Co-Sponsors:
• Adorers of the Blood of Christ
• Benedictine Sisters of Chicago
• Benedictine Sisters of Mount St. Scholastica
• Cenacle Sisters, N. Amer. Prov.
• Congregation of Notre Dame
• Congregation of Sisters of St. Agnes
• Congregation of St. Joseph
• Daughters of Charity, Prov. of St. Louise
• Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, Prov. of West
• Daughters of the Holy Spirit
• Dominican Sisters of Adrian, MI
• Dominican Sisters of Mission San Jose
• Dominican Sisters of Peace
• Dominican Sisters of San Rafael
• Felician Sisters
• Franciscan Sisters of the Sacred Heart
• Holy Spirit Missionary Sisters
• Holy Union Sisters
• Missionary Sisters of the Society of Mary
• Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary
• Salvatorian Priests and Brothers
• San Jose CA Police Department Vice Unit, HT Task Force
• School Sisters of Notre Dame, Mankato Prov.
• School Sisters of St. Francis, PA
• Servants of the Holy Heart of Mary, USA Province
• Servants of Mary, Ladysmith, WI
• Sisters of Bon Secours USA
• Sisters of Charity
• Sisters of Charity of Halifax
• Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word, Houston
• Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, KY
• Sisters of Christian Charity, Mendham NJ & Wilmette, IL
• Sisters Faithful Companions of Jesus
• Sisters of the Good Shepherd
• Sisters of the Holy Cross
• Sisters of the Holy Family, Fremont, CA
• Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth
• Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary
• Sisters of the Humility of Mary
• Sisters of Notre Dame, CA Province
• Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur, USA
• Sisters of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, SD
• Sisters of Providence, Mother Joseph Prov.
• Sisters of Providence of St. Vincent de Paul, Canada
• Sisters of St. Anne, U.S., Canada & Chile
• Sisters of St. Francis of Colorado Springs
• Sisters of St. Francis of Redwood City
• Sisters of St. Joseph of Chestnut Hill, PA
• Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet, CA
• Sisters of St. Joseph of Orange, CA
• Sisters of St. Mary of Namur, N. / S. Amer. Prov.s
• Ursuline Sisters of the Roman Union USA

Sexual Exploitation Increases

Sociologists at the Univ. at Buffalo, NY studied the Rolling Stone magazine from 1967 to 2009 to measure changes in the sexualization of men and women in popular media over time. They found the portrayal of women in the popular media has become increasingly sexualized, even “pornified.” The same is not true of the portrayal of men.

These findings are a cause for concern because previous research found sexualized images of women have far-reaching negative consequences for both men and women. (http://www.medicalnewstoday.com/releases/232608.php)

Labor Abuses Continue

Hundreds of students from the Ukraine, Ghana, Turkey, Mongolia, and elsewhere each paid up to $6,000 to come to America in a cultural exchange program, hoping to learn English and experience U.S. culture. Instead, these students found themselves forced to work in back-breaking, round-the-clock production lines packing chocolates at a Hershey’s plant in Pennsylvania for $8 an hour, minus costs for housing. This left many students broke, tired, and disillusioned. When they complained, Hershey’s threatened to have them deported.

The students are now working with the National Guestworker Alliance to demand that Hershey’s compensate the exchange students and turn their work into living wage jobs for local residents in Pennsylvania.

Why would Hershey’s want to use foreign exchange students as cheap, manual labor? According to the NGA, it’s about profit. Hershey’s is laying off 500 American workers in the next year. Meanwhile Hershey’s pocketed $130 million in the last three months.

Sign the petition at: http://www.change.org/petitions/hershey-stop-exploiting-student-guestworkers

Buying Sex

Melissa Farrow, director of Prostitution Research and Education, and colleagues published a study examining why men buy sex.

The report entitled, “Comparing Sex Buyers with Men Who Don’t Buy Sex,” compared 101 men who buy

What Can We Do to Stop Trafficking?

