Stop Trafficking!  
Anti-Human Trafficking Newsletter

Awareness
Advocacy
Action

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This issue highlights various groups that are working to aid victims and overcome the demand for human trafficking.

Report on the ‘Demand Side’ of Sex Trafficking

Shared Hope International (SHI), with funding from the U.S. Department of State’s Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, undertook an extensive twelve month examination of the marketplaces of commercial sexual exploitation in four countries: Jamaica, Japan, the Netherlands and the United States.

Each of these countries has major markets of commercial sexual services, and each country is a destination for sex tourists internationally and internally. Moreover, each country has a distinctly different culture, economy, political system, and history of prostitution and slavery which presented comparative examinations of the operation of sex tourism and trafficking markets.

Report
The SHI Report approaches sex tourism and sex trafficking from a market-based perspective wherein buyers demand commercial sexual services, traffickers move victims like products to the markets to satisfy the demand, and facilitators profit, directly or indirectly, from the sale of commercial sex acts. Thus, the marketplace of victimization operates according to the economic laws of supply and demand, where supply increases to meet the growing demand for sexual services throughout the world.

Documentary
Through interviews and undercover conversations with sex trafficking survivors, buyers, traffickers and outreach workers, the SHI Documentary captures the hard reality of actual people and places that make up these markets in the United States, the Netherlands, Japan, and Jamaica.

The marketplace of commercial sexual exploitation has become a multi-billion dollar industry. However, in supporting the sex market and making traffickers rich, the buyer is causing extreme human suffering. Every dollar spent on the sex market encourages traffickers to recruit more victims. So the buyer, whether aware of this or not, is directly facilitating a criminal enterprise.

The sex trade continues unabated due to constant demand. Uncountable numbers of human beings are enslaved and destroyed year after year so others can profit and buyers can satisfy a selfish urge. There are many ways to reduce worldwide trafficking in persons, but the most immediate is for buyers to stop buying.

Buyer
• In 2002, 34% of prostitution arrests were of male consumers. The other 66% were of prostituted women and children.
• In 2006, arrests for prostitution of minors in Las Vegas, NV included: 153 minor victims/2 pimps/0 buyers (See map pg. 2)
• In commercial sex acts during 2005, the ratio of females arrested for every one male purchaser arrested was: Boston-11/Chicago-9/NYC-6

Seller/Facilitator
• The Las Vegas Yellow Pages contained more than 155 ads for ‘massage parlors’ and ‘escort services’.
• An Internet search found 2.2 million English language ‘escort service’ websites; more than 5,000 exhibited high indicators of sex trafficking
• In 2002, arrests for prostitution of minor victims, buyers there is no sex market. Without a market there are no victims.

For more information on how to help stop demand or to order a published copy of the Report or Documentary, contact Amanda Kloer at (703) 351-8062 or Amanda@sharedhope.org.

Demand cont. pg. 2
Demand cont. from pg. 1

- Since 1997, the number of child pornography images on the Internet has increased by 1,500 percent.
- 75 percent of minor girls in prostitution have a pimp;

Victim

- 600,000 to 800,000 individuals are trafficked across international borders each year; 80% of them are women and girls.
- The average age of entry into prostitution or the commercial sex industry in the U.S. is 12 years old.
- A 2002 study indicated that:
  - 90% of runaways become part of the commercial sex industry.
  - Approximately 55% of girls on the street engaged in prostitution, about 75% worked for a pimp.
- Children under the age of 18 now constitute the largest group of trafficking victims in the United States.
- In Atlanta, the average age of the victim is 14, but girls as young as 10 and 11 have been sold.

(SHI: All statements are cited by source in the report, DEMAND.)

Means of Control Used by Pimps

- **Perception:** Restricted movement, only get information from one source
- **Exhaustion:** Starvation, sleep deprivation, forced to provide sex for 48 hours straight
- **Threats:** Consistent daily threats against self and loved ones
- **Indulgences:** Occasional affectionate behavior to build emotional dependency
- **Dominance:** Enforcing complete power over victims physical and emotional state
- **Degradation:** Demeaning punishments, public insults, constant emotional abuse
- **Trivial Demands:** Enforcement of minute rules to demonstrate complete power over victims
- **Isolation:** Locking in closets, in rooms, in trunks of cars

Based on information from Domestic Sex Trafficking: The Criminal Operations of the American Pimp. Polaris Project. 2006

Top Risks to Children Using the Internet

1. Sexual offenders target online games that have chat rooms including interactive web games, computer and console games.
2. Sexual offenders hijack instant messaging accounts and coerce children to send nude or partially clothed images of themselves. Between 2005 and 2006, reports of this threat doubled.
3. Sexual offenders use 3D animated characters, referred to as Avatars, to engage youth in online conversations.
4. Sexual offenders target social networking sites where children and youth are encouraged to create online diaries and connect with new people.
5. Youth send nude images to peers without understanding the images could be forwarded or permanently posted online.

