October 2008 Vol. 6 No. 10
This issue highlights sexual exploitation of children and efforts to stem its global spread.

Stop Trafficking!
Anti-Human Trafficking Newsletter

Awareness
Advocacy
Action

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Sexual Exploitation of Children

A 38 year old Philadelphia man became the second of 14 defendants to plead guilty for his involvement in a vast global child pornography trafficking enterprise. His criminal activities as a member of the group included: engaging in a child exploitation enterprise; conspiracy to advertise, transport, ship, receive and possess child pornography; advertising child pornography; and receiving child pornography. He faces between 20 years and life imprisonment, as well as fines.

The highly sophisticated and well-organized criminal enterprise proliferated child sex abuse images to its membership over a two year period. Members of the illegal organization utilized Internet newsgroups — large file-sharing networks where text, software, pictures and videos can be traded and shared — to traffic in illegal images and videos depicting pre-pubescent children, including toddlers, engaged in various sexual and sadistic acts. Group members utilized sophisticated encryption methods to avoid detection and traded more than 400,000 images and videos of child sexual abuse before being discovered by law enforcement, who infiltrated the group in August 2006.

The case was investigated by the FBI and police from Australia, Germany, England and Canada and was part of Project Safe Childhood, a nationwide initiative designed to protect children from online exploitation and abuse. Led by the U.S. Attorneys’ offices, Project Safe Childhood marshals federal, state and local resources to better locate, apprehend and prosecute individuals, who exploit children via the Internet, as well as identify and rescue victims. For more information about Project Safe Childhood, visit: http://www.projectsafechildhood.gov/ (www.fbi.gov/pressrel/pressrel08/topten_050208.htm)

In September 2008 Oprah Winfrey’s television show discussed child pornography. It exposed a now popular form of Internet pornography — ‘on demand’ rape of children. Children, as young as newborn, are raped in real-time for viewers to see. At least 35% of them are being victimized by their own parents.

Sites are available that allow the viewer to request a sexual act done to the baby and the perpetrator will perform in real-time. Babies are specifically targeted because they are unable to vocalize their attacks to anyone. There are on-line manuals about how to perform these acts and not get caught. There are videos available to indoctrinate children, using cartoon characters that demonstrate how to perform sex acts on adults. Less than 2 percent of perpetrators are caught. See pg. 10 regarding the PROTECT Act.

(http://www.oprah.com/slideshow/oprahshow/20080911_tows_predators)
Child Sex Tourism

A child being violated by a sexual predator is a terrifying idea to most people. Yet globally there are those, who have literally made it their business to accommodate these predators. Children everywhere are not victimized only by pedophiles, but also by the industries that foster and abet child sex tourism (CST).

CST is an organized multi-million dollar industry (including tour guides, websites and brothel maps). Sexual predators often travel to developing countries looking for anonymity and the availability of children in prostitution. Developing countries, whose poverty levels encourage desperation, are potential hot spots for predators with money to spend on this criminal desire. Lack of infrastructure, weak law enforcement, corruption, and ease of travel all exacerbate conditions in which the CST industry is accommodated.

While much of the initial international attention on CST focused on countries of Southeast Asia, today there is no hemisphere, continent, or region unaffected by this trade. No country is immune.

Increasingly, governments are responding to the growing problem, recognizing that child abuse is never justifiable. Over the last eight years, there has been an increase in the prosecution of CST offenses. To date, at least 32 countries have laws that allow the prosecution of their citizens for CST crimes committed abroad. In addition, NGOs and tourism industry professionals have begun to address the issue.

In 1996, the International Hotel & Restaurant Association (IH&RA), recognizing that child sex abusers may use hotels as the location in which they commit their crimes, passed a resolution condemning the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and recommending that all members consider taking measures to prevent use of their premises for CSEC.

In 2003 the UN World Tourism Organization (WTO) and End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes (ECPAT), funded by the UN Childrens’ Fund, prepared a global Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism (the Code), targeted to suppliers of tourism services worldwide. IH&RA currently encourages its members to sign the Code. Signatories to the Code include Carlson Hotels, Radisson Hotels and Accor Hotels. (See chart pgs. 7-8.)