✓ Promote Campaigns to Educate and Advocate - See pgs. 2-4
✓ Promote ‘Johns’ Schools’ to Stop the Demand for Sexploitation - See pg. 5
✓ Promote Effective Anti-Trafficking Legislation at State Levels - See pg. 5
✓ Promote Effective Services for Victims - See pg. 6.
✓ Promote Fair Trade that Prevents Trafficking through Just Wages - See pg. 7
✓ Promote Education of the General Public about the Issues - See pgs. 8
Stop ‘The Playboy Club’

NBC’s top advertisers received a letter in mid-August 2011 from Morality in Media asking that they use their influence to stop NBC from airing ‘The Playboy Club’ and warning them not to advertise on the show, if it airs.

“We will expect advertisers to steer clear of the promotion of the Playboy lifestyle and pornography,” said Dawn Hawkins, executive director of Morality in Media. “On a recent media tour, the show’s producers stated — with a straight face — that ‘The Playboy Club’ is all about ‘female empowerment’. Sexual exploitation of women is not empowering.”

“Pornography has caused addiction in many adults and even children, has led to increased domestic violence, and the treatment of women and children as mere sex objects to be used, abused, and discarded, just like Hugh Hefner’s girlfriends,” Hawkins said.

‘Playboy’, once equated with ‘soft-core’ pornography, has partnered with the largest distributor of hard-core porn on the Internet and distributes hardcore porn on pay TV channels as well. “Playboy is poised to cause even more harm by bringing its pornographic worldview directly into America’s living rooms,” said Patrick A. Trueman, President of Morality in Media.

Distribution of hardcore pornography can be prosecuted under federal and state obscenity laws, according to Trueman, a former chief of the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. (http://www.moralityinmedia.org/full_article.php?article_no=474)

See ‘Morality in Media’, pg. 8

Campaigns: Raising Public Awareness About Human Trafficking

Combating human trafficking and sexual exploitation requires activist efforts on many fronts, but the key to success is increasing the public’s understanding about the scope of the problem and the harm it inflicts. As history has shown, every great social-justice movement advanced when either significant people or a significant number of people recognized a need for change and acted on it. To raise awareness about human trafficking and sexual exploitation, communities and organizations worldwide have launched effective campaigns that blend personal responsibility with social accountability.

In 2010 members of the Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation (CAASE) put out a report entitled ‘National and International Public Awareness Campaigns Against Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation’. The report included examples of campaigns around the world, categorized by selected subject matter: commercial sexual exploitation of children/women (CSEC/W); prostitution; human trafficking and sex trafficking; and sex tourism.

These campaigns challenged the myths and realities surrounding prostitution, urged people to question their attitudes toward buying sexual acts, sought to undermine the demand for paid sex, emphasized the importance of word choice in acknowledging women and children as victims, and strove to remove the stigma and blame from the prostituted women and children and place it firmly on pimps, “johns,” and traffickers.

This report, though featuring campaigns from as far back as 2002, still serves as a resource guide for activists creating their own campaigns to end sexual exploitation and harm. It covers over 30 campaigns with links to the complete details for each.

(http://www.caase.org/pdf/resources-research/Awareness-Raising_Report.pdf)

Key Elements for an Effective Awareness Raising Campaign

While many avenues should be considered and pursued for a highly effective awareness campaign, two popular tools are poster and film campaigns. Print advertising plays a significant role in influencing society. All around us we see billboards, bus advertisements, and commercials using sexually exploitative images to sell products. There is no reason why we cannot use these very media to make those same consumers aware of the harms of sexual exploitation.

While printed materials are highly visible, the rise in popularity and accessibility of viral videos creates another means of raising awareness. Everyone with access to the Internet has probably seen a video on YouTube, MySpace, or other websites. While the cost of running a commercial on TV is astronomical and unrealistic for most small nonprofits, the same end can be achieved at a fraction of the cost on the Internet. The audience reached is exponential, since people all over the world access these videos and forward them to friends, families, and colleagues.

