he's had everything he ever worked for stripped away because he got just a little too close to achieving his goal of "whiteness".

WORKS CITED

Breu, C. (2003). Freudian Knot or Gordian Knot? The Contradictions of Racialized Masculinity in Chester Himes' "If He Hollers Let Him Go.". Callaloo, 26(3), 766-795

Himes, C. B. (1971). If he hollers let him go. [New York]: New American Library.

Himes, C. B., Fabre, M., & Skinner, R. E. (1995). Conversations with Chester Himes. Jackson, Miss.: University Press of Mississippi.

Simpson, I. T. (2009). "I Could Always Feel Race Trouble...Never More Than Two Feet Off": Chester Himes's Melancholic Perception. African American Review, 43(2/3), 233-245

Slavery In Libya: A Horrendous Act of Human Rights Abuse

Joselyn M Ellington

ABSTRACT

Slavery is a historical human rights abuse that has occurred for generations across the world. Stemming from vulnerability, corruption of government, and profit, the awareness of slavery in Libya today has recently hit media surfaces opening many blind eyes. Transnational Advocacy Networks such as Free the Slaves have been working for years to end slavery. A social movement has formed which draws in the United Nations, The United States, local governments and neighborhoods to help end this horrendous act of human trafficking and abuse.

KEYWORDS: Libya, modern slavery, slavery

Slavery is a horrendous act of human rights abuse.

I have chosen to do my research paper on the social movements formed from modern day slavery in Libya of Africa. I have chosen this movement because it is the most recent I have seen and has not gotten as much attention as it can. Many people are unaware of slavery occurring in today's society. I was very shocked to see such a thing happening myself.

SLAVERY IN LIBYA

This fall images began to surface the internet of modern day slavery in Libya. The images were shocking and revealed some human rights abuse. Surfacing social media sites such as Facebook, twitter, and Instagram, American news outlets got a hold of the story and began to do an investigation of their own. According to CNN.com, a crew CNN sent a crew over to Libya in October after receiving footage of a live underground migrant auction. The auction was located outside of the capitol

of Libya, in Tripoli and according to CNN's research team led by Nima Elbagir, at least twelve men were sold. The lowest price the research team saw a man sold for was $400.00

ARAB SPRINGS: LIBYA BACK STORY

Libya is a third world country, which means it is undeveloped according to www.academia.edu. Libya has a government that is corrupt and an imbalance of powers. In 2011 The Arab Spring Revolution occurred. This rebellion by the people was a protest against a harsh authoritarian government and inflated costs of living. Six Arab countries were involved in this revolution including Libya, Egypt, Tunsia, Syria, Bahrain, and Yemen. The Arab Spring Revolution, according to academia was the year of indignation. A nation of indigenous people stepped forward to reach for fair treatment and equality.

Europe and the Global north joined alongside Arab Springs protesting for similar reasons. There was critical unrest on many levels. Arab Springs was a call for dignity. Government officials were arranging national agendas to ensure that the mass population remained depoliticized, disorganized, and non-effective academia says. This was bad for Libya; however, globalization benefited Libya economically according to statistics. Globalization benefits however reinforced elite networks and personal power, which caused the poor to be poorer and an overall imbalance of finances. Globalization had benefits such educational increase due to internet ability but more so fair ways for the people did not occur and impartial government policies remain.

HOW SLAVERY IN LIBYA BECAME

According to www.freetheslaves.com slavery happens when people are vulnerable. When people cannot meet their everyday needs such as food, water, and healthcare, people become susceptible to mistreatment and the demise of slave trafficking. As mentioned, the government in Libya is corrupt (academia). Slavery usually happens to the poor who lack education and in desperate need of help. Forced to work free they have no way of turning back.

Thousands of people flee in and out of Libya every year according to CNN, in search of economic opportunity. On foot, they reach the Mediterranean Sea journeying in to Europe. There are 700,000 migrants in

Europe. In this social movement, these migrants are the primary actors involved. For years, these migrants have shared stories of kidnapping, beatings, and enslavement from brutal smugglers (CNN).

ACTORS AND LEVERAGE POLITICS

As mentioned Libya's migrants are primary actors, in this social movement, but through social media and globalization the problem has gained great publicity and more nations and people have become involved.