Marriott Takes Action

Starting in 2003, a Swedish pension fund, Första AP-fonden, through GES Investment Services, an affiliate member of the Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (ICCR) sought dialogue with Marriott. In 2005 GES filed a resolution with Marriott International to address the risks of CST, and thus prevent recurrence of the crimes in Costa Rica. An ICCR Associate Member, Boston Common Asset Management, joined in filing.

When Marriott agreed to a substantive dialogue in 2006 on the issue of a policy to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation, ICCR shareholders withdrew their resolution. Marriott established an internal task force to review how Marriott would address the issue effectively. Marriott initially agreed with the hotel industry position that ‘it is tour operators, not hotels, that are responsible.’ They did however undertake specific fact-finding steps and initiated training for their employees.
Brazil: World Congress III

The Government of Brazil, ECPAT International, UNICEF and the NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child are preparing for World Congress III Against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents to be held in Rio de Janeiro from Nov. 25-28, 2008. 3000 participants from the public and private sectors and governments of the world are expected.

Five major themes have been selected.

Theme 1 – Forms of Commercial Sexual Exploitation and its New Scenarios (international trafficking; child pornography in the Internet; sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in tourism and in prostitution).

Theme 2 – Legal Frameworks and Responsibility (implementation of the Optional Protocol and other new regional and international instruments; impunity and obstacles to prosecution; information systems; child-friendly procedures in the justice system).

Theme 3 – Integrated Inter-Sectoral Policies (implementation of national plans against sexual exploitation of children and adolescents with an intersectorial perspective and with coordination mechanisms; structure a system to guarantee rights and build integral protection networks; share responsibility between state and society in the fight against sexual exploitation of children and adolescents).

Theme 4 – Initiatives of Social Responsibility (international standards and the private sector; corporate social responsibility tools; key sectors: the media, travel and transport, tourism, communications technologies; the role of global financial systems).

Theme 5 - Strategies for International Cooperation (bilateral, multilateral and regional mechanisms and good practices in the fight against sexual exploitation; experiences of cooperation among international agencies; fight against organized crime in the context of sexual exploitation; fighting poverty in the context of sexual exploitation).

Marriott cont. from pg. 2

November 2006 Marriott announced a change in their human rights policy to include ‘Protection of Children’ and began training their employees. In December 2006 Marriott began including in all pre-arrival e-mail messages the UN WTO brochure, Responsible Tourist and Traveller (http://www.unwto.org/code_ethics/eng/responsible.htm).

In 2007 Marriott received the ‘World Savers’ award from Condé Nast Traveller magazine for its outstanding community engagement and social responsibility program. They were also chosen as one of the ‘World’s Most Ethical Companies’, an award given by Ethisphere magazine, for linking ethics with profit. In September 2008 Marriott was recognized by Working Mother magazine as one of its 2008 ‘100 Best Companies’.

http://www.iccr.org/issues/promoting/resources.php
http://www.humantrafficking.org/updates/494

Marriott International has more than 2800 outlets in 68 countries and territories and employs over 151,000 people.

U.N. Evaluates the U.S.

In June 2008 the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child called on the U.S. to establish a National Plan of Action Against the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. This recommendation was part of a final report of the Committee in its first ever formal review of the U.S.

Other key recommendations to the U.S. government from the UN Committee include:

1. Public awareness campaigns aimed at sexual exploiters of children should be conducted, in order to prevent the purchase of child sexual services.
2. Better monitoring and enforcement of child prostitution laws at the state level, so children are not seen as criminals, but victims.
3. Better awareness campaigns, specifically directed at tourists, the travel industry, media and NGOs, to prevent sex tourism.
4. To provide services for all child victims, whether from the U.S. or abroad; that foreign children victimized in the U.S. not be deported but given the necessary support for their psychological and physical recovery.
5. That the U.S. ratify the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child “.

The U.S. is the only country in the world, besides Somalia (which has no internationally recognized government), not to have ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. However, in 2002, it did ratify the two Optional Protocols to the UN Convention: one on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography and one on Child Soldiers. When a government signs an international human rights treaty, it agrees to carry out the treaty and to report to the UN Human Rights Committee.

Another recommendation from the Committee was a more concerted effort against the production and dissemination of child pornography.

