

Stop Trafficking !

Anti-Human Trafficking Newsletter



Awareness

Advocacy

Action

March 2012 Vol. 10 No. 3

This issue highlights the strengths and weaknesses of anti-human trafficking legislation in the USA.

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Policy Regulations, Legislation and Human Trafficking

Federal Level

Foreign Exchange Students

The U.S. State Department announced that changes will take place in March 2012 in the *J-1 Summer Work Travel program* for foreign exchange students. The State Department had already revised its rules to require more oversight by its 53 designated sponsors to prevent abuses of students by unscrupulous unregulated, third-party labor brokers who offer students little help when things go wrong. The exchange program was created in 1963 to allow college students from other countries to spend up to four months living, working and traveling in the U.S. in order to foster cultural understanding about America.



Exchange student protest in 2010

Participation has boomed from about 20,000 students in 1996 to a peak of more than 150,000 in 2008. Roughly one million foreign students have taken part in the past decade. The students

Students *cont. pg. 2*

State Level

States Address 'Demand'

Across the U.S., the growing trend among criminal justice professionals, legislators, and non-profits is to stress not just the supply in sex trafficking (women and children) or distribution (pimps and other traffickers), but the *'demand'* (*'johns'*).

Colorado's governor signed SB11-085 into law in June 2011. The new law cracks down on prostitution by going after the clients and changing the fines they face for soliciting prostitutes. *'Johns'* had been fined \$100 if caught soliciting a prostitute. Now they will pay a \$5,000 fine as a way to address the *'demand'* side of sexual exploitation. First-time offenders will have the option to take a class that educates them on the long-term impact of prostitution. If they successfully complete the program their case is dismissed. The classes will be funded by the penalties the *'johns'* forfeit.

(<http://www.leg.state.co.us/>)

Hawaii's governor signed a measure into law that targets those who solicit prostitutes within 750 feet of a school or public park.

The misdemeanor comes with a maximum sentence of one year imprisonment and a \$2,000 fine, up from the prior law of 30 days and \$500. (<http://www.kpua.net/news.php?id=23029>)

State Laws *cont. pg 3*



Awareness

2

'Business Transparency on Trafficking & Slavery Act'

HR 2759 amends the *Securities Exchange Act* of 1934 to direct the *Securities and Exchange Commission* (SEC) to promulgate regulations requiring companies with annual worldwide global receipts in excess of \$100 million to provide mandatory annual reports that disclose measures taken during the year to identify and address conditions of forced labor, slavery, human trafficking, and the worst forms of child labor within the supply chains of the business entity.

They must also disclose existing policies and management systems (including any auditing and verification procedures, risk assessments, trainings, remediation and accountability mechanisms) designed to address trafficking, slavery, and other forms of human rights abuses within their supply chains. Such disclosures are to be made available on their Internet websites.

H.R. 2759 builds on *The California Transparency in Supply Chain Act*, which took effect Jan. 1, 2012. The CA law applies only to manufacturers and retailers doing business in the state. H.R. 2759 however would apply to all publicly traded or private entities companies in every industry sector and have far-reaching impact outside the U.S. as well.

The federal bill went to Committee in Aug. 2011. If not acted on in this session, it would have to be reintroduced in 2013.

Socially Responsible Investors Urge Action

Eighty signatories, representing institutional investors, research and investment firms, and organizations holding \$42 billion in assets, called for swift action by the U.S. House of Representatives on H.R. 2759. The *Christian Brothers Investment Services* (CBIS) and the *Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility* (ICCR) were among the signatories to a letter sent in January 2012 to Rep. John Boehner, R-OH, Speaker of the House, and Rep. Eric Cantor, R-VA, House Majority Leader.

"H.R. 2759 is an opportunity for the House to seize the moment and put the full force and weight of the U.S. government behind efforts to stop what everyone agrees are the morally repugnant practices of human trafficking and slavery for business purposes. Investors want and need the types of disclosure this bill requires," said Julie Tanner, Assistant Director of Socially Responsible Investing at CBIS. (<http://www.cbisonline.com/page.asp?id=1161>)

For the complete text and signatories of the letter to Reps. Boehner and Cantor, go to: <http://www.iccr.org/issues/subpages/AntiSlaverySupportLetter012612.pdf>

For the complete text of H.R. 2759, the '*Business Transparency on Trafficking and Slavery Act*', go to:

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/BILLS-112hr2759ih/pdf/BILLS-112hr2759ih.pdf>

For the corporate guide, "*Effective Supply Chain Accountability: Investor Guidance on Implementation of The California Transparency in Supply Chains Law and Beyond*," published jointly by CBIS, ICCR and Calvert, go to:

<http://www.iccr.org/issues/subpages/pdf/11.17.11SupplyChainGuide.pdf>



Students *cont. from pg. 1*

come from around the world, with some of the top participating countries being Russia, Brazil, Ukraine, Thailand, Ireland, Bulgaria, Peru, Moldova and Poland.

