

The Meridian Tribune

A Quarterly Newsletter

issue 1 Feb 19th - 2014

SuperBowl Trafficking

By Sarah Dudinetz

16 juveniles were rescued and 45 people arrested at the Superbowl on Sunday, February 2nd, 2014. The Superbowl, as well as many other large social events, are prime targets for sex trafficking. This year, an increase in human trafficking surrounding the Superbowl was expected.

"High-Profile special events, which draw large crowds, have become lucrative opportunities for child prostitution enterprises," says Ron Hosko, Assistant director of the FBI's Criminal Investigation Division. Pimps and their associates travel to the Superbowl specifically to prostitute women and children, mainly ages 13-17, the FBI's press release stated.

FIGURE 1

Cumulative number of incidents of human trafficking between January 2008 and June 2010, by suspected trafficking type and reported investigation start date



The Muslim Slave

By Kearin Dame

In February of 1730, Ayuba Suleiman Diallo (also known as Job) was sent to sell two slaves to an English Ship on the Gambia River. Job was also accompanied by two servants by his father. Before Job had left for the Gambia river, however his father warned him to not cross the river in fear of the Mandinka. At Job's arrival at the Gambia river he decided to send his two servants back to tell his father that he would be traveling even further than the Gambia River. As he made it across the river he quickly sold his slaves for cattle. During his way back to his village

he was captured by the Mandinka and put into slavery. The Mandinka



sold job to Captain Pike on the Gambia river. Job was taken to Annapolis, Maryland and sold to a Mr. Trolsey in Kent Island, Maryland. Job was put to Work making Tobacco. During his time making tobacco his master realized that job had never endured such

work before. Job had become ill and weak, soon his master put him to work tending the cattle. He would leave the cattle and go pray in the woods. Often a boy would watch him, and as he watched job pray he would throw dirt in Jobs face. Not to long after job ran away, however he ended up in a jail. The jail keeper found his master and returned job to him. When Job returned to his masters house he wrote a letter to his father. This letter was seen by a Philanthropist. The Philanthropist bought him and gave him his freedom. When Job returned to his home his father had died. but had got his letter and was happy about his son's return. On April 8th 1735, Job he parted with the Philanthropist, giving his word that he would write to him.



The Slave child

by Sarah Dudinetz

"While all adults and family were out working, two men and a woman got over our walls and in a moment seized us both, and without giving us time to cry out or make resistance they stopped our mouths and ran off with us into the nearest wood." says Olaudah Equiano, an 11 year old boy living in Africa. Several days after being kidnapped, Olaudah and his sister were separated. They would only meet again once in their lifetime. Olaudah was only one of many children enslaved in Nigeria in the 1750's.



(Olaudah Equiano, pictured, was prominently involved in the abolition of slave trade.)

Olaudah had several owners. Some he was sold to, some he ran away from. On one attempt to run away, Olaudah hid in the woods for many hours. "The bushes were so thick that a man could readily conceal himself in them so as to elude the strictest search,"

The Struggle in a Slave Coffle

By Charley Kovacs

A Scottish medical doctor named Mungo Park. Explored the Niger River in 1795-97



to accompanying a slave coffle. When he was on the slave coffle he learned few african languages, Mungo Park was taken prisoner, then eventually joined a slave caravan to make his way back to the coast. Park spent months in Segou and remained one year in irons that were on his arm and legs (irons are a type of handcuffs that were on the slaves so that they can brand them). Finally Mungo Park was brought back to the coast of South Carolina and stayed there for the rest of his life.

The Liberation of Samuel

By Andre Smith

Kidnapped from the interior of Nigeria in March 1820, a boy named Ajayi with only 13 years of age was sold to a number of different master throughout the next two years. He has been entered into the foundation of slavery, which is the selling of slaves.



