"A group of five Filipina women were discovered in a Beverly Hills neighborhood working for two sisters who lived near each other. The sisters would circulate the women between their houses and force them to work up to 20 hours per day.

For seven years, the women received no payment for their labor, were sometimes fed only twice daily, and were beaten when they did not perform their duties as expected.

The crime was eventually reported to the local police, who in turn called a social service provider to assist with victim services.” (pg. 157)

Upon escape, the women had several emergency health concerns. Case managers coordinated exams with community health care providers and free clinics and secured them all in a shelter with Tagalog-speaking staff. One client suffering from severe depression became suicidal and refused to attend any legal interviews. Her case manager and a social worker were able to help her through her crisis and connect her with a counselor. They also explained to the victim’s attorney and to the prosecutors interested in the case that she was simply unable to participate with the prosecution of the case until she overcame her crisis. The attorneys heeded this advice, giving the client some time to stabilize and recover. By responding well to her needs, the attorneys demonstrated to the client that they were sincerely interested in her well-being and, as a result, were able to build a strong rapport with her once she recovered. In fact, she later reported that working with the attorneys on her case was a validating and empowering experience.

Case managers also assisted the attorneys by providing additional education on the events taking place and easing clients’ anxieties about fears of deportation. When law enforcement decided to submit ‘continued presence’ applications, the case managers assisted the attorneys by accompanying clients to obtain photos and contacting their family members for other legal documents. After the women received their certification letters case managers accompanied them to the public benefits office and to the Social Security Administration. The social service staff continued to assist the women throughout both their criminal and civil trials. During the entire process, case managers supported their clients while these victims faced their traffickers in arduous depositions. The agency’s legal staff also supported case managers who were asked to provide testimony at trial. Lasting over three years, this case was difficult and stressful for everyone involved. However, it represents the benefits that inter-departmental and inter-agency collaboration can provide.”

“In the anthology Prostitution, Trafficking, and Traumatic Stress, psychologist Melissa Farley describes the results of interview with one hundred twenty-three women in street, brothel, strip club, and massage prostitution in Mexico City and Puebla, almost all of whom fall within the definition of trafficking under the Palermo Protocol. Well over half had been sexually abused as children, had been physically and/or sexually assaulted in prostitution, and were diagnosed as suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder. Their responses, when asked, ‘What do you need?’ speak volumes: sixty-seven percent replied ‘health care,’ eighty-seven percent replied ‘a home’ or ‘a safe place,’ and ninety-two percent replied ‘job training.’ Unless we can begin to provide Mexican women and girls with protection from and economic alternatives to commercial sexual exploitation, traffickers in Mexico and the United States will continue to have a ready supply of human merchandise.”


October 2006 Vol. 4 No. 10
This issue highlights issues important in working directly with persons rescued from trafficked situations.
## Police Arrest Report:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense: Theft</th>
<th>Date and Time of Offense: 4/15/xxxx 19:36</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date and Time of Arrest: 4/15/xxxx 19:40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrest Location: WalMart South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suspect Name: xxxx Date of Birth: 5/20/1975</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex: female Race: Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver's License: None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address: 450 15th Ave. SE xxxx, MN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone: (cell) 281-983-xxxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital status: never married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lives with: Aunt Julie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business address: none</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description: Ht: 5’ 3” Wt: 100 lbs. Hair: Black Eye Color: brown Glasses: none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facial Hair Type: none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapon: none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing: blue and white striped blouse; blue skirt; black boots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School: none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of birth: Nigeria Years in Country: 2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probation status: none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents marital status: separated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father's name: John Address: xxxx Phone: none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother's name: Ifoma Address: xxxx Phone: none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Probable Cause of Arrest:** Subject was arrested for shoplifting by WalMart employee Subject took $74.04 worth of property. Subject had no identification on her at all. Said she is from Nigeria and is in the U.S. 2.5 years Subject was taken to police custody to post bail Subject admitted taking the items because she had no food in the house