All ‘Concluding Recommendations’ are found at: http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/co/CRC.C.OPAC.US.A.CO.1.pdf
Internet Providers Block Sites With Child Porn

Verizon, Sprint and Time Warner Cable agreed to purge their servers of Internet bulletin boards and Web sites nationwide that disseminate child pornography. They will shut down access to newsgroups that traffic in pornographic images of children on one of the oldest outposts of the Internet, known as Usenet. Usenet began nearly 30 years ago and was one of the earliest ways to swap information online, but as the World Wide Web blossomed, Usenet was largely supplanted by it, becoming a favored back alley for those who traffic in illicit material. The providers will also purge Web sites that traffic in child pornography and are hosted on the three companies' servers. The agreement does not, however, prevent customers from accessing child pornography sites on other servers not controlled by those companies.

This is a significant step by leading companies to curtail access to child pornography. Many in the industry have previously resisted similar efforts, saying they could not be responsible for content online, given the decentralized and largely unmonitored nature of the Internet. Some third-party companies sell paid subscriptions, allowing customers to access newsgroups privately, preventing even their Internet service providers from tracking their activity.

Verizon and Time Warner Cable are two of the nation's five largest service providers, with roughly 16 million customers between them.

By pursuing Internet service providers, the New York attorney general moved beyond the traditional law enforcement strategy of targeting those who produce child pornography and their customers. That approach has had limited effectiveness, in part because much of the demand in the U.S. has been fed by child pornography from abroad, especially Eastern Europe.

Internet service providers represent a relatively new front in the battle against child pornography, one spearheaded in large part by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Federal law requires service providers to report child pornography to the National Center, but it often takes customer complaints to trigger a report, and few visitors to illicit newsgroups could be expected to complain because many are pedophiles themselves.

“This is a major step forward in the fight against child pornography,” stated the president and chief executive officer of the National Center. “NY Attorney General Cuomo has developed a new and effective system that cuts online child porn off at the source, and stops it from spreading across the Internet.”

One considerable tool that has been assembled as part of the investigation is a library of more than 11,000 pornographic images. Because the same images are often distributed around the Web or from newsgroup to newsgroup, once investigators catalog an image, they can use a digital identifier called a “hash value” to scan for it anywhere else — using it as a homing beacon of sorts to find other pornographic sites.

The most graphic material was typically found on newsgroups, the online bulletin boards that exist apart from the World Wide Web but can be reached through some Internet search engines. The newsgroups transmit copies of messages around the world, so an image posted to the server of a service provider in the Netherlands, for example, ends up on other servers in the U.S. and elsewhere.

The agreement is designed to bar access to Web sites that feature child pornography by requiring service providers to check against a registry of explicit sites maintained by the National Center. Investigators said a few providers, including America Online, had taken significant steps on their own to address some of the problems their competitors were being forced to tackle. (Excerpted from: http://www.nytimes.com/2008/06/10/nyregion/1ointernet.html)

New Director General of the International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Ambassador William Lacy Swing, the new Director General of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), took office October 1, 2008. Mr. Swing brings to the 125-member Organization a wealth of international experience, a proven ability to manage complex multilateral operations and to collaborate productively with foreign governments, UN agencies and other institutions as well as a deep understanding of the multiple factors affecting international migration.