(www.Cybertip.ca -- Canada’s National Tipline for reporting the online sexual exploitation of children.
Excerpted from the Ecpat newsletter, March 2007.)

Map:

Women Religious Form Global Network Against Trafficking


They learned about the situation of trafficking in each other’s countries. The participants issued a public declaration addressed to victims, traffickers, demanders and exploiters, governments, religious leaders, and people of good will.

With the leadership of Sister Eugenia Bonetti MSC of the Counter-Trafficking Office of the Italian Union of Major Superiors and Amy Roth-Turnley, Public Affairs Coordinator of the U.S. Embassy to the Vatican, they turned their energy to developing a global network, the International Network of Religious Against Trafficking in Persons (INRATIP), to ensure that actions would be taken to benefit women and children being trafficked.

They appointed an international steering committee to oversee the practical steps in the formation of the network. Steering committee members are Pauline Coll, SGS (Asia-Pacific), Patricia Eebgulem, SSL (Nigeria), Catherine Ferguson, SNJM (the Americas), Elma van den Nouland (Western Europe) and Imelda Poole, IBVM (Eastern Europe).

This group will build on the information from communications experts who provided knowledge on how to link the members of the group and also how to publicize its work through the Coalition Against Trafficking Network (COATNET), Caritas, and the Vatican Radio.

Sister Patricia Eeebgulem, SSL shared the feelings of many about being there. “It was a great move to bring us together to share ideas and resources. I hope our presence here will make a great difference in eradicating this scourge.”
‘A Vision to End Prostitution’

“Ending rather than controlling the prostitution trade should be the goal of every country.” Anita Ekberg

In an interview with the Archdiocese of Perth, Australia’s newspaper, Gunilla Ekberg, the Swedish government adviser on prostitution and human trafficking, said a fundamental difference between the Australian and Swedish approaches to prostitution is that in Sweden, “we have the vision that you can actually end prostitution.”

“We want to have a country where women and girls, mostly, but also young men and boys are not victims of violence through prostitution. Prostitution should be seen in the same way as rape,” she said. “If you have that vision, then you must have such legislation. You penalize rape, so why shouldn’t you penalize rape through prostitution?”

Ekberg commented on the documentary movie, “Lilia Forever,” that portrays the life of a young Lithuanian woman who was involved in the sex trade and eventually killed herself. “What’s interesting in that film is that there is a long sequence on the buyers: not in a pornographic way, but showing the different men purchasing her and what they want to do with her,” Ekberg said.

She and the Swedish government employ the same principle -- revealing the male -- in their advertising campaigns to promote the anti-prostitution law.

“In street prostitution imagery there’s always a girl in a short skirt and high heels and a car standing there. I wanted to get the man out of the car and make him visible, because he’s the reason why she’s there in the first place,” she said.

Research showed that most buyers of ‘sexual services’ are men, usually between 40 and 55, who are generally married or live with a woman, and they have children. This research was reflected in the posters created by the Swedish government. Male volunteers were needed to make the posters because advertising agencies said no male actors wanted to be on them.

Ekberg strongly opposes the trend, supported by the prostitution industry, of labeling prostitution as ‘sex work.’ “Prostitution is not work, obviously,” she said. “It’s like saying that being a slave is work.”

Ekberg, who has worked with street prostitutes in North America and Europe, said it is also a myth that prostitutes freely choose their lifestyles. “This is not middle-class girls (who are in prostitution),” she said. “It’s women who come from a marginalized background in some way or another. They’re often victims of prior sexual abuse.”