---

### Victims Re-traumatized

| A woman in a destination country prison, who spoke with an NGO and agreed to give evidence against her traffickers, subsequently found a note on her prison bunk threatening her life and the lives of her children in her country of origin.* |
| A fifteen-year-old Romanian girl was trafficked from an Albanian prison where she was held for possessing false Italian documents. After a period of time working for her pimp boyfriend, she ran away and began working in a sauna in another part of the city. A ‘price’ was put on her head. A female co-worker in the new venue, to win points with her Albanian boyfriend, revealed the Romanian girl’s whereabouts. The girl was subsequently kidnapped in broad daylight in front of her co-workers.* |
| In a Middle Eastern country, three Eastern European women escaped from a club and went to the authorities for help. The police told the women that they were unable to assist them and sent them to the bus station to leave town. When the women arrived at the bus station, they were met by their original traffickers.* |
| In one case in the USA, authorities unknowingly used the trafficker as the interpreter to interview several trafficked women about an alleged suicide of a young girl. The man told the authorities that he was their uncle. Months later, after an anonymous tip, the police returned to interview the women with a neutral interpreter and were told a very different story.* |

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(*Excerpted from WHO manual. See reference, pg. 3)

**Victims Re-traumatized**

- An inexperienced interviewer, working in a foreign language through an interpreter, began to giggle during an interview. She did this not out of malice, but because of nervousness. This reaction distressed the young woman being interviewed, who believed that the interviewer was laughing at her.*

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### Awareness

- A woman in a destination country prison, who spoke with an NGO and agreed to give evidence against her traffickers, subsequently found a note on her prison bunk threatening her life and the lives of her children in her country of origin.*

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### What information in this police report alerts you to the possibility of a trafficking case?

Would your local police be alert to these clues so they would not re-traumatize the victim?
Ten Guiding Principles
for the Ethical and Safe Conduct of Interviews
with Women Who Have Been Trafficked

1. Do No Harm
Treat each woman and the situation as if the potential for harm is extreme until there is evidence to the contrary. Do not undertake any interview that will make a woman’s situation worse in the short term or longer term.

2. Know Your Subject and Assess the Risks
Learn the risks associated with trafficking and each woman’s case before undertaking an interview.

3. Prepare Referral Information - Do Not Make Promises That You Cannot Fulfill
Be prepared to provide information in a woman’s native language and the local language (if different) about appropriate legal, health, shelter, social support and security services, and to help with referral, if requested.

4. Adequately Select and Prepare Interpreters and Co-workers
Weigh the risks and benefits associated with employing interpreters, co-workers or others, and develop adequate methods for screening and training.

5. Ensure Anonymity and Confidentiality
Protect a respondent’s identity and confidentiality throughout the entire interview process – from the moment she is contacted through the time that details of her case are made public.

6. Get Informed Consent
Make certain that each respondent clearly understands the content and purpose of the interview, the intended use of the information, her right not to answer questions, her right to terminate the interview at any time, and her right to put restrictions on how the information is used.

7. Listen To and Respect Each Woman’s Assessment of Her Situation and Risks To Her Safety
Recognize that each woman will have different concerns, and that the way she views her concerns may be different from how others might assess them.

8. Do Not Re-traumatize a Woman
Do not ask questions intended to provoke an emotionally charged response. Be prepared to respond to a woman’s distress and highlight her strengths.

9. Be Prepared for Emergency Intervention
Be prepared to respond if a woman says she is in imminent danger.

10. Put Information Collected to Good Use
Use information in a way that benefits an individual woman or that advances the development of good policies and interventions for trafficked women generally.

Working With NGOs
(A Cheat Sheet For Government Types)

Successful trafficking cases require cooperation between many different agencies and individuals within and outside of the government. In many cases this is the first time that the various players have worked together, after having often worked on the opposite side of a case. But cooperate you must! Here is a list of things that you need to know about your NGO partners-to-be!

1. We have limits, lots of them.
   - We have limits, lots of them. Some limits are set by our funding sources, some by agency policy, some by a lack of resources. Here is a list of some of the limits we often struggle with:
     - the types of services we can provide
     - the eligibility factors we must use for clients (place of residence, immigration status)
     - the number of clients we can serve

2. We need information.
   - We need to know if the clients meet our eligibility criteria.
   - We need the number of clients to determine if we have (or can find) the resources.
   - We need to know if the client has ‘Continued Presence’ to determine benefits eligibility.
   - We need to know the status of the investigation/prosecution to better prepare the client or respond to changing needs.

3. We have safety concerns.
   - We are not in government buildings with security personnel.
   - We need to know if this client is facing elevated safety concerns so that we can respond.

4. We may have different expertise than you.
   - We may have mental health experts that can assist the client in working through trauma and provide expert testimony about the impact of the crime on the client and her ability to tell her story.
   - We may have immigration experts that can assist the clients in obtaining legal status through any number of different applications (the T Visa is only one option of many); and advise the client about her eligibility to travel (a very sticky question)!
   - We may have medical experts that can give clients health care and provide expert testimony about the physical harm inflicted by the trafficking.
   - We may NOT have expertise in civil or criminal litigation and may NOT understand what the heck you are talking about! Please explain yourself fully and give periodic overviews of where we are in the process and what the next few months should look like.