An AP investigation in 2010 uncovered living and working conditions that some participants compared to indentured servitude. In one of the worst cases of abuse, a woman told the AP she was beaten, raped and forced to work as a stripper in Detroit after being promised a job as a waitress in Virginia. In August 2011, dozens of workers protested conditions at a candy factory that contracts to pack Hershey chocolates in Hershey, PA, complaining of hard physical labor and pay deductions for rent that often left them with little money. Then in December, a federal indictment accused the mafia of using the cultural exchange program to bring Eastern European women to work in New York strip clubs.

Among the changes sponsors would be required to "*use particular prudence and caution when dealing with jobs that offer legitimate employment but also have been known to be associated with human trafficking, such as janitorial service, housekeeping and modeling agencies.*" Jobs in factories, warehouses and other places like seafood packing plants will be banned. The State Dept. also plans on "*re-emphasizing the adult entertainment industry prohibition by specifically prohibiting jobs with escort services, adult book/video stores, massage parlors, and strip clubs.*"

There is also a provision aimed at protecting American workers, "*such as a more precise definition of temporary seasonal employment and a bar against 'Students, Work and Travel' (SWT) job placements during layoffs or lockouts.*" (http://www.nytimes.com/aponline/2012/01/31/us/AP-US-Student-Visa-Abuses.html?pagewanted=2&_r=1&ref=us)



Awareness

Human Trafficking: Public Posting Requirement

Sen. Darrell Steinberg (D, CA) introduced Senate Bill 1193, which would require specific businesses and other establishments (adult or sexually oriented businesses, airports, intercity passenger rail stations, bus stations, urgent care centers, among others) to post a conspicuous notice that includes information about slavery and human trafficking, along with toll-free numbers that can be confidentially called to report activity or get help.

The bill is available online at <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov>

Justice for Domestic Workers

The **California Domestic Workers Coalition**, representing thousands of childcare providers, caregivers and housekeepers from around CA, along with labor and community supporters, gathered to advocate for the passage of AB 889, the **'Domestic Workers Bill of Rights'**.

This bill will provide equal pay for equal work for thousands of Californians who have been excluded from basic labor protections for 70 years. **'BeTheHelp'** is a campaign of the **National Domestic Workers Alliance** that encourages people to take simple actions that create respect, recognition and protections for domestic workers in CA and across the U.S..

For more information, go to: <http://www.domesticworkers.org>

Sign the petition: <http://www.change.org/petitions/bethehelp-support-domestic-workers>

Indiana Attorney General Urges Men to 'Take the Pledge'

Indiana Attorney General Greg Zoeller joined community leaders in January 2012 to sign a pledge to take responsibility for ending public tolerance for the commercial sex industry.

"Men from all backgrounds and races fuel the demand for the illegal sex trade and it is this demand that leads to human trafficking and exploitation of young women and children as young as 12," Zoeller said. *"There is a need to change the culture that makes it acceptable for men to purchase sex and to talk openly about it as socially accepted in male-dominated places. This public pledge is just one step men can take to draw attention to the issue and promote a zero-tolerance policy when it comes to crimes that victimize women and children."*

The **Shared Hope International** pledge asks men to make a "commitment of becoming a better man" by demonstrating the following:

- Not purchasing or participating in prostitution or any form of the commercial sex industry;
- Holding friends accountable for their actions and demanding they show respect toward women and children;
- Standing up and taking action to protect the vulnerable from this destructive market.

In his leadership role on the **National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG) 'Pillars of Hope' Presidential Initiative**, Zoeller has been publicly supportive of efforts to combat human trafficking. This year-long national effort undertaken by NAAG president and WA State Attorney General Rob McKenna is built upon four action steps, or **'Pillars'**, which are:

- Making the case of human trafficking;
- Holding traffickers accountable;
- Mobilizing communities to care for victims; and
- Raising public awareness and reducing demand.

"As part of the 'Pillars of Hope' Presidential Initiative, I have committed to helping reduce demand for commercial sex," Zoeller said. *"The 2012 Super Bowl's presence in Indianapolis helped us bring attention to this global problem and ramp up state and local efforts to help victims and prosecute traffickers."*

Zoeller is also the co-chair of the **Indiana Protection of Abused and Trafficked Humans (IPATH)** task force. The task force has trained more than 1,500 persons since July 2011, including law enforcement, cab drivers, first responders, medical professionals and others so that they can identify human trafficking victims and know how to respond. (http://www.in.gov/portal/news_events/74058.htm)

Media Bill *cont. from pag. 3*

However, Bruce Johnson, an attorney and leading scholar on the First Amendment and advertising, thinks the bill runs afoul of federal law. The Communications Decency Act *"severely limits state regulation in this area,"* Johnson said, adding that the bill may also be at odds with the U.S. Constitution's Commerce Clause and the First Amendment. (<http://www.sharedhope.org/SHIBlog/tabid/75/PostID/86/Washington-State-Taking-a-lead-in-combatting-the-online-facilitation-of-child-sex-trafficking.aspx>)



Awareness

E-SAFETI Bill Targets the Internet

U.S. House bill, HR 2801, would establish in the U.S. Dept. of State a three-year task force known as the 'Eliminate and Stop Abuse, Frequent Exploitation, and Trafficking on the Internet' (E-SAFETI) Task Force.