Ambassador Swing successfully led the largest UN peacekeeping operation in history in the Democratic Republic of Congo from 2003-2008. Ambassador Swing served from 2001 to 2003 as the Chief of Mission for the UN Referendum in Western Sahara. During a long diplomatic career at the US Department of State, Mr. Swing was a six-time ambassador, managing some of the largest diplomatic missions and foreign development and humanitarian aid programs in two hemispheres, with a record of strengthening bilateral relationships.
## Actions Taken by Major U.S. Hotel Chains in regard to Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements of best practices in addressing the issue of commercial sexual exploitation of children</th>
<th>Choice</th>
<th>Hilton</th>
<th>Host</th>
<th>Marriott</th>
<th>Starwood</th>
<th>Wyndham</th>
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<td><strong>POLICY</strong></td>
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<td>Has stand alone policy to address commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC)</td>
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<td>Addresses CSEC in human rights policy (HRP)</td>
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<td>HRP supports/refers to Universal Declaration of Human Rights</td>
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<td>HRP supports/refers to Convention on the Rights of the Child</td>
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<td>Has core values/company values (on website)</td>
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<td>Has business ethical policy/code of conduct</td>
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<td><strong>POLICY IMPLEMENTATION</strong></td>
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<td><strong>a. Disclosure</strong></td>
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<td>Provides information about HRP on website</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provides information about stand alone CSEC policy on website</td>
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<td>Publicly displays information about HRP in hotel (lobby and/or guest rms, etc)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Displays information about stand alone CSEC policy in hotel (lobby and/or guest rms, etc)</td>
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<td>Provides information about HRP in guests’ reservation confirmation email</td>
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<td>Provides information about stand alone CSEC policy in guests’ reservation confirmation email</td>
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<td>Includes memorandum about HRP in guests’ payment confirmation signature</td>
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<td>Includes memorandum about stand alone CSEC policy in guests’ payment confirmation signature</td>
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<td><strong>b. Training</strong></td>
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<td>Conducts top management training on CSEC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Includes CSEC training in new employee orientation</td>
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<td>Conducts CSEC training for major franchisers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conducts new employee HRP training</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provides on-site training to “front-line” employees (front desk clerks, shuttle drivers, concierge, etc) for dealing with CSEC policy violations</td>
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N.B. According to the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, information was selected from participating stock portfolios. Hilton was unresponsive to communications, while Host and Marriott were responsive but did not relate policies to the chart. Updates may become available.

Cont. next pg.
### Actions Taken by Major U.S. Hotel Chains in regard to Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements of best practices in addressing the issue of commercial sexual exploitation</th>
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<th>Wyndham</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provides means for employees to report issues of concern relative to business ethics policies/code of conduct</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provides means for employees to report issues of concern related to HRP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provides means for guests to report issues of concern</td>
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**c. Accountability and Responsibility**

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<th></th>
<th>Choice</th>
<th>Hilton</th>
<th>Host</th>
<th>Marriott</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senior managers assigned responsibility for implementing CSEC/HRP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Includes appropriate disciplinary action for non-compliance with CSEC/HRP/ethics policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Does not have negative repercussions for employees who identify cases of CSEC and raise these issues of concern to managers</td>
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**d. Partnerships**

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<th>Choice</th>
<th>Hilton</th>
<th>Host</th>
<th>Marriott</th>
<th>Starwood</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Has responded to stakeholder concerns regarding CSEC</td>
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<td>Proactively works to raise awareness about CSEC (brochures campaigns, etc)</td>
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<td>Works with law enforcement agencies to address issue of CSEC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Has developed partnerships with local NGOs that work to combat CSEC (i.e. Polaris Project)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Has developed relationships with key local partners likely to be sought out as facilitators of CSEC (restaurant owners, taxi drivers, etc)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Has participated in national and/or international dialogues addressing the problem and efforts to counteract CSEC (i.e. State Dept. Seminar on Trafficking 3.25.2008)</td>
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**e. Reporting**

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<tr>
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<th>Choice</th>
<th>Hilton</th>
<th>Host</th>
<th>Marriott</th>
<th>Starwood</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upholds suppliers/contractors to same business ethics standards</td>
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<tr>
<td>Includes CSEC policy language in contracts with suppliers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upholds suppliers/contractors to HRP standards of hotel</td>
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**f. Industry Efforts**

