

# Slavery Links Library: Thesaurus

---

## CONTACT

Librarian

e-mail: [librarian@slaverylinks.org](mailto:librarian@slaverylinks.org)

P.O. Box 1357 Camberwell VIC 3124

ABN 68 313 911 591

---

## A thesaurus is ...

A list of concepts or words arranged according to sense or chosen for use in indexing.

This Thesaurus has been posted under a Creative Commons Licence, and can be used with acknowledgement to Slavery Links and a reference to [www.slaverylinks.org](http://www.slaverylinks.org) on every occasion.

---

## WHY IS A THESAURUS NEEDED?

In the Asia Pacific, it is not useful to borrow from stories about slavery in the Atlantic 200 years ago. It is necessary to think the issue through afresh.

Where practitioners are still testing what works, still developing a solid theory base, a Thesaurus does four important things:

- It creates a set of agreed terms that are relevant
- It encourages discipline or rigour in the use of terms
- It helps to identify when a term needs to be revised
- In addition to descriptive thinking, a carefully constructed Thesaurus can encourage thinking about cause and effect as well as embracing the 'ways of knowing' identified by Belenky and other theorists.<sup>1</sup>

## What is the problem to be described?

In the Asia Pacific, whole groups or classes of people can be harvested by slave-making systems that have persisted for generations. Systems of child trading, debt bondage, forced marriage and peonage (serfdom) trap people who have been excluded from mainstream life. People of low caste, people with a disability, some tribes or races, some religious groups and women can be excluded in ways that put them at risk of being harvested as slaves.

These slave-making systems are driven by four "engines":<sup>2</sup>

- Poverty
- Powerlessness)
- Crime / corruption
- Conflict

## We encourage other libraries to use and develop this Thesaurus

Slavery happens when one person acts like he or she owns another person. Slavery is not the same as trafficking or smuggling or other crimes. Slavery is defined in international and Australian law. Yet even some government papers have conflated slavery with other crimes. We encourage Libraries to develop this Thesaurus further, to set a standard of rigour and reliability.

---

1. Belenky, M.F., B.M. Clinchy, N.R. Goldberger and J.M. Tarule. 1986. Women's Ways of Knowing. Basic Books, NY
2. Howell, S.R. (2011) Australians and Modern Slavery (Slavery Links, Brighton)

---

## ENGINES OF SLAVERY: Thesaurus terms

### Engines of slavery – Conflict and slavery

Conflict includes displacement by emergency or war, or exclusion by elites

Engines of slavery – conflict – Literature

Engines of slavery – conflict – Land mines - Cambodia

Engines of slavery – conflict – Mediation – Nigeria

Engines of slavery – conflict – Minerals – Coltan

Engines of slavery – conflict – Resolution

### Engines of slavery – Crime / Corruption and slavery

Crime / corruption is defined broadly to include bribery, elite capture of resources and distortion of decision making

Engines of slavery – Crime / Corruption – International Conventions

Engines of slavery – Crime / Corruption – International Law Association

Engines of slavery – Crime / Corruption – Serious and Organised Crime

Engines of slavery – Crime / Corruption – Transparency International

### Engines of slavery – Poverty

Poverty includes inequitable distribution of resources, economic causes and responses and barriers to finance

Engines of slavery – Poverty – Poverty and human rights

Engines of slavery – Poverty – Poverty and famine

Engines of slavery – Poverty – Metrics

Engines of slavery – Poverty – Micro-finance

Engines of slavery – Poverty – Poor consumer decision making

Engines of slavery – Poverty – Poor decision making - Rutherford

Engines of slavery – Poverty – UNDP – distribution of wealth

### Engines of slavery – Powerlessness

Power includes social and structural causes of disempowerment such as caste, gender, race, religion, disability

Engines of slavery – Power – Environmental management

Engines of slavery – Power –Forest people

Engines of slavery – Power –Mobile peoples

Engines of slavery – Power –Mobile technologies

---

## FORMS OF SLAVERY

Slavery is defined in terms of ownership. One person in effect owns another person. The underlying condition of ownership can show up in different forms. There are generally accepted forms of slavery, which have been defined in sources as follows:

- The 'Contemporary forms of slavery' identified by the United Nations High Commission for Human Rights
- Slavery in war as defined in the Geneva Conventions and Division 268 of the Criminal Code (Commonwealth)
- Systems of slavery identified in the Supplementary Convention 1956
- Domestic service, where the risk of slavery-like practices was recently acknowledged via a Convention made by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), in June 2011
- Plus a slave-making system that has been studied internationally but which is not yet acknowledged in a Convention, viz. temple slavery

