

ASHFIELD COUNCIL

ORDINARY MEETING - 8 MARCH 2011

SUPPLEMENTARY ITEMS

9 SUMMARY OF NOTICES OF MOTION

- 9.1 100TH GLOBAL CENTENARY OF INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY ON 8 MARCH 2011. Monica Wangmann - Councillor. Report submitted with attachment 1.
(07/03/11)

Public Relations>International Women's Day
h:\reports.bp\Council\Reports\CM080311NM_3.doc
NM3/2011 Attached

Accordingly, I move:-

That Council recognises the significance of the 100th Global Centenary of International Women's Day on 8 March 2011. International Women's Day is celebrated by women, men and children in countries all over the world and highlights the economic, political and social achievements of women past, present and future. On the Centenary anniversary of International Women's Day it is fitting that Council re-affirms its strong commitment to continue to work together as a community to eliminate barriers to women's participation in our society and through Council's example, work to embody the principles of gender equity into all facets of our community. In thinking globally and acting locally Council will take a leadership role in ensuring a fair, safe, bright and rewarding future for women and girls.

- 9.2 COMPULSORARY ACQUISITION OF HABERFIELD PUBLIC SCHOOL LAND. Lyall Kennedy - Councillor. Report submitted.
(07/03/11)

Haberfield Public School
h:\reports.bp\Council\Reports\CM080311NM_4.doc
NM4/2011 Attached

Accordingly, I move:-

- 1/4 **That Council support Haberfield P&C in their campaign to regain land that has been compulsorily acquired by the government.**
- 2/4 **That the General Manager contacts the Haberfield P&C President to determine how Council can materially support the campaign.**
- 3/4 **That Council contact to the Minister for Lands requesting the:**
- **immediate reversal of the compulsory acquisition order; and**
 - **finalisation of the Plan of Management for the Yasmar estate.**
- 4/4 **That the issue be the subject of the next Mayoral column.**

**Public Relations>International Women's Day
NOTICE OF MOTION OF WHICH DUE NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN BY**

COUNCILLOR MONICA WANGMANN

**100TH GLOBAL CENTENARY OF INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY ON 8 MARCH
2011**

To move Notice of Motion No. NM3/2011

International Women's Day had its origins in the struggle for better working conditions and voting rights for women in the early 1900s. The first International Women's Day was born in 1910 during an international conference of working women in Copenhagen, and was honoured for the first time in 1911 by more than a million people marching for women's rights in Europe. On the eve of World War I, women across Europe held peace rallies on 8 March 1913, and this day has grown to become a global day of recognition and celebration, observed by the United Nations since 1975.

This year we celebrate 100 years of International Women's Day. Since the first campaigners marched to end discrimination, women have seen enormous change, and fought for many fundamental rights that are now taken for granted. These achievements should be recognised and celebrated, but it's important to remember that there's still an incredible amount that needs to be achieved, especially in developing countries. One hundred years later, there's no single group of people who are more disempowered than women and girls.

While there's plenty of progress to celebrate this International Women's Day, we still need to ensure a better future for women.

- Women make up 60 per cent of the 1.4 billion people currently living in poverty.
- 70% of the 130 million children who are out of school are girls.
- One in three have been physically or sexually abused.
- Complications from pregnancy and childbirth kill 500,000 women a year – 99 per cent of these deaths are in developing countries.
- In many parts of the world, women still cannot show their faces, vote, own land, earn an income or gain an education.

We cannot tackle poverty without empowering women and girls. Although they're most affected by poverty and discrimination, women are also the key to creating real change if given the opportunity.

For millions of women around the world, International Women's Day is a reminder of how much work we still have to do.

see <http://www.careaustralia.org.au/Page.aspx?pid=970>

Officers Comments

Nil

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 Facts and Statistic 3 Pages
Trafficking and Prostitution in Asia and the Pacific

Accordingly, I move:-

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Monica Wangmann

reference <http://www.catw-ap.org/programs/research-documentation-publications/facts-and-statistics/>
Promoting Women's Human Rights

Facts and Statistics

Trafficking and Prostitution in Asia and the Pacific

-The world wide number of international migrants rose between the years 1965 to 1995 from 75 to about 130 million people.

-As many as 80% of the 236 women in prostitution interviewed in Battambang were found to have been trafficked.

-By the time they arrive in Japan, most trafficked Thai women have accumulated on average around 4 million Japanese yen, approximately \$25,000 US in debt. Thirty percent of the women in prostitution in Cambodia were below the age of 17.

-But the youngest was found to be twelve. 1995 estimates of the total revenue from prostitution in Thailand is approximately 59-60% of the government's budget for that year. In 1991, 1992 and 1993 approximately 100 to 150 Bangladeshi women were brought into Pakistan and at least 2,000 are languishing in jails and shelters across the country.