5. We generally work in teams.
   - We can provide a wider range of services through collaborations, BUT:
     - Remember that you may not have only one point of contact for a client. There may be a civil attorney, immigration attorney, case manager, and others involved. You may need to hold periodic conference calls or divide responsibilities clearly.

6. We need you to be able to trust us, and for us to be able to trust you.
   - If the NGO trusts you, the client will find it much easier to trust you.
   - Building trust BEFORE a case breaks is the ideal, try to meet with local NGOs at least once to get to know each other and the services the NGO can provide.

(Source: Victims of Exploitation and Trafficking Assistance (VETA) Program 6400 Arlington Boulevard, Suite 640, Falls Church, VA 22042 Phone (703) 538-2190; Fax: (703) 538-2191; www.bpsos.org)
## Available Immigration Relief

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONDITIONS</th>
<th>CONTINUED PRESENCE (temporary immigration relief)</th>
<th>T VISA</th>
<th>U VISA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who Requests</td>
<td>Federal law enforcement agency to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)</td>
<td>Victim applies to Vermont Service Center of ICE</td>
<td>Victim applies to Vermont Service Center of ICE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Victim of “severe form of trafficking”</td>
<td>Victim of “severe form of trafficking;” Available to assist law enforcement; In U.S. because trafficked here; Extreme hardship or severe harm, if removed</td>
<td>Because victim of one or more of 23 enumerated federal, state, local crimes or criminal activity; suffered severe abuse; has information; is likely to help law enforcement; crime occurred in U.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assisting law enforcement agency</td>
<td>Federal law enforcement agency only</td>
<td>Federal, state, or local law enforcement agency</td>
<td>Federal, state, or local law enforcement agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minors exempt if under</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of relief</td>
<td>One year, renewable annually</td>
<td>Up to four years; may be extended if law enforcement certifies presence still needed</td>
<td>Up to four years; may be extended if law enforcement certifies presence still needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment of immigration status</td>
<td>No, temporary only</td>
<td>Yes, may adjust to permanent resident after three years or completion of investigation, prosecution by Attorney General</td>
<td>Yes, may adjust to permanent resident after three years or completion of investigation, prosecution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number available per year</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>5,000 per year</td>
<td>10,000 per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To whom available</td>
<td>Victim only *</td>
<td>Victim and immediate family</td>
<td>Victim and immediate family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorized to work?</td>
<td>Employment Authorization Document (EAD) available, for which victim applies</td>
<td>EAD available, for which victim applies</td>
<td>EAD available, for which victim applies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How application adjudicated</td>
<td>One stage determination</td>
<td>Two-stage determination (1) bona fide application; (2) final determination</td>
<td>New regulations forthcoming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees required</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes (but all but $50 fingerprint may be waived)</td>
<td>No fees for interim relief; fees for EAD waivable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When is the victim certified by HHS</td>
<td>Law enforcement agency makes request; minors eligible without certification</td>
<td>ORR/HHS issues certification when informed by BCIS while victim is assisting** that victim has been granted T-visa or has submitted bona fide application.</td>
<td>Can be filed anytime</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

* If the victim’s family is threatened, other immigration relief may be available.
** Minors under 18 are not required to assist.
# Issues Victims Experience Throughout Their Recovery from Enslavement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome/Issues:</th>
<th>Before Rescue or Removal</th>
<th>In Crisis</th>
<th>Vulnerable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shelter/Food</strong></td>
<td>• Victim still enslaved</td>
<td>• No shelter</td>
<td>• Emergency shelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Living at work site</td>
<td>• No food</td>
<td>• Food provided through emergency housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• No clothes</td>
<td>• Lives with friend/other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Detention/jail/bond</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medical</strong></td>
<td>• Emergency care needed</td>
<td>• No health care</td>
<td>• Health evaluations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Injury</td>
<td>• Suffering from work-related illness, injury</td>
<td>• Treatment/medications needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Physical abuse</td>
<td>• Health education needed</td>
<td>• Some knowledge of health issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social/Emotional Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Post-traumatic stress symptoms</td>
<td>• Depressed/suicidal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Rape trauma</td>
<td>• Harms self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• No contact with family</td>
<td>• Contemplates return to previous situation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Employment/Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Unemployed</td>
<td>• Link with refugee organizations for employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• No access to legal employment</td>
<td>• Informal sector work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Limited/no job skills</td>
<td>• Job training program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ESL/Literacy (Native &amp; English)</strong></td>
<td>• Cannot ask for help</td>
<td>• Illiterate</td>
<td>• Native language literacy and study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Unable to speak, read or write English</td>
<td>• Limited English skills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Studying ESL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Legal Issues/Immigration Status</strong></td>
<td>• Unable to locate passport, passport held by employer</td>
<td>• No documents/illegal status</td>
<td>• Certified by ORR as victim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Unaware of rights</td>
<td>• Cooperating with feds</td>
<td>• Obtains some ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Needs documents renewed</td>
<td>• Receives government benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Continued presence required</td>
<td>• Family endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Life Skills</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>• No transportation</td>
<td>• Accesses transport with some assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Unfamiliar with surroundings</td>
<td>• Knows address &amp; surrounding area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• No money/no access to money</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Human Rights Labor Rights Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Blames self for being trafficked/enslaved</td>
<td>• Unable to develop normal employee/employer relationship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Afraid of employer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table cont. pg. 7*
## Issues Victims Experience