Ekberg also said the contemporary advertising, fashion and music industries are helping legitimize the prostitution industry because of the way they stereotype women. “The clothes that, 15 years ago, we saw only in pornography are now mainstream apparel for young women,” she said. “There is a continuous pressure on young women to believe that, for example, becoming a lap-dancer or doing striptease is nothing out of the ordinary.” (Excerpted from Catholic News Service June 22, 2007)

Global Initiative
cont. from pg. 3
Non-Governmental Organizations:
° Amnesty International
° Anti Slavery International
° Caritas International
° Coalition Against Trafficking in Women
° ECPAT
° Equality Now
° Fundación Casa Alianza Central América (Covenant House)
° Global Alliance against Trafficking in Women (GAATW)
° Global March Against Child Labour
° Impulse NGO Network
° Intervida World Alliance
° La Strada Czech Republic
° La Strada Ukraine
° LEF(O)- Interventionstelle für betroffene von Frauenhandle
° Save the Children
° SOPHIE
° Soroptimist International
° Terre des Hommes
° International Federation of Red Cross
The Council of Europe 'Convention against Trafficking in Human Beings' (CETS n° 197) will enter into force on February 1, 2008, following the ratification by Cyprus as the tenth country to ratify it.

Terry Davis, the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, made the following statement: “The Convention is deliberately hard on traffickers and makes a clear difference for the victims of this crime. These victims will be offered comprehensive assistance and protection of their human rights. Europe is finally going to use this new and far-reaching instrument to fight this modern form of slavery. Ten ratifications take us over the threshold required for the Convention to enter into force, but the Convention will use its full potential when it is ratified by other countries in Europe and beyond.

The treaty extends its application to all European countries, which include countries of origin, transit and destination of the victims of trafficking. It is also open to non-European countries and therefore provides a global response to a global problem.”

The main features of the new Convention include:
- compulsory assistance measures and a recovery and reflection period of at least 30 days for the victims of trafficking,
- the possibility to deliver residence permits to victims not only on the basis of cooperation with the law enforcement authorities, but also on humanitarian grounds;
- the possibility to criminalize “the clients”;
- a non-punishment clause for the victims of trafficking;
- a strengthened international cooperation system and an independent monitoring mechanism, which will monitor the proper implementation of the Convention by the Parties.

(http://www.coe.int/t/dg2/trafficking/campaign/Docs/Overview/default_en.asp)

**Services for Domestic and International Victims of Human Trafficking**

The Senior Policy Operating Group (SPOG)* Subcommittee on Domestic Trafficking issued a report in August 2007 detailing Federal services available to domestic and international trafficking victims. The report concluded that both domestic** and international victims of human trafficking are largely eligible for the same benefits and services. The Chart on pg. 6 outlines available services for victims, noting instances where service eligibility differs between international and domestic victims.

HHS is producing a guide for case managers on services for domestic and international trafficking victims administered through programs by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Justice, Department of Agriculture, Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Labor. Further information on how to obtain the guide booklet will be made available on the Rescue & Restore Web site, www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking. (Publication date is expected in late fall.)

*(The SPOG in an inter-governmental group with representation from the U.S. Departments of Justice, State, Homeland Security, Health and Human Services as well as the National Human Trafficking and Smuggling Center, National Security Council, National Security Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, White House Domestic Policy Council and the U.S. Agency for International Development.) **(According to the SPOG report, domestic victims are both U.S. citizens and immigrants who become lawful permanent residents.)
# Summary of Services Available to Victims of Trafficking*

