM PAY: THREATS, LIES AND LAME EXCUSES USED BY COMPANIES

BY PHILIP BASSETT, LABOUR EDITOR

Low-wage cheats exposed: A TUC statement ©1975.

Leicester Mercury article 4/9/06 'Low-wage cheats exposed'.



Old Slavery	New Slavery
Legal ownership asserted	Legal ownership avoided
High purchase cost	Very low purchase cost
Low profits	Very high profits
Shortage of potential slaves	Surplus of potential slaves
Long-term relationship	Short-term relationship
Slaves maintained	Slaves disposable
Ethnic differences important	Ethnic differences not important

Table of 'Old Slavery, New Slavery'.
Kevin Bales, author of 'Disposable People: new slavery in the Global economy',
www.iwu.edu/~wstudies/studentprojects/lirwin



Independent - 'Slavery in UK' front page 27 December 2006.

MODERN SLAVERY

We've Come a Long Way, But, There's a Long Way to Go

'Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.'

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, Article 3

'No one shall be subjected to torture, or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.'

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, Article 5

This isn't confined to larger cities like London. The exploitation of women is also happening right here in Leicester.

'The Home Office's own research found that up to 1,420 women were trafficked into the UK for sexual exploitation in 1998. This does not include those who have been trafficked for labour exploitation or trafficked children.'

The Anti-Slavery charity web-site, 2006

These figures only show cases where the police have uncovered victims of trafficking, and could be the tip of the iceberg, although no current statistics were available. Worryingly, although there are initiatives like the 'POPPY' project, to support trafficked women after they have escaped prostitution, the web-site reports that:

The Government has legislated against human trafficking and sexual exploitation in the Sexual Offences Act, 2003, under sections 57, 58 & 59 for trafficking into, within or out of the UK. This can incur a penalty of up to 14 years imprisonment.

The traffickers:

'...use the UK as a staging post for child prostitution.'

'...many of the hundreds of girls from Nigeria sold into sexual slavery in Europe each year have been trafficked through England.'

BBC News web-site report 10 January 2001

There is still some way to go along 'The long road to freedom...'. The world-wide, illegal trade of human trafficking continues in the 21st century.

Leicester Mercury article 28/6/06:

'Pair jailed for roles in human-trafficking racket'

Pair jailed for roles in human-trafficking racket

TWO members of a human-trafficking gang, a high school woman and a life scientist in the UK, have been jailed.

Leahian Hani, 21, and her 18-year-old partner, who is a life scientist, were both jailed for their roles in the racket which duped two young, 18-year-old girls coming to England on the promise of a legitimate job and a better life - a court previously heard.

The victim, aged 18 and 21, thought they were being set up with jobs in 'villa or bars' when they arrived at Heathrow Airport, however, they were 'sold' to traffickers for thousands of pounds and driven to secret locations.

The woman were subsequently held captive in a flat in the Midlands and transported to massage parlours around the country, including in Leicester, where they were forced to have sex with clients.

During a three-week trial at Leicester Crown Court, a jury heard how the woman, 18, would voluntarily fulfil the two victim's wishes and that they were told, respectively, a prostitute herself made sure the girls were dressed in the most fashionable and came to work in the sex trade.

Leahian, 21, of 47, Croxall Road, Stratford, and her partner, 18, of 11, Grey Street, Coventry, both denied the charges.

The jury found Leahian guilty of two counts of controlling prostitution for profit, two counts of trafficking, and that Leahian was a party to an offence of arranging to procure the sexual services of a woman.

Her partner, 18, was found guilty of two counts of arranging to procure the sexual services of a woman, and two counts of arranging to procure the sexual services of a woman.

Both were sentenced to 18 months in prison, with Leahian also receiving a 12-month probation order.

Serious Fraud Unit officers in the Midlands and other regions have been alerted to the fact that Leahian and her partner had previously been convicted of arranging to procure the sexual services of a woman, and Leahian had previously been convicted of arranging to procure the sexual services of a woman.

The court was told that Leahian and her partner had previously been convicted of arranging to procure the sexual services of a woman, and Leahian had previously been convicted of arranging to procure the sexual services of a woman.

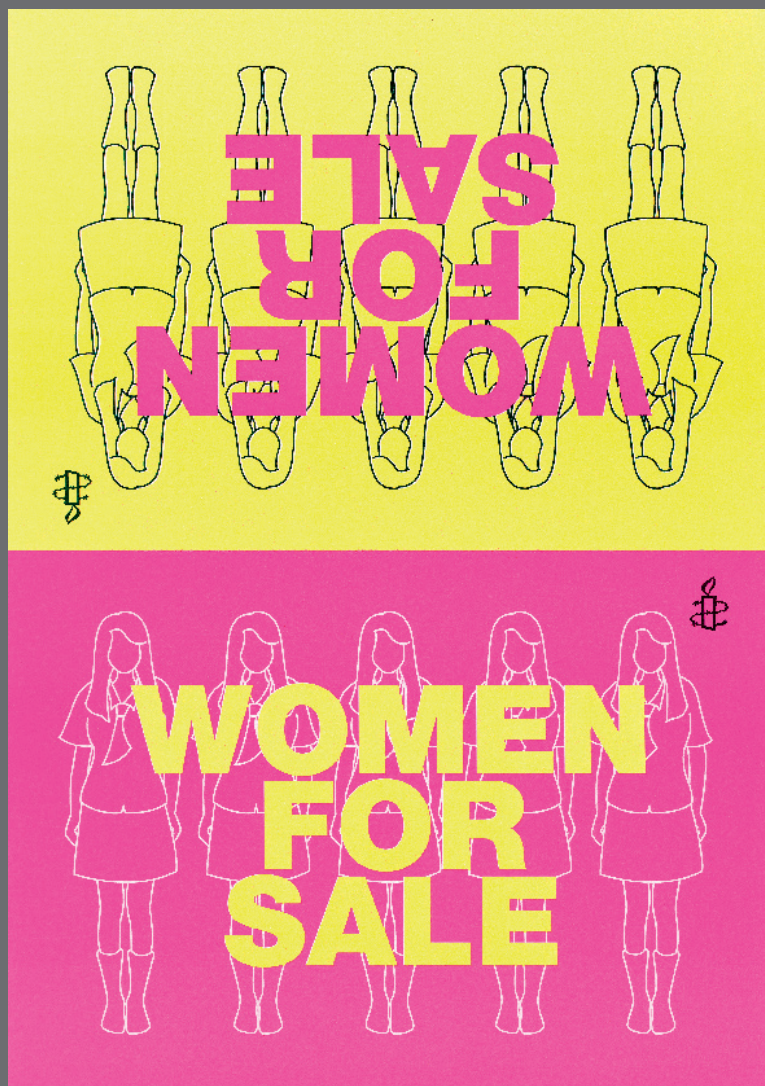
The court was told that Leahian and her partner had previously been convicted of arranging to procure the sexual services of a woman, and Leahian had previously been convicted of arranging to procure the sexual services of a woman.