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome: Issues</th>
<th>Stable</th>
<th>Safe</th>
<th>Thriving</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Shelter/Food** | • Transitional shelter  
• Food subsidized  
• Rent subsidized | • Low-income housing  
• Buys own food | • Independent living |
| **Medical** | • Completes treatment of diagnosed problems | • Rents own apartment/house | • Makes own health appointments  
• Practices prevention |
| **Social/Emotional Health** | • Attends counseling  
• Moderate emotional stability  
• No danger to self/others  
• Regular contact with family | • Preventative health care/awareness (mammograms, HIV gynecological exams)  
• Healing  
• Following case management plan for mental health | • Completed medical care plan  
• Strong coping plan and support network |
| **Employment/Education** | • Full-time employment  
• Paid minimum wage  
• Work authorization  
• Completes job training | • Paid living wage  
• Low-cost or other health benefits | • Paid beyond minimum wage with full benefits  
• Working in formal sector |
| **ESL/Literacy (Native & English)** | • Working command of English | • Conversational spoken English  
• Improved spoken and written skills | • Fluency in spoken and written English |
| **Legal Issues/Immigration Status** | • Applies for T or U visa  
• Obtains documents | • Temporary legal status received  
• Safely repatriated | • Adjust to permanent status  
• Safely reintegrated  
• Civil proceedings for back wages/damages |
| **Life Skills** | • Accesses transport for work/school  
• Uses banking system  
• Budgets/saves money | • Accesses transport for all living activities  
• Sends money home | • Travels independently  
• Balances work with rest and recreation  
• Financially independent |
| **Human Rights Labor Rights Education** | • Understands rights as worker  
re: working conditions, pay, labor laws, legal redress | • Applies concepts when seeking work and in daily living activities | • Acts as spokesperson/human rights activist  
• Helps others |
Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary

Congregational Report on Anti-Trafficking Activities, Presented to the UNANIMA International Board

Legislative Action:
**Canada:** Meetings with Members of Parliament to enhance the laws to protect trafficked victims. Many participated in lobbying workshops. CATHII (Action Committee Against Internal and International Trafficking) has eight on-going lobbying teams and three are SNJMs.

**U.S.:** Many states have passed or are passing anti-trafficking legislation. Networks have formed in various states to help pass legislation. Catholic sisters and associates are publicly recognized for their work in helping to pass this legislation.

Advocacy:
**Canada:** Lobbying efforts with Ministers and Members of Parliament to obtain temporary visas for trafficked victims and a victory was achieved in this area. In addition, there was a postcard campaign (Canadian Council for Refugees) to lobby Members of Parliament to develop an immigration solution for trafficked women.

**U.S.:** Sisters are working with attorneys and states’ special ‘task forces’ to follow-up on anti-trafficking legislation. Protocols are being developed for local police officers and emergency room personnel.

**International:** Lesotho, Brazil, Peru, Haiti: Sisters took part in demonstrations and action on behalf of women’s rights in these countries.

Education:
**Canada, U.S., and International:** Many workshops/educational presentations/public forums were held in parishes, hospitals, schools, universities and civic groups. Newspaper articles were published educating the public about the issue and about advocacy work for victims of trafficking done by SNJM sisters and associates. CATHII initiated a bilingual play called “Lost in Traffic” with professional actors. The play, by Theatre Parminou, has been going on in Canada since 2004. A PowerPoint presentation on Anti-Trafficking with assignments for use with secondary schools is nearing completion and will be available to teachers and religious congregations interested in educating students.

