**Disposable People: The New Slavery in the Global Economy**

1. What are the major differences between the old slavery and the new slavery?
2. Bales has a particularly pessimistic picture of globalization. How has globalization contributed to the rise in the number of slaves worldwide?
3. Bales states that, “Slavery is unquestionably the ultimate human rights violation short of murder” (Bales 1999:32). What specific human rights abuses do trafficked prostitutes suffer? Who is/are their abuser(s)?
4. Whereas Ball and Gready assert that the contemporary human rights treaties draw on moral precepts that have already been enshrined in the world’s religions, Bales asserts that religion helps to perpetuate sex trafficking. What, specifically, does he argue?
5. The question of agency is important within anthropology. Bales contends that trafficked prostitutes are pure victims who have not chosen their fate. How is their agency squelched? Do you find any reason to question his assertion about the forced submission of trafficked prostitutes and their lack of agency?
6. Do you think Bales offers a rich and nuanced cultural explanation for why sex trafficking exists in Thailand? Are there additional questions (such as those that Zechenter raises about sati in India) that Bales fails to answer?