The task force would study and make recommendations to prevent 'use of the Internet to engage in severe forms of trafficking in persons' as defined in the *Trafficking Victims Protection Act* (TVPA) of 2000.

The bill was referred to the House Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security in September 2011.

Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking Deterrence and Victims Support Act

The Senate bill, S.596, would establish a grant program for victims of domestic minor sex trafficking by awarding block grants to up to six state or local governments to combat sex trafficking of minors.

These grants would be used to provide shelter to minor victims of trafficking, case management services, mental health counseling, legal services, and outreach and education programs. In addition, the bill outlines better processes for tracking at-risk youth, determining eligibility of sex trafficking victims for crime victim compensation, deterring demand, and more.

As of March 2011 it was referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

Re-authorization of the Federal Anti-Human Trafficking Law

As of November 2011 Senate bill, S. 1301, the *Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2011* (TVPRA), went to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. Some of the amendments to the prior TVPA laws include:

Title I: Combating International Trafficking in Persons

- (Sec. 101) Amends the *Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000* to require that:
 - (1) each *Department of State* (Department) regional bureau annually submit a list of goals for combating trafficking in persons (trafficking) for each country in its geographic area of responsibility, and
 - (2) host governments be informed of such goals.
- (Sec. 102) Authorizes the *Secretary of State* to appoint anti-trafficking officers at U.S. embassies who shall: (1) collaborate with other countries to eliminate human trafficking,
 - (2) enhance Department anti-trafficking efforts,
 - (3) monitor regional trafficking trends, and
 - (4) assist U.S. embassies to prepare the annual *Trafficking in Persons Reports*.
- (Sec. 103) Requires the *Director of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking* to build U.S. government-private entity partnerships to ensure that:
 - (1) U.S. citizens do not use any item, product, or material produced or extracted with the labor of victims of severe forms of trafficking; and
 - (2) such entities do not contribute to trafficking in persons involving sexual exploitation.
- Authorizes the *Secretary* to:
 - (1) establish a fund to assist foreign governments meet urgent trafficking prevention needs, protect victims, and prosecute trafficking offenders; and
 - (2) provide assistance for each country with a high prevalence of trafficking that enters into a child protection compact with the United States.
- (Sec. 107) Amends the *William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008* to require that a *video* about U.S. legal rights and

resources be developed and shown in embassies and consulates with the greatest concentrations of aliens applying for employment- or education-based nonimmigrant visas.

- (Sec. 108) Amends the *Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000* to direct the *Secretary of State* to establish a strategy:
 - (1) to prevent child marriage,
 - (2) to promote the empowerment of girls at risk of child marriage in developing countries, and
 - (3) that addresses the needs of girls younger than 18 years of age in developing countries.
- Amends the *Foreign Assistance Act of 1961* to require the annual *State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices* to include reporting on child marriage.
- (Sec. 109) Amends the *William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008* to prohibit the provision of peacekeeping operation funds to countries that use *child soldiers*. Waives such prohibition for programs to professionalize military or security forces or to demobilize child soldiers.
- (Sec. 111) Revises federal contracting provisions regarding trafficking in persons to require the government to include a condition in every *contract, grant, or cooperative agreement* that authorizes contract termination if the contractor or subcontractor engages in acts related to trafficking, procuring commercial sex acts, or use of forced labor in the performance of the grant, contract, or cooperative agreement. Specifies grounds for contract termination.
- Requires *federal contractors*, in certain overseas contracts or agreements in support of contingency operations, to:
 - (1) create a compliance plan to prevent activities related to trafficking in persons, procurement of commercial sex, or forced labor; and
 - (2) certify upon due diligence that neither the contractor nor any subcontractors are engaged in such activities.



Awareness

TVPA *cont. from pg. 5*

Title II: Combating Trafficking of Persons in the U.S.

Subtitle A: Penalties Against Traffickers and Other Crimes

- (Sec. 201) Amends the *Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act* (RICO) to include labor contract fraud under the scope of such Act.
- Amends the federal criminal code to subject a U.S. citizen or permanent resident alien who *resides overseas* and engages in illicit sexual conduct, including sex trafficking, with a person under 18 years old to fine and/or imprisonment.
- Subjects a person to fine and/or imprisonment for the knowing destruction, concealment, removal, confiscation, or possession of certain *immigration documents*.
- (Sec. 202) Increases the *statute of limitations to 10 years* for a person to bring a civil action for an injury received while a *minor* that was caused by specified sexual- or forced labor-related violations of federal criminal law.