-The total number of prostitutes in India is 7,936,509. UNICEF estimates that there are at least a million child prostitutes in Asia alone with the greatest numbers in India, Thailand, Taiwan and the Philippines.

-A study done by Chris De Stoop reveals that trafficking in Europe most often involves Asian women. Australia Federal Police estimate that prostitution grosses A\$30 million annually.

-International crime syndicates traffic both drugs and women; 10 smaller syndicates are known to traffic up to 300 Thai women yearly.

-Asian women are to be found in prostitution particularly in Canberra, Victoria and Queensland. Russian women have also been recruited for "tabletop dancing" in clubs that often have links to brothels.

BANGLADESH: 200,000 women and girls have been trafficked to Pakistan in the last 10 years, continuing at the rate of 200-400 women monthly. In 1994 alone, 2,000 women were prostituted in 6 major cities in India. In Dhaka, almost 2,000 of 5,000 prostitutes are children. Forms of trafficking: fake marriages, sale by parents to "uncles" offering jobs, auctions to brothel owners of farmers, abduction. In the last years, it is estimated that 200,000 women and girls have been trafficked from Bangladesh to Pakistan continuing at a monthly rate of 200-400 women.

BURMA: 20,000-30,000 prostituted women and girls in Thailand, about 1,000 from Shan state are in Chiang Mai. Forms of trafficking: deceptive job placements that land women in brothels, abduction by agents for clients, sale of girls from hill tribes. As illegal immigrants in Thailand, prostitutes are arrested, detained and deported back to Burma, with 50%-70% being HIV positive.

CAMBODIA: 10,000-15,000 prostitutes, 35% of whom are minors. The figure had been about 6,000 in 1991, but after the arrival of the UN UNTAC troops, the numbers rose to 20,000 in 1992. 48% of the women and girls in brothels were abducted and sold there, and are often resold to other brothels or to traders who smuggle them out of the country, for example to Thailand and Vietnam.

CHINA: There is a resurgence of prostitution and trafficking in women and girls all over China, involving a high percentage of children and minors. In 1994, 15,000 cases involving the sale of women as wives or of prostitution were handled by the police. For the years 1993 and 1994 the figures released by the INFLS were of 24,751 women and 2,731 children rescued. In some regions, Vietnamese, Burmese and Tibetan women have also been trafficked. Shangchuando Island off Guangdong is a tourist spot offering drugs and sex casinos with 300 women in prostitution from all over China. There are now 70 million unmarried men in China as a consequence of the son preference of Chinese families. Many are desperately seeking wives from Vietnam though marriage arrangements are difficult. Through trickery, women are allured and trafficked according to the study of Le Thi Quy.

HONG KONG: Fake contracts, often for domestic work, land women in brothels that employ Chinese minders to prevent runaways. An influx of East European women in high-priced clubs has been noted with a Russian mafia said to be bringing women to Macau. In 1994, a woman attempting to escape a sex establishment was murdered.

INDIA: A quarter of the total number of prostitutes are minors, in over 1,000 red-light districts all over India. Cage prostitutes are often minors, often from Nepal and Bangladesh. Forms of trafficking: economic incentives offered to parents to part with their children, fake jobs or marriage promises, abductions. The promotion of tourism in Goa and Madurai, two of India's major beach holiday destinations, appears to be resulting in rising numbers of prostituted children. In India alone, there are an estimated 2.3 million in prostitution, a quarter of whom are minors and children.

INDONESIA: 71,281 prostitutes have been registered, of whom 60,000 are between 15 and 20 years of age. Localized bordello complexes, "localisas," are managed under local government regulations. Estimated financial turnover of sex industry ranges from US\$1.2 billion to US\$3.6 billion. In Indonesia, estimates of 1994 are 500,000 prostituted though registered prostitutes are only 65,582.

JAPAN: Largest sex industry market for Asian women. Over 150,000 non-Japanese women in prostitution, mostly Thai and Filipino women. East European women have also been noted. Japanese men constitute the largest number of Asian sex tourists. The sex industry accounts for 1% of GNP and equals the country's defense budget. One "sex zone" in Tokyo, only 0.34 sq. km., has 3,500 sex "facilities"; strip theaters, peep shows, "soaplands," "lovers' banks," porno shops, sex telephone clubs, karaoke bars, clubs, etc.

KOREA: Around the military bases, there are 18,000 registered and 9,000 unregistered prostitutes. Forms of prostitution: escort and call girls, street prostitution, and from cafes, clubs, cabarets, show cases, massage parlors and beauty shops. Women suspected of prostitution can be confined in rehabilitation centers without due process.