Direct Services:
**Canada:** Support for a Nigerian woman who was resettled in Ontario.
**Haiti:** Support for “little girl house slaves”
**Brazil:** Special project with women in Sao Paulo.

Collaboration:
**Canada:** leadership and participation in CATHII; in Windsor Coalition Against Trafficking; in Women’s Federation of Quebec; in Network of Justice and Solidarity Communities of Quebec.
**U.S.:** participation in Women’s Refugee Alliance – WA; in the Northern California Coalition of Religious Congregations Against Trafficking (NCC); in OSSIP (Outreach and Support to Special Immigrant Populations – OR; in LCWR: (Leadership Conference of Women Religious); in Educational Website of Anti-Trafficking Groups/Resources through the Intercommunity Peace and Justice Center (IPJC-WA www.ipjc.org/links/trafficking.htm)

**UNANIMA International:** collaboration with other groups (e.g. Coalition Against the Trafficking of Women - CATW) and with member congregations.

Donations:
To UNANIMA for its Anti-Demand Campaign.
Toward sponsorship of the Stop Trafficking newsletter.
Toward sponsorship of the Los Angeles Justice meeting, in which trafficking was a topic of presentation.
To the Salvatorian Anti-Human Trafficking Project.
To a D.C. non-profit clinic that provides services for trafficked women.

Volunteers:
**WA:** four SNJM sisters and one associate volunteer with the Women’s Refugee Alliance in Seattle, an agency working directly with victims of trafficking.
**CA:** one sister volunteers in a shelter in San Francisco for trafficked youth.
UN Announces Toolkit on Human Trafficking

On Oct. 5, 2006 the United Nations’ Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) launched a toolkit to assist governments, law-enforcement agencies, policy-makers and civil society groups tackle the scourge of human trafficking more effectively.

The toolkit contains practical tools for police – such as a checklists on how to identify, interview and protect trafficking victims – and theoretical guidance eg., on how to increase international cooperation and harmonize national laws in this area.

There is information on medical, legal and psychological protection for victims, as well as material on how to deal with their immigration status and possible repatriation and resettlement.

UNODC Executive Director Antonio Maria Costa said the toolkit was created as governments the world over struggle to cope with human trafficking. “Although evidence suggests that trafficking in people is increasing everywhere, few traffickers are behind bars. Virtually every nation on Earth is affected by the problem.”

Corporate Stance

Religious congregations and collaborators that have taken a corporate stance against human trafficking.

- Dominicans of Mission San Jose, CA
- Dominicans of Oxford, MI
- Dominicans of San Rafael, CA
- Dominicans of Sparkill, NY
- Dominicans of Springfield, IL
- Dominican Sisters and Associates of St. Mary of the Springs, Columbus, OH
- International Congregation of Notre Dame
- Loretto Justice and Peace Network
- Loretto Women’s Network
- Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus (Stella Maris Prov. NY)
- Religious of the Good Shepherd
- School Sisters of Notre Dame
- Sisters of the Divine Savior
- Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary
- Sisters of Mercy of the Americas
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Chambery
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Concordia
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Orange, CA

Toll-Free Hotline:
(Trafficking Information and Referral)
1.888.3737.888

Informative Web Sites:
(Each contains information related to human trafficking)

- Translation Dictionaries for 303 Languages
  www.yourdictionary.com/languages.html
- Limited English Proficiency (Let Everyone Participate)
  www.lep.gov/
- Federal Citizen Information Center (28 languages)
  1-888-8PU-EBLO
  1-888-878-3256
  http://pueblo.gsa.gov/multilanguage/multilang.htm
- Cultural Orientation Resource Center
  www.cal.org/co/
- The UNDOC Toolkit

Free Conference

Movement of Global Solidarity Against Trafficking will feature speakers from Catholic Relief Services USA and India.

Nov. 4, 2006 in Montebello, CA (9:30-12)
For info: Mary Genino RSHM at wap-jpic@rshm.org or 323.887.8821 ext. 216.

Corporate Stance

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- Dominicans of Mission San Jose, CA
- Dominicans of Oxford, MI
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- Sisters of Mercy of the Americas
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Chambery
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Concordia
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Orange, CA

Stop Trafficking!

is dedicated exclusively to fostering an exchange of information among religious congregations, their friends and collaborating organizations, working to eliminate all forms of trafficking of human beings.

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