Buying Sex cont. from pg. 1

sex with 100 men who did not buy sex. Results revealed how the burgeoning demand for porn and prostitutes is warping personal relationships and endangering women and girls. The study was featured in Newsweek. (http://www.newsweek.com/2011/07/17/the-growing-demand-for-prostitution.html)
Immigration Officials Launch Human Trafficking Campaign

Human trafficking is a complex, heinous and global crime. In July 2011 U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) announced a “Don’t Be Fooled” campaign, which is designed to educate people and encourage public vigilance to combat human trafficking in local communities. In the southeast part of the U.S. two public service announcements “Masquerade” and “Bird Cage” have aired. “Death, disappearance, and enslavement -- these too often are the futures that await illegal immigrants who mortgage their lives to human smugglers,” U.S. CBP Deputy Commissioner David V. Aguilar said in a written statement.

The campaign is the latest in an international effort that began with the 2010 “No Te Engañes” campaign. Department of Homeland Security embarked on the Spanish-language effort, which was aired in Central America and Mexico. The main objective of “No Te Engañes” for the international audience is to raise awareness amongst potential migrants, informing them of the dangers of human trafficking and help them avoid becoming a victim.

Immigration officials opted out of airing the new campaign in states with traditionally strong Latino markets, such as California and Texas. Those states already have high numbers of trafficking victims being reported, stated a CBP representative.

Instead, they targeted more rural and underserved areas where there isn’t as much of a media presence. “The Hispanic community has grown immensely in states such as Florida, Georgia, and Virginia where labor trade has increased (cruises, farms, factories, animal processing),” Ruiz stated.

The objective of “Don’t Be Fooled” for the U.S. audience is to create awareness of the existence of the phenomenon in our own neighborhoods and to invite the community in key markets to join the fight against human trafficking by promoting a phone number where they can call to report any suspicious activity.

The print campaign can be found at:

The public awareness television spots “Masquerade” and “Bird Cage” are found at: http://www.dvidshub.net/video/120730/cbp-anti-human-trafficking-campaign-no-te-enganes-print-loop

Are Campaigns Meant to Frighten Immigrants?

Sexual and sweat shop slavery are very real threats to those who engage with human traffickers to illegally emigrate from their countries of origin.

But the tone and manner of these American ads—which were first aired in Mexico and Central America as “No Te Engañes/Don’t Be Fooled” and are now appearing in Florida, Georgia, and Washington—seem to be more about scaring away prospective “illegals” than actually addressing the domestic issue of what happens when they arrive.

To see samples of some of the campaigns featured in the Report, go to page 4.
**Awareness**

**“A21 Campaign”**
Their campaign is based in Greece. The website provides 21 ways to get involved. (http://www.thea21campaign.org/)

**“Man to Man”**
This ‘end the demand’ campaign asked Canadian men to speak out about ending the exploitation of children. (http://www.beyondborders.org/wp/stop-thedemand-%E2%80%93-canadian-men-speakout/)

**“Broken Bodies—Broken Dreams”**
This campaign of the UN’s Office for the Coordination of Human Affairs & Integrated Regional Information Networks (OCHA/IRIN) used film, print, and photography, to provide powerful testimony about the different types of gender-based violence experienced by women and girls worldwide. 

*(See also pg. 8)*

IRIN operates in sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, and parts of Asia. (http://www.irinnews.org/brokenbodies/default.asp; http://www.irinnews.org/brokenbodies/images/Child-prostitution-andpornography-Roxanna-Nicaragua.jpg)

**“Stop Sex with Kids”**
This Manitoba campaign used billboards, bus and transit-shelter signage, posters, stickers, radio and television Public Service Announcements, a bilingual website with information, hotline numbers, and a variety of other resources. (http://www.stopsexwithkids.ca)

**“Dear John”**
This campaign, begun by then Atlanta, GA mayor, Shirley Franklin, and a diverse group of citizens, used public service announcements and placed posters strategically around the city. (http://www.juvenilejusticefund.org; http://www.womensagenda.com/dearjohn.htm)

**“Quanto Project”**
This was an international competition among graphic artists and journalists to ‘define’ prostitution (sex for sale) using visual images in a poster. It provided a rare opportunity to compare ideas from diverse cultures and countries. (http://www.quantoproject.com/eng/winners.php)

- **Mexico:** The life of a child is not for sale.