Springe and Ploviers, both in their 20s, had other charges against them in the past, including Leahian's conviction for arranging to procure the sexual services of a woman, and Ploviers' conviction for arranging to procure the sexual services of a woman.

When they arrived, it was Leahian's job to make sure they did as they were told and hand over their passports to Leahian and her partner. Leahian had previously been convicted of arranging to procure the sexual services of a woman, and Ploviers had previously been convicted of arranging to procure the sexual services of a woman.

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Images from 'Women for sale' leaflet. Amnesty International, 2006

THE BUYING AND SELLING OF WOMEN IS BECOMING BIG BUSINESS IN THE UK

Scots is a 25-year-old Ukrainian woman. Three and a half years ago she was sold - first in the UK for £2,000.

To her new 'owners', Scots was an investment. A property. For over two years she was forced to work in a life of prostitution. It was her life. It was her only way to survive. It was her only way to keep her money, not wear top. I was beaten on many occasions.

I have been smuggled into the country, sold into the sex trade and locked in a room. Scots was forced to have sex with over 40 men a day.

Amnesty International works worldwide to protect human rights wherever they are violated. Right now we are campaigning here in the UK to protect the rights of trafficked women like Scots. And we need your support.

Working in a hidden bar that moonday alone trading. It makes for a trafficking racket. People are being sold into the sex trade and locked in a room. Scots was forced to have sex with over 40 men a day.

The United Nations has estimated that 700,000 people are trafficked each year for sexual exploitation - with the sex trade industry being a worldwide business of \$4 billion. Here in the UK, women are being sold into the sex trade and locked in a room. Scots was forced to have sex with over 40 men a day.

Here in Britain not enough is being done to protect the rights of trafficked people - including women and girls.

Building for sexual exploitation is legal. However, in practice, victims of trafficking have little protection. Most women - even if they manage to escape their captors - are threatened with going to the authorities. When they do, they are often treated as victims of sex trafficking. They can mean responsibility to a husband whom they may be divorced by their own hands - or worse still - fall back into the hands of the trafficker.

In 2004, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has drawn up the Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings. However, before it can come into force it must be signed by 10 states. So far, the UK has failed to sign.

We believe it is crucial to understand that thousands of women should be suffering in hidden prostitution on our own shores and that our politicians should be responding to come to the people. With your support, we can put pressure on the government to sign it.

There are two ways you can help:

1. Join Amnesty International today with a regular donation of just £3.

Your regular contribution will support our long-term campaign to end slavery against women, including our lobbying of the UK government to sign the European Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings.

2. Sign the campaign card and send a message to the UK government.

We will deliver the cards to Number 10 so that the government is left in no doubt just how serious we are about this trafficking issue. Please return your card and contact form before 25 November - the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women.

How can we help you? We can help you to sign up to the campaign and we can help you to sign up to the campaign.

Policeman who heads the battle against human trafficking

We're fighting a modern slave trade

Chief Superintendent Billy Skelly

each claim spending £50. So each victim spends about £200 every day for the minimum 30 days they are in the public care system.

There are two ways you can help. One is contributing to a visible delivery - that's how they can be seen. But it's about prevention. It's about stopping it before it starts. It's about stopping it before it starts.

The other way you can help is by signing up to the campaign. We will deliver the cards to Number 10 so that the government is left in no doubt just how serious we are about this trafficking issue. Please return your card and contact form before 25 November - the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women.

IS THE situation different in Scotland?

The police in Scotland are doing a lot of work to prevent human trafficking. They are working to prevent human trafficking. They are working to prevent human trafficking.

WORST STORY you came across?

We had a woman who was trafficked from the UK to the Netherlands. She was sold into the sex trade and locked in a room. She was forced to have sex with over 40 men a day.

HOW DO gangs lure women into the sex trade?

The gangs use a variety of methods to lure women into the sex trade. They use social media, they use friends and family, they use promises of a better life. They use promises of a better life.

WHAT HAPPENS TO women when they arrive here?

When women arrive here, they are often sold into the sex trade. They are often sold into the sex trade. They are often sold into the sex trade.

WHO ARE the main players in the racket?

The main players in the racket are the traffickers, the police, and the victims. They are the main players in the racket. They are the main players in the racket.

Sunday Post article 'We're fighting a modern slave trade'