---

## FORMS OF SLAVERY: Thesaurus terms:

Forms of Slavery – Born into slavery

Forms of Slavery – Child labour

Forms of Slavery – Child soldiers

Forms of Slavery – Child trading

Forms of Slavery – Debt bondage

Forms of Slavery – Domestic service

Forms of Slavery – Forced labour

Forms of Slavery – Forced marriage

Forms of Slavery – Indentured labour

Forms of Slavery – Slavery in war

Forms of Slavery – Trafficking – Child

Forms of Slavery – Trafficking – Human

Forms of Slavery – Trafficking – Labour

Forms of Slavery – Trafficking – Organ

Forms of Slavery – Trafficking conflated with slavery

Forms of Slavery – Trafficking conflated with smuggling

## ISSUES RELATING TO SLAVERY: Thesaurus terms

Issues – Slavery – Chocolate

Issues – Slavery – Climate / environment

Issues – Slavery – Economy / Economic policy

Issues – Slavery – Evil, psychology of

Issues – Slavery – Faith and culture

Issues – Slavery – First peoples

Issues – Slavery – Humanism

Issues – Slavery – Innovation process

Issues – Slavery – Inter-faith

Issues – Slavery – Internet

Issues – Slavery – Internet – Search

Issues – Slavery – Internet – Social media

Issues – Slavery – Legal education

Issues – Slavery – Media – Reportage

Issues – Slavery – Media strategy

Issues – Slavery – Music – Play list

Issues – Slavery – Organisation psychology

Issues – Slavery – Refugees – Risk of exposure to slavery

Issues – Slavery – Social exclusion / Inclusion

Issues – Slavery – Social enterprise / social business

Issues – Slavery – Social marketing

Issues – Slavery – Social marketing – Communication

Issues – Slavery – Social marketing – Marketing

Issues – Slavery – Strategic and defence policy

Issues – Slavery – Tourism / eco tourism

Issues – Slavery – Trade

Issues – Slavery – Transformation process

Issues – Slavery – Women

---

## **SLAVERY x COUNTRY: Thesaurus terms**

Africa – communications and mobile phones

Africa – Congo and Congolese in Shepparton and Africa

Africa – Gabon – Pygmy / President Bongo

Africa – Kenya and NYPT

Africa – Nigeria

Burma

Cambodia

Indonesia

Kosovo

Malaysia

New Zealand

Philippines

---

## **SLAVERY LAW: Thesaurus terms**

Slavery – law – criminal law – ICC / ICJ

Slavery – law – criminal law – ICC / ICJ - genocide

Slavery – law – criminal law – ICC / ICJ – Sierra Leone

Slavery – law – criminal law – ICC / ICJ - Yugoslavia

Slavery – law – criminal law – ICC / ICJ – International Criminal Justice Project

Slavery – law – property law – Ownership - Queens University, Belfast

Slavery – law – human rights – Business / Ruggie Process / Global Compact

Slavery – law – human rights – community development / social work

Slavery – law – human rights – development / aid / business

Slavery – law – insurance

Slavery – law – legal history

## WHAT IS THE SLAVERY LINKS LIBRARY?

Slavery Links is a [community association](#) with a six-year track record of research and action to minimise the harm arising from modern slavery.

The Slavery Links Library has a solid [catalogue](#) of evidence-based and historical works about slavery. The Library supports research activities and [exhibitions](#) as well as academic seminars, briefings about slavery, evidence-giving to parliamentary inquiries, and workshops with adult education groups, community groups, interest groups, secular and faith groups.

The Slavery Links Library also supports the development of education materials. The Library has supported the development of [sixteen workshop topics](#). The Library supported the book [Australians and Modern Slavery](#). The Library has supported the preparation of papers for [judicial officers](#), [human rights staff](#) and [family practitioners](#).

## How does the Library operate?

The Slavery Links Library is funded by members, not by Government, philanthropic trusts or appeals for public money. We do accept donations.

## What difference do we make?

The internet is not a reliable source of information about slavery.

The Slavery Links Library collects and disseminates information to support better business decisions, more informed consumers, more engaged members of Non Government Organisations. The Library supports increased community awareness and community action. Library information assists organisations to recognise their anti-slavery roles more fully.

## We encourage you to [join the Library](#), as:

- A member
- A student member
- A donor member

## We invite your support, to:

- Provide professional advice
- Provide practical support
- Donate an early edition of a book about slavery
- Donate original research or historical papers about slavery
- Buy a copy of [Australians and Modern Slavery](#) for a school or public library