- **Italy:** ‘How Much?’ Bar codes with girls’ names, ages, and prices.

- **Ecuador:** ‘No’ to the monster of child prostitution.

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**“Abuse through prostitution STEALS CHILDREN’S LIVES.”**
A United Kingdom poster campaign by Barnardo’s Sexually Exploited Children Outreach Services (SECOS). (http://www.barnardos.org.uk/secos.htm)

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- **Mexico:** The life of a child is not for sale.

- **Italy:** ‘How Much?’ Bar codes with girls’ names, ages, and prices.

- **Ecuador:** ‘No’ to the monster of child prostitution.
The Policy Team at the Polaris Project evaluated state laws from across all states, plus D.C., based on the presence or absence of 10 provisions that are critical to an anti-trafficking framework — statutes relating to: 1) sex trafficking; 2) labor trafficking; 3) asset forfeiture and/or tools of investigation; 4) training on HT and/or task forces, commissions, or advisory committees; 5) posting of a HT hotline; 6) 'safe harbor' protection of sex trafficked minors; 7) lower burden of proof for sex trafficked minors; 8) victim assistance; 9) access to civil damages; and 10) vacating convictions for sex trafficking victims.

The ratings serve as a resource to motivate legislators and policy advocates, and to focus on state statutes that still need to be enacted in order to achieve a strong, comprehensive approach to combating the issue.

Regardless of its ranking on the map, each state should determine if its laws are being implemented to ensure that it is truly making a difference in the lives of human trafficking victims.


Nine states are ranked as ‘Lagging Behind’ because they meet two or less of the 10 statute categories. They are: Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Massachusetts, Montana, South Carolina, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

**ACTIONS**

If you are a resident of one of the states in the “Nine Lagging Behind” please go to: http://act.polarisproject.org/letter/?letter_KEY=453 to encourage your local newspaper to cover human trafficking and make this a focus issue for your state legislature.

(Gives a sample letter and instructions on what to do.)

If you are not a resident in a state that is one of the “Nine Lagging Behind” please go to: http://act.polarisproject.org/letter/?letter_KEY=460 to ask your local paper to help bring attention to the issue.

(Gives a sample letter and instructions on what to do.)

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A webinar produced in collaboration with the National Criminal Justice Association explored the evidence base, prevalence and successes of ‘John School’ programs and other demand reduction techniques being used throughout the nation. The presenters were Michael Shively, Ph.D. and Anita Johnson, from the Waco Police Department.

Dr. Shively, senior associate of Abt Associates, is one of the pioneers in researching ‘John Schools’ and other demand reduction techniques and has been the lead researcher on a number of National Institute of Justice funded studies.

Ms. Johnson runs Texas’s first ‘John School’, which is considered one of the best national examples of law enforcement being actively involved in the establishment of a ‘John School’.

**ACTIONS**

To hear a recording of the webinar, go to: https://ncja.webex.com/cmpo300kd/webcomponents/docshow/docshow.do?siteurl=ncja&mactype=Osx&rnd=0.4657819221566086

To view the Powerpoint from this session, go to: http://www.ncja.org/NCJA/Naviga­tion/EducationEvents/Byrne-JAGTTAforSAAs/John_Schools_PowerPoint.aspx

A series of webinars on human trafficking and law enforcement efforts to reduce victimization may be found at the National Criminal Justice Association’s website: http://www.ncja.org/webinars
India: Campaign Against Bride Trafficking

Bride trafficking is currently expanding in India. China and Korea have witnessed this phenomenon for years. Girls are purchased deceptively, then trafficked, married and sold from one man to another. Middlemen dupe the parents of girls, arrange marriages with boys, and later transfer these ‘brides’ to high demand areas. In many instances girls are kidnapped and then sold off.