Paul Pogba is a famous French internationalist that plays for Manchester United. During his celebration of a big win against Newcastle United earlier in November Pogba raised up a symbol on the playing field. His use of symbolism is solidification. He threw up an X and later explained through the Instagram mediascape what his symbol means. According to CNN Pogba wrote, "While very happy to be back, my prayers go to those suffering from slavery in Libya. May Allah be by your side and may this cruelty come to an end!" The solidification use of this celebrity is considered leverage politics because he is able to pull more people in and make more aware due to the fact that he is famous football player.

ACCOUNTABILITY

Just two weeks ago according to CNN there was a protest in Paris. Protesters used promulgation to win the support of the public through protesting. The protestors gathered in Paris outside of the Libyan Embassy and held signs while chanting. "We have to mobilize. We can't let this kind of thing happen," were the words of a protestor CNN news interviewed. Protestors said, "Did we really need to see such shocking pictures before taking a stand? I don't think so." The protesters are actors in this social movement as well. They are holding themselves accountable for protecting and defending Libya's migrants through acts of non-violent resistance (CNN).

APPADURAI'S SCAPES

Through this social movement, the use of scapes is visible. The migrants of Libya and the protestors are ethnoscapes along with all other actors involved. Mediascapes and Technoscapes bring the

awareness of Libya's slave trade into the view of the global public. With images surfacing Facebook and Instagram and then stories being shown on big news outlets such as CNN, this social movement has become one for all to see. With the intervention of the United states, United Nations, local government officials, and NGO's this social movement has taken action.

IDEOSCAPES

With news surfacing about modern day slavery to the United States, CNN was able gain insight from the chairman of commission of the International Organization for Migration hence pressure being applied on Libya's government. The local civil society actor Moussa Faki Mahamat said, "I urged Libyan authorities to do everything in their territory. The African Union is determined to spare no effort to help bring these acts to an end and ensure the respect of the most basic human rights" (CNN). The International Organization for Migration also announced a formal organization but the mission chief warned that smuggling networks had become more sophisticated and stronger. They are more equipped than ever before (CNN).

FINASCAPES

With the news of modern slavery, hitting social media the overall crisis of slavery became more aware of as well. According to www.freetheslaves.com there are 40 million people enslaved worldwide which brings in an annual profit of 150 billion dollars for traffickers every year. This slaver includes sex slavery, child slaver, forced marriage, and labor slavery, fought in Libya. Labor slavery makes up fifty percent of the 40 million enslaved.

TRANSNATIONAL ADVOCACY NETWORK/NGO'S

Free the slaves is a non-government organization that has been fighting slaver since the year of 2000 according to freetheslaves.com. It has a mission to end human rights abuse. It is a local civil society actor in that it works locally in the world's worst trafficking areas to generate global change (freetheslaves.com). It also gives social movements a platform and strengthens their voice. It gives a way to frame information so that it reaches a wide variety of people quickly and in the most effective way. FTS has liberated 13,000 people to slaver since they

became an organization. They have made 189,052 people aware of slavery and have trained 955 government officials on how to stop slavery (freetheslaves). They have also gotten 59 traffickers arrested. Libya could greatly benefit from this Transnational Advocacy Network.

CONCLUSION

Slavery in Libya has opened up eyes all around the world and is making more people inclined to help stop the problem. Globalization has helped spread awareness and get more people involved that can help ensure this problem declines. It would be ones hope for the problem to disappear completely, but at least with the information age and access to images of human rights abuse more pressure will continue to be applied on government officials in communities where slavery stems from and exists. With the help of Transnational Advocacy Networks such as free the slaves and all of us if not bringing slavery in Libya to a complete end, we are definitely able help bring the number down.

REFERENCES

Idowu, A.S., (2016). Globalization and the Arab Spring in Modern Libya. Globalization Studies, Volume 7, Number 1, May 2016 Issue: 2016/1 pp 112-124

Free The Slaves (2017). Captiv8. Accessed 3 Dec 2017. Web. https://www.freetheslaves.net/where-we-work/

Said-Moorhouse, Lauren. (2017) Libya Opens Investibation into Slave Auctions Following CNN Report. CNN. Accessed 3 Dec 2017. http://www.cnn.com/2017/11/17/africa/libya-slave-auction-investigation/index.html