MALAYSIA: Estimates 142,000 women in prostitution, between 8,000-10,000 in Kuala Lumpur. Main channels are the recreation business, i.e. entertainment, fitness clubs and the like.

NEPAL: 5,000 women and girls are trafficked to India yearly. After India with 100,000

women, Hong Kong is the second biggest market. Brokers especially in rural areas and even family members sell girls; husbands sometimes sell their wives to brothels. According to the book *Rape for Profit*, about 50,000 Nepali women and girls have been trafficked to India. Every year about 10,000 Nepali girls, mostly between the ages of 9 and 16 are sold to brothels in Indian cities. According to international social agencies, this flow of Nepali girls into Indian brothels is probably the busiest slave traffic of its kind anywhere in the world. Some experts believe that more than 200,000 Nepali girls are involved in the Indian sex trade. (Proceedings of the fact-finding meeting and the National Workshop on Trafficking in Women and Children, May 23-25, 1997, Dhaka, Bangladesh, edited by professor Ishrat Shamim Farah Kabir.)

NEW ZEALAND: Majority of the 6,000-8,000 prostituted women are Asians. In Auckland, of 4,000 prostituted 800 are Thai, and 400 other Asian women. Channels: false employment offers, sponsorship by boyfriends or fiances for residency, debt bondage is used to keep women in prostitution. New Zealand is also used by traffickers of Thai women as a departure point for Japan, Australia and Cyprus.

PHILIPPINES: 300,000 women in prostitution and 75,000 prostituted children. "Entertainment" is the main channel, but a range of establishments from dirt-floor beer houses to karaoke clubs to beach resorts to expensive health clubs provide prostitution for men of every class. Government policies favor the export of entertainers and domestic helpers that put women at risk of sexual exploitation. Further, government approval of "R and R" privileges for the US navy sustains a system and infrastructure of military prostitution. Of the 200,000 or so streetchildren in the Philippines, about 60,000 sell their bodies. (Asiaweek, February 7, 1997)

SRI LANKA: 15,000 prostitutes in the streets and in licensed and unlicensed massage parlors and brothels, and 30,000 prostituted children; 80% of labor migration in 1994 was of women workers. Job trainees in Korea and Japan have disappeared into underground labor markets, including prostitution.

TAIWAN: 40,000 to 60,000 prostituted children. 40% of young prostitutes in the main red light district are aboriginal girls. Girls under 13 have been made to undergo hormone injections by brothel owners to hasten their physical development. About 70% of 1,771 women from Thailand detained between 1992-95 for illegally staying in Taiwan, were in the "entertainment" sector.

THAILAND: estimates of women in prostitution range from 300,000 to 2.8 million, of which a third are minors and children. Thai women are also in prostitution in many countries in Asia, Australia, Europe and the US. Some 4.6 million Thai men regularly, and 500,000 foreign tourists annually, use prostituted women and girls. Some estimates put the number of under-age prostitutes in Thailand at 400,000 (Asiaweek, February 7, 1997)

VIETNAM: Between 60,000 and 200,000 women and girls in prostitution, with 6.3% under the age of 16. Trafficking happens through kidnapping for brothels, deceptive offers for jobs or tourist trips and marriage matchmaking with foreigners who sell and resell the women abroad. Organized tours of Taiwanese men come to buy brides for US\$3,000.

Haberfield Public School

NOTICE OF MOTION OF WHICH DUE NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN BY

COUNCILLORS LYALL KENNEDY, PATRICK KELSO AND MARC RERCERETNAM

COMPULSORY ACQUISITION OF HABERFIELD PUBLIC SCHOOL LAND

To move Notice of Motion No. NM4/2011

On Wednesday 9 February 2011, representatives of Haberfield Public School P&C met with The Hon. Verity Firth, the Minister for Education and Member for Balmain to discuss the rumour that the Minister for Lands had compulsorily acquired 60sq m of the school playground to be incorporated into the Yasmar estate. Members of the P&C had heard via staff at Co.As.It several weeks before that this had happened.

The Hon. Verity Firth confirmed that the land had been taken from the school.

The P&C met on Tuesday 15 February 2011 and the land acquisition was discussed. They moved several motions in relation to the issue including the outright objection to the land being alienated from the school. They have established a committee to fight for the return of the land.

Officers Comments

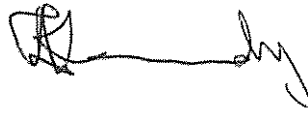
Nil

ATTACHMENTS

There are no supporting documents for this report.

Accordingly, I move:-

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- 2/4 That the General Manager contacts the Haberfield P&C President to determine how Council can materially support the campaign.**
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Lyall Kennedy



Patrick Kelso



Marc Rerceretnam