Empower People, an NGO in India, is warning people in source areas of the country by distributing pamphlets and street campaigns, use of video and audio clips, and forming committees at the local level. In destination areas Empower People lists the women from vulnerable areas, checks on them, and interacts with the local women so they cannot be sold again. To teach them their rights as wives the NGO offers workshops, field seminars, and interaction programs in the local society. If trafficked girls are found, they are rescued and rehabilitated.

(Journey of Hope)

In March 2008, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) embarked on two projects throughout India related to anti-human trafficking and victim support in India. One project aimed at providing assistance to trafficking survivors and securing their legal and human rights. The other project was designed to provide quality care and support services to vulnerable children at risk of physical and sexual abuse as well as comprehensive rehabilitation opportunities to trafficking survivors.

The experience from both projects has now been documented in ‘Journey of Hope’ - an attempt to bring together and visualize stories of hope, endurance and voices from the field. Case studies demonstrated how communities and local organizations worked to prevent human trafficking and rehabilitate survivors through different means, such as livelihood trainings, education and awareness generation programs, village vigilance committees and local advocacy.

‘Journey of Hope’ examined government-run shelter homes in the states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh, which provide temporary shelter to women and children who have been rescued from human trafficking and other difficult circumstances. For most victims, the transition into a shelter home is not easy as they often face numerous physical, psychological and social problems during their stay. Some of the reasons include stigma, lack of understanding, poor standards of living and fear of the future. ‘Journey of Hope’ describes some of the life skills and livelihood programs that are being carried out by state government departments in the shelter homes for women and children.


This manual has many practical suggestions and activities to aid in comprehending the full impact of providing services to victims of human trafficking. Chapter headings are:

1. The Definition, Scope & Causes of Human Trafficking
2. Protections & Programs Available for Trafficking Victims
3. Identifying Trafficking Victims: Understanding the Dynamics of Control
4. Initial Interviews with Possible Trafficking Victims
5. Providing Shelter & Other Direct Services to Trafficking Victims
6. Culturally Appropriate Services to Trafficking Victims
7. Trauma Informed Services to Trafficking Victims

In addition there is a ‘Trafficking Victim Safety Assessment and Safety Plan’ and a ‘Rescued Trafficking Victim Risk Assessment and Screening Form’.

Winning Photos for the 2012 Fair Trade Calendar

A weaver in a village outside of Bolgatanga, Ghana, is shown in one of 12 winning photos featured in the 2012 Fair Trade Calendar. She works on a fair trade market basket knowing that even in the dry season, when crops won’t grow, she can still earn a sustainable living wage to support her family. Over 2500 people voted for favorites among the 78 photos entered in this year’s contest.

The 2012 calendar, which includes a ‘Where to Buy Fair Trade’ section listing Fair Trade businesses throughout the U.S along with Fair Trade impact stories and more, may be purchased online for $13.95 at: http://www.fairtraderesource.org/

Trafficking of Human Beings: Response of the Franciscan Federation

Statement of Resolution: Be it resolved that we, as members of the Franciscan Federation, upholding the inherent dignity of each human person in the tradition of St. Francis and St. Clare of Assisi, denounce all forms of human trafficking as criminal acts that violate basic human rights and exploit innocent people. We pledge to work for the elimination of human trafficking and its causes; to advocate for rescue, safety and justice for trafficked persons; and to demand prosecution of perpetrators.

