When discussing Aristotle’s views regarding slavery, and their moral and political implications, it is necessary to differentiate those views of Aristotle’s that are consistent with and demanded by his core principles from those that are inconsistent with his core principles but demanded (or at least suggested) by his cultural and historical moment. Aristotle’s philosophical views of slavery may benefit by being drawn out from and cleansed of their cultural taint. That is, his cultural bias can be re-examined in light of his core principles. In the same way, our own views of ourselves as those who neither support nor tolerate slavery, and our views of our social and economic institutions as promoting free and fair workplaces, may benefit from being re-examined in the light of Aristotle’s core principles. The purpose of this paper is to identify those of Aristotle’s views that may be called his core principles, and to identify those of his views that are a result of cultural bias. The core principles then are used to provide a critique of both ancient and contemporary slavery, as well as other forms of abuse related to labour and economy. The conclusion presented here is that Aristotle’s core principles (both just and justifiable) call for a radical restructuring of current labour relations, no less than those of the past.