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<th>Choice</th>
<th>Hilton</th>
<th>Host</th>
<th>Marriott</th>
<th>Starwood</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signed the ECPAT Code of Conduct and/or signed the Athens Ethical Principles</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### The Code of Conduct (for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Carlson Companies</strong></th>
<th><strong>Choice International Hotels</strong></th>
<th><strong>Hilton and Hyatt; Flamingo Travel Grp; Royal Regency International Hotels</strong></th>
<th><strong>Starwood Hotels and Resorts</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Establish an ethical policy regarding commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC)</td>
<td>The Code was put in place as part of Carlson Companies corporate responsibility plan. This policy has been extended to all of the hotel’s branches.</td>
<td>Provisions protecting against CSEC are located in Choice Hotels Code of Ethics</td>
<td>Adopted an ethical policy denouncing CSEC, which was integrated into their larger human rights policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Train the personnel in the country of origin and travel destinations.</td>
<td>Carlson Company institutes regular training programs by the Training and Development team for employees to learn about, identify and report possible cases of CSEC. ECPAT-USA cooperated in the development of the program.</td>
<td>U.S. employees of Choice Hotels are brought to the Silver Spring headquarters for training on CSEC.</td>
<td>Is looking into developing a training program specifically targeting CSEC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Introduce a clause in contracts with suppliers, stating the common repudiation of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC)</td>
<td>Language of Carlson Company hotel contracts prohibit CSEC.</td>
<td>No Info. Provided</td>
<td>No Info. Provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Provide information to tourists by means of catalogues, brochures, websites, etc.</td>
<td>Carlson Hotels inform guests through brochures, posters and in room information such as magazines, check-in counter handouts, and awareness campaigns of their policy regarding CSEC.</td>
<td>An article about CSEC was posted in their newsletter. Who this newsletter reached is unknown</td>
<td>Hilton/Hyatt; Flamingo: No Info. Provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Provide information to “key persons” at the destinations.</td>
<td>Each hotel has implemented a policy to report to managers, local authorities and supervisors to report any kind of suspicion of sexual exploitation.</td>
<td>No Info. Provided</td>
<td>No Info. Provided</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cont. next pg.
Advocacy

8 TVPA Update

The William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 and the Child Soldiers Prevention and Accountability Act of 2008 (TVPA) was placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar (No. 946). Its provisions include:

- Sets forth protections for aliens who: (1) may be trafficking victims or may testify against traffickers; (2) are work-based non-immigrants; (3) are domestic workers; or (4) are employees of foreign diplomatic or other government personnel, or employees of international organization personnel.
- Sets forth provisions respecting: (1) assistance for trafficking victims, including child victims and U.S. citizens; (2) offenses of trafficking, forced labor, enticement into slavery, sex trafficking of children, and sex tourism.
- Directs the Secretary to develop: (1) policies and procedures to ensure that unaccompanied alien children in the U.S. are safely repatriated to their country of nationality or of last habitual residence; and (2) a safe repatriation pilot program for alien children.
- States, with specified exceptions, that the care and custody of unaccompanied alien children in the U.S. shall be the responsibility of the Secretary of Health and Human Services. Sets forth related provisions and authorizations of appropriations.
- Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008 - Prohibits, with a national interest waiver, funds for specified military and related areas from being made available to the government of a country identified by the Department as having governmental armed forces or government supported armed groups that recruit and use child soldiers.
- Authorizes the President to reinstate assistance upon certifying to Congress that a government is implementing: (1) compliance measures; and (2) mechanisms to prohibit future use of child soldiers. http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/z?d110:0:01:cr03061 http://www.govtrack.us/congress/bill.xpd?bill=s110-3061

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Code of Conduct (for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism)</th>
<th>Marriott Hotels</th>
<th>Wyndham</th>
<th>*ASTA (American Association of Travel Agents)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Establish an ethical policy regarding commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC)</td>
<td>The condemnation of CSEC is located under the Social Responsibility and Community engagement initiative of Marriott Hotels.</td>
<td>Adopted a policy called the ‘Protection on the Rights of Children’, which supports efforts to prevent and punish CSEC.</td>
<td>Has by board of directors resolution made the ECPAT Code of Conduct part of ASTA official policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Train the personnel in the country of origin and travel destinations.</td>
<td>The business ethics training program, “How We Do Business Is As Important As the Business We Do,” required of all new associates, will include a message on human rights and child endangerment, after legal review. Awareness raising is done within the company.</td>
<td>Is revising its training program to raise awareness of all of Wyndham’s policies, including the ‘Protection on the Rights of Children’. (Implementation is anticipated in Fall 08)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Introduce a clause in contracts with suppliers, stating the common repudiation of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC)</td>
<td>Global contracts currently executed by Marriott require contractors to embrace the commitments upheld by Marriott International.</td>
<td>Has language in its template vendor contracts relating to child labor laws.</td>
<td>The hotels where ASTA meetings take place are required to sign a contract that states the common repudiation of child sex tourism and the condemnation of CSEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Provide information to tourists by means of catalogues, brochures, websites, etc.</td>
<td>E-mail messages designed by the UN World Tourism Organization entitled “The Responsible Tourist and Traveler” are sent to hotel guests. It notes that CSEC is a crime.</td>
<td>Is speaking with organizations to make brochures on the topic available to Wyndham’s franchisees and to their customers.</td>
<td>Developed a ticket stuffer, poster and press release to inform tourists of their policy on CSEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Provide information to “key persons” at the destinations.</td>
<td>No Info. Provided</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The table above compares the efforts of Wyndham, Marriott Hotels, and ASTA in implementing policies related to the protection of children from sexual exploitation in travel and tourism.
San Francisco Voters Challenged