Rationale: As Franciscans, we affirm our relationship with all persons as our brothers and sisters. Following the example of St. Francis who reached out to the poor, oppressed and marginalized in his day, we have special concern for the dignity of all human beings and a call to respond when persons are being oppressed. We aim to transform hatred to love, despair to hope, sadness to joy, and darkness to light for all human trafficked victims.

Therefore, we call for and support local, state, federal and international legislation, policies and enforcement that are compassionate, comprehensive and just. We advocate that trafficked victims be treated with respect and made safe and secure rather than being treated as criminals. As Franciscans, we commit ourselves to prayer and advocacy for an end to human trafficking and for respect and justice for all victims.

Call to Respond: Let us, as Members of the Franciscan Federation address the needs of our times, as we respond individually and collectively to the issue of the trafficking of human beings in the USA and beyond. Therefore, members are encouraged to:

- respond prayerfully, engaging in prayer services, remembrances and offering intercessions during liturgies and on other such occasions.
- become better educated about the issues related to Human Trafficking in the U.S. and abroad.
- engage in advocacy efforts such as petitions and postcard campaigns, calls, letters and visits to legislators, letters to the editor, nonviolent marches, vigils and demonstrations, media and other advocacy opportunities as they arise.
- engage in specific education and advocacy efforts concerning trafficked women and children at sports events, conventions, or other public events.
- promote increased education and safe rescue in hospitals, schools, social service agencies, faith-based organizations, motels and other places where human trafficked victims can be rescued and provided with safety.
- become aware of our purchasing practices and the use of our investment power by researching the companies we support and the products we consume.
- collaborate with appropriate organizations working against human trafficking, by engaging in networking meetings, collective actions, advocacy efforts, and by financial support when possible.
- keep records of our responses and activities during the year of this resolution on Trafficking, and share them with the entire Federation at the next Annual Federation Conference.

Sr. Glenna M. Czachor OSF, Chair, Franciscan Federation JPIC Committee

“Buy Responsibly”

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) used a web-based campaign to urge European consumers to think about the things they buy and how the products they purchase may drive human trafficking.

http://buyresponsibly.org
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dW8mWda_s0o&feature=player_embedded
‘The Price of Sex’

Filming under cover with extraordinary access, even posing as a prostitute to gather her material, Bulgarian-born Mimi Chakarova traveled from impoverished rural areas in post-Communist Eastern Europe, including her grandmother’s village, to Turkey, Greece, and Dubai. This dangerous investigative journey brought Chakarova face to face with trafficked women willing to trust her and appear on film undisguised. Their harrowing first-person accounts, as well as interviews with traffickers, clients, and anti-trafficking activists, expose the root causes, complex connections, and stark significance of sexual slavery.

‘The Whistleblower’

This 2011 feature-length film is based on the true story of peacekeeper, Kathryn Bolkovac, an American former police investigator from Nebraska. She worked as a U.N. International Police Force monitor, who exposed a human trafficking scandal in Bosnia. It shows the complicit involvement of U.S. government contractors and military personnel in fueling the forced prostitution of women and girls. She has also co-authored a 2011 book with Cari Lynn, ‘The Whistleblower: Sex Trafficking, Military Contractors and One Woman’s Fight for Justice’.

‘Off the Street’

Detective Chris Baughman, of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department’s Vice Unit, wrote a book entitled, “Off the Street”. He felt people need to understand the dark side of prostitution and the dangers women face as its victims.

“The panderers, the pimps, the traffickers, whatever you want to call them, they would have these women almost destroyed,” he said. “They use what our city is known for to lure people here in order to take control of their lives and ultimately sell them.”

With one year remaining before the London Olympics opening ceremony, a new movie warns about the possibility of girls being trafficked into the city to meet the increased demand for sex.

‘Demand Supply 2012’

‘Demand Supply 2012’ is a new short narrative film about the possible increase in sex-trafficking for and during the London 2012 Olympics. It was recently screened at the 2011 Cannes Film Festival as part of the shortfilm corner and is currently being submitted to U.K. film festivals.