Through these years he was sold and traded for things such as tobacco corn bags and many different supplies. When he arranged at his first camp/farm they kept the boys and man chained together by the necks and ankles, during the night sometimes the men drew the chain close to them to be more comfortable that they bruised or suffocated the boys to death. After that he was sold to a master and escaped and ended up in a town called, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Muslim Slavery Laws

by Kearin Dame

In Muslim society slaves are a common thing to have. They have put laws in place to protect slaves and give master limits on punishments. The muslim culture has even gone to as far as putting a law on who can be enslaved. There is only two ways you can be a slave, The first reason being if you were defeated in war. The Second way you can become a slave is if your parents were both slaves at the time of your birth. Muslim law recognizes slaves as being human, but they are also property. Even though slaves are seen as property they still had rights. Maybe the most important right to the slave is the treatment of slave. Muslim law states that a slave must not be mistreated or overworked, but they shall be treated well. Also because they were seen as property they got half the punishment if they commit a crime. A slave was given two to three ways of them being freed. If a women give birth to her master's child she is given freedom. The other two ways to gain freedom is if your master dies and if you have a

contractual agreement to buy your freedom over time.



Above is a picture of slaves traveling to the oceans to be sold and brought to america or England.

Muslim Slavery By Andre Smith

Slavery was made easier by the format of African society during this time. One of the biggest contributing factors of this was the small African communities. These small communities lead to easy takeovers for slave traders. Slave traders would take down a small village and steal as many people as they possibly could, and then they would take them and sell them to to become slaves. Villages were also



spread out, allowing the slave traders far too much time before another village could possibly come to help. As a result, most villages attempted to escape, rather than fight back. Another contributing factor was the form of government used by most African villages at the time. The governments of most of these villages did not have an ultimate ruler to make quick decisions. Instead, the power was shared throughout the community, and a powerful group had to make

decisions together. This would allow slave traders more time to get to the villages, because the villages could not just be quickly ordered to go into hiding. Instead, the village people would have to agree to go into hiding. Problems could also result from village people disliking the idea of going into hiding and deciding to stay put. Overall, African society did not help itself with certain aspects, such as the slave trade.

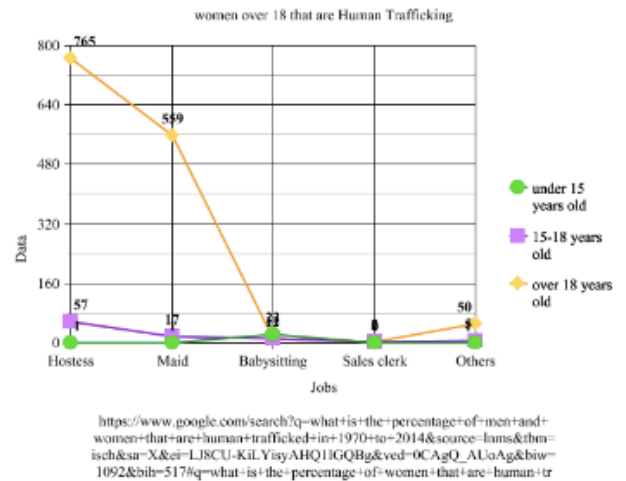
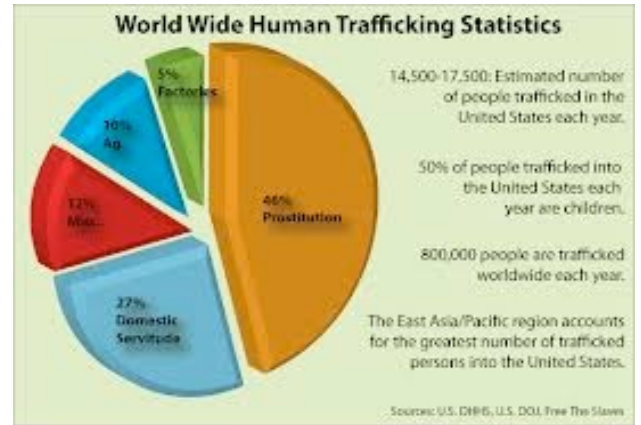
Abeeda

by Charley Kovacs



A ten year old little girl named Abuk Bak, was taken from her little town in southern Sudan and her family, in the early 1980's. Abuk was a slave to Ahmed Adam. Adam had beat, whipped, raped, and stabbed her; whenever she did something wrong or when if she did something he didn't like. Abuk feared being killed. After ten years of being a slave Abuk met Majak. Majak tried to help Abuk find her family and down the road she met a man named Atak. Later in their relationship they got married and had two children and finally Abuk was a free woman in the United States!

World wide human trafficking statistics.



what women over 18 do when they are enslaved or forced into human trafficking.