San Francisco voters face a serious challenge to the problems of prostitution in their city. Proposition K, if not defeated on November 4th, would prohibit the police from using resources to investigate and prosecute prostitution. It would further prohibit the city from funding or supporting its First Offender Prostitution Program, which provides education and diversion programs to get prostituted women and their users out of the business.

Propponents argue that Proposition K would enable prostitutes and users to work more effectively with authorities to report and prevent human trafficking or other abuses. Opponents argue that the measure will empower pimps and human traffickers to exploit their victims without repercussions. They say Proposition K is bad policy because it is decriminalization without any accompanying regulation.

“Mary Ellen (Maxine) Doogan, designer of Proposition K, was a convicted pimp who ran an escort prostitution agency in Seattle a little more than a decade ago. She and her attorney tried to get a judge to block voter information for the ballot pamphlet that would have let people know what Prop. K will do if passed. The information Doogan sought to remove from voters included statements that Prop. K would prevent the San Francisco Police Department from seeking or accepting federal or state funds to investigate organized-crime rings that exploit trafficking victims of an identifiable race or nationality. It would restrict

CSEC: What YOU Can Do

- Contact your travel agency, preferred hotel, or tourism company to find out if they signed the Code of Conduct. If not, urge them to sign on, stating you intend to only use companies that have signed on. (Sample letter: http://www.iccr.org/join/docs/SxTourSampleLetter071806.doc)
- Stay informed and support the efforts of authorities and the tourism industry to prevent commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC);
- Support the efforts of NGOs working to protect children from CSEC;
- Teach children and youth not to surrender their passports to anyone other than government officials when traveling outside of the U.S.
- Be aware that any U.S. citizen or permanent legal resident arrested in a foreign country for sexually abusing minors may be subject to return to the U.S., and if convicted, can face up to 30 years imprisonment;
- Report to the authorities abroad and/or to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security’s Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) if you suspect children are being commercially sexually exploited in tourism destinations;
- To report information on child sex tourism involving American citizens, call the U.S. ICE tipline at: 1-866-DHS-2ICE. If immediate assistance is needed, contact the regional security officer at the local American embassy or consulate, or foreign law enforcement officials.

Source: http://www.iccr.org/issues/promoting/featured.php

Total of states: 39 20 8 5

Key:
- Anti-trafficking criminal provisions
- Anti-trafficking task force / research commission / police training provisions
- Pending anti-trafficking criminal provisions
- Pending anti-trafficking task force / research commission / police training provisions

Progress in Anti-Trafficking State Legislation

Report updates to the Polaris Project

Source: http://www.polarisproject.org/content/view/149)
New Documentary Promotes Community Involvement

In 2007, human slave traders made more money than Google, Nike and Starbucks combined. There are more slaves today than any other time in human history and Call+Response is positioned to help do something about it.

Call+Response is a feature documentary film that covers slavery - from the child brothels of Cambodia to the slave brick kilns of rural India – but engages experts and musicians to inspire viewers to collaborate to stop slavery. Because the project was funded completely through donations, this 4-D ‘rockumentary’ engenders its audience to participate, while giving 100% of profits to global projects: i.e. a land rover for a child soldier rehab camp, sewing machines to an after-care training facility.

Call+Response allows viewers to become participants in the solution by promoting community participation, inspiring individuals to join the fight against human slavery through their organization’s unique talents, interests, and networks

Call+Response is creating interactive field projects for each aspect of human slavery: sex slavery, labor slavery, child soldiers and child slavery. All profits from the use of the film, DVD, soundtrack, and iTunes downloads will be directed by the viewers to these projects with clear start and finish points. The goal is to fund and celebrate completed projects together in community.

Protect Act 2008 Passed

Congress recently passed the PROTECT Our Children Act, that would provide over $320 million dollars over the next five years to prosecute perpetrators and rescue children.