**According to the SPOG report, domestic victims are both U.S. citizens and immigrants who become lawful permanent residents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SERVICE</th>
<th>AGENCY</th>
<th>DOMESTIC VICTIMS</th>
<th>DOMESTIC VICTIMS</th>
<th>DOMESTIC VICTIMS</th>
<th>DOMESTIC VICTIMS</th>
<th>INTERNATIONAL VICTIMS</th>
<th>INTERNATIONAL VICTIMS</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CITIZEN &amp; ADULT</td>
<td>RESIDENT &amp; ADULT</td>
<td>CITIZEN &amp; MINOR</td>
<td>RESIDENT &amp; MINOR</td>
<td>ADULT</td>
<td>MINOR</td>
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<td>Child Nutrition Programs</td>
<td>USDA</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Food Stamp Program</td>
<td>USDA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes, after a five-year waiting period</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes, after a five-year waiting period</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women, Infants and Children (WIC)</td>
<td>USDA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refugee Cash and Medical Assistance</td>
<td>HHS-ACF</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)</td>
<td>HHS-ACF</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes, after a five-year waiting period</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes, after a five-year waiting period</td>
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<td>Health Screenings</td>
<td>HHS-CDC</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Medicaid</td>
<td>HHS-CMS</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes, after a five-year waiting period</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes, after a five-year waiting period</td>
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<td>State Children’s Health Insurance Program (SCHIP)</td>
<td>HHS-CMS</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Yes, after a five-year waiting period</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Resources and Services Admin. (HRSA) Programs</td>
<td>HHS-HRSA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Admin. Programs</td>
<td>HHS-SAMHSA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Housing Program</td>
<td>HUD</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tenant-Based Vouchers</td>
<td>HUD</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victims of Crime (VOCA) Emergency Funds</td>
<td>DOJ-Civil Rights</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency Witness Assistance</td>
<td>DOJ-Civil Rights</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victim Rights and Services</td>
<td>DOJ-Civil Rights</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Witness Protection</td>
<td>DOJ-Civil Rights</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<td>OVC Services for Trafficking Victims Discretionary Grant</td>
<td>DOJ-OVC</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>VOCA Victim Assistance/Compensation</td>
<td>DOJ-OVC</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One-Stop Career Centers &amp; Job Corps</td>
<td>DOL</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Based on outlines submitted by agencies participating in the SPOG Subcommittee on Domestic Trafficking.
Educational Materials

‘Ending Slavery: An Unfinished Business’ is an educational packet offered free of charge as a result of collaboration between the Church Mission Society (CMS) and the Citizenship Foundation (CF), both based in London, England.

The antislavery movement was the first major campaign in Britain to involve ordinary citizens across all classes (as well as the slaves themselves) in the struggle to end an evil practice. It is a good example of how change can come about when people work together for a just cause. The 47-page packet is offered in the hope that young people will be inspired and equipped to take a stand against the continuation of slavery and injustice in the world today. Its contents may be copied and altered for educational purposes.

These materials are targeted at high school students. They aim to:
- Deepen students’ understanding of the events commemorated by the bicentenary of the abolition of the slave trade;
- Increase students’ knowledge of the campaign to end slavery in the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries;
- Link the campaign to abolish slavery then with the campaign to fight slavery today;
- Develop students’ understanding of pressure groups and the methods they use to influence Parliament and decision makers;
- Raise awareness of modern day slavery and the campaign against slavery.

The education packet contains seven lessons with case studies, activities, and information sheets on persons who had actively worked against slavery in the past. To obtain a copy, visit: http://youth.cms-uk.org/FreeForAll/Resources/EndingSlavery/tabid/134/Default.aspx

Episcopal Church Educates About Human Trafficking

A member of the Episcopal Executive Council’s Committee on the Status of Women (CSW), Rev. Catherine Munz, organized a project to inform the Episcopal faith community about human trafficking and where to go for help for victims.

She wrote a brochure of explanation and included materials provided by the U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services’ (HHS) campaign, “Look Beneath the Surface: Identifying Victims of Human Trafficking in the U.S.” (an 11-minute DVD, suitable for adult and teen audiences; posters and brochures in English and Spanish; a card with referral information; and a reference card for professionals on how to identify and help victims of trafficking).

Ten thousand such packets were mailed to bishops, diocesan resources centers, deputies, every Episcopal congregation, and given to attendees of the Episcopal Church Women’s triennial meeting.

A graphic artist designed the logo for the packet and its mailing envelope, which made the envelope stand out in the midst of a congregation’s mail. (http://www.ecusa.anglican.org/3577_75335_ENG HTM.htm)
Dream Act Needs Further Support

Last month the U.S. Senate voted 52 to 44 (60 votes were required) to move Senate bill S. 2205, the DREAM Act, into debate.

- The DREAM Act would provide a six-year path to residence and eventual citizenship to individuals brought to the U.S. as children at least five years ago.
- The DREAM Act is not an ‘amnesty,’ as opponents claim, because its beneficiaries were brought to the U.S. as children.
- The DREAM Act encourages these minors to remain in school or serve in the military and would allow them to contribute their talents to society as adults.

Probably the bill will not be considered this year, but the gap is narrowing toward favoring bringing the legislation into debate. It is important to contact those Senators who supported DREAM and thank them for their support. It is even more important to contact Senators who opposed DREAM and express your disappointment.

(Ed. note: ‘Military service options’ might require a further comment.)

Contact your Senators at 202-224-3121.