The Bill (Providing Resources, Officers, and Technology to Eradicate Cyber Threats to Our Children Act of 2008 S. 1738; H.R. 3845), presented to the President on Oct. 2, 2008, requires the Department of Justice to develop and implement a National Strategy Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction, to improve the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force, to increase resources for regional computer forensic labs, and to make other improvements to increase the ability of law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute child predators.

SF Voters cont. from pg. 9

the district attorney and the police from investigating sex trafficking. Doogan tried to get this legislation into Berkeley some years back, but it was defeated by voters. (Excerpted: http://public-press.org/content/san-francisco-voter-propositions-nov-08#k)

‘No on K’ is a coalition of health and human service providers, doctors, scientists and researchers, artists and activists, civic leaders, and the leaders of San Francisco’s progressive law enforcement including specialists in harm reduction, human trafficking, and units that enforce, investigate and prosecute crimes against prostitutes. (http://noonk.net/)

For more information, contact Melissa Farley, Ph.D., Executive Director, Prostitution Research & Education, at: mfarley@prostitutionresearch.com www.prostitutionresearch.com

San Francisco Voters!

"It is our right to inform the public that Prop K will harm those it claims to protect, empower those who profit from the rape of children, embolden sex traffickers and at the same time de-fund the few investigative and exit services currently available.

Prop K hangs a neon ‘Welcome Predators & Pimps’ sign on the Golden Gate Bridge and forces San Franciscans to turn our backs on the most vulnerable among us."

Norma Hotaling, Founder of SAGE (Stand Against Global Exploitation) & spokesperson for ‘No on K’ Coalition.

To see a short video on this, go to: http://video.google.com/videoplay
The search number is: 7120756244252457595
Guidebook: Build & Revitalize Your Task Force, Coalition & Working Group

Creating & Organizing Human Trafficking Collaboratives: A Guidebook to Build & Revitalize Your Task Force, Coalition & Working Group offers solutions to the most common difficulties faced by coalitions, task forces or working groups that struggle to strengthen their organization — recruitment, retention, leadership, organizational structure, strategic planning, meetings, etc. The topics presented aid organizations to become more efficient, effective and prepared to reach their goals. Topics include:

- crafting a vision and mission statement;
- selecting membership and leadership;
- choosing an appropriate organizational structure and decision-making process;
- creating a strategic plan and an operating plan;
- running effective meetings; and
- revitalizing existing efforts.

This is the fourth guidebook in the Humanatis series. (See Stop Trafficking July 2008, no. 607 for a summary of the other guidebooks.)

The guidebooks are useful for professional development, for designing trainings, for use in advocacy efforts and for establishing new protocols.

Visit www.humanatis.com/publications.html for more information and to download the book immediately upon payment of $15.00.

Stand Up and Take Action

The main goal of Stand Up and Take Action is to raise awareness and get people from all over the world, all ages and all beliefs — you! — to take action towards the complete eradication of poverty and for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

To make sure more people can take part, Stand Up occurs anytime between October 17 and 19, 2008 as the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty unfolds across the world.

Participating in this worldwide solidarity event is easy and all the resources you need (posters, the pledge, sign-up forms and additional information) are available in the event toolkit:

http://www.standagainstrpoverty.org/en

For any questions you may have, go to: http://www.standagainstrpoverty.org/en/about/faq#howtoorganize

Toll-Free 24/7 Hotline National Human Trafficking Resource Center 1.888.3737.888

In the past 10 months the Hotline has:
• Answered more than 4,200 calls
• Received calls in reference to more than 2,000 potential victims
• Reached an audience of over 4,000 people through more than 100 trainings and presentations
• Experienced a call volume increase of over 200% from the previous year.

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

Parents Guide to Internet Safety
http://www.fbi.gov/publications/pguide/pguide.htm

Carlson
http://www.radisson.com/aboutus/corporate.responsibility.jsp

Choice

Marriott


Starwood
http://library.corporate-ir.net/library/78/786/78669/items/273519/Human1207.pdf

Wyndham

Amer. Assoc. of Travel Agents
http://www.astaa.org/about/spotlightdetail.cfm?item-number=727

Call+Response
www.callandresponse.com

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.

Use the following web address to access back issues of Stop Trafficking!

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