Subtitle B: Ensuring Availability of Possible Witnesses and Informants

- (Sec. 223) Amends the *Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2005* to direct the Secretary of State to provide the *Department of Labor* with information relating to *child labor* and *forced labor* in the production of goods in violation of international standards.

Subtitle D: Enhancing State and Local Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons

- (Sec. 231) Amends the *Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005* to authorize the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs to make renewable one-year block grants to four eligible state or local government entities in different regions of the U.S. to combat *sex trafficking of minors*.
- (Sec. 232) Authorizes *appropriations through FY2015* for grants for local law enforcement investigations and prosecutions of trafficking and commercial sex act violations.

Title III: Authorization of Appropriations - (Sec. 301) Amends the *Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000* to authorize *appropriations through FY2015* for:

- (1) the Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center,
- (2) the Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking,
- (3) the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking,
- (4) the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) for trafficking victim assistance,
- (5) the Secretary of State to combat trafficking,
- (6) the Attorney General for trafficking victim assistance in the U.S.,
- (7) the President for foreign trafficking victims assistance and to foreign countries to meet minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking,
- (8) the Secretary of Labor for trafficking victim assistance in the United States,
- (9) the Secretary of Homeland Security (DHS) for trafficking investigations by the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

Question of Statistics

Sen. Chuck Grassley (R-IA), although a supporter of the TVPA, raised concerns about the validity of government statistics on human trafficking. *"More than ten years after the passage of TVPA, there is still no reliable information about the scope of this criminal activity. Only with valid figures — or at least evidence-based estimates — can we be sure that the funds spent on the fight against trafficking are having the impact they are intended to have."*

In 2006, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) stated, *"The U.S. government has not yet established an effective mechanism for estimating the number of victims or for conducting ongoing analysis of trafficking related data that resides within various government agencies. There is significant discrepancy between the number of estimated victims and the number of observed victims."*

According to Department of Justice (DOJ) figures, there were only about 2,000 victims discovered in the U.S. from Fiscal Year 2001 to 2009. Figures for FY 2010 are not available because the DOJ has still not delivered the statutorily mandated report on efforts to combat trafficking that was due to Congress in May 2011. According to the State Department's annual *Trafficking in Persons* report, there were only 49,000 victims identified around the world in 2010.

These figures contrast sharply with estimates provided in the past by the Executive Branch and frequently cited by various interest groups and the media (14,500 to 17,000 thousand in the U.S. annually and 600,000 to 800,000 around the globe annually). (<http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/cpquery/R?cp112:FLD010:@1%28sro96%29>)

Support Workers at Chinese Factories Making Apple Products

Workers at a factory in Shenzhen, China, owned by Foxconn (a company that manufactures iPhones and iPads for Apple) regularly work sixteen-hour, seven-day work weeks. They stand until their legs swell and they can't walk, and they perform repetitive motions on the production line for so long that some permanently lose the use of their hands. To cut costs, managers make workers use cheap chemicals that cause neurological damage. There has been a rash of suicides at the Foxconn plant, and 300 workers recently threatened to jump off the roof over a safety and pay dispute.

There is a petition on Change.org demanding Apple exert its influence on its suppliers to improve working conditions for the factory workers that make Apple products.

In 2005, Apple released a supplier code of conduct, and it performs hundreds of audits each year in China and around the world to confirm its suppliers are meeting the code's expectations. But the number of supplier violations has held steady year to year and Apple hasn't consistently publicly

Apple Workers cont. pg. 7



Advocacy

Sting Targeted 'Johns'

In hotels, brothels and via the Internet over a 10-day period ending Feb. 6th, 314 'johns' were arrested and charged in a multi-state effort targeting sex traffickers. It was the second "National Day of Johns Arrests," following the 2011 Columbus Day weekend pilot sweep of 'johns.'

"Large sporting events such as the Super Bowl bring out competitiveness in all of us — including, unfortunately, pimps and sex traffickers," Cook County Sheriff Tom Dart said in the release. "In the days leading up to and including Super Bowl Sunday, my office coordinated with 19 other law enforcement agencies around the country to send a strong message that our communities refuse to tolerate the sale of human beings for sex." The IL Sheriff's office coordinated the nationwide sweep as part of an ongoing effort to highlight the role of sex buyers as perpetrators.

In total, 556 people were arrested during the sting, including 314 men for soliciting sex; 227 misdemeanor arrests including prostitution; two human trafficking arrests and five pimping arrests; three pandering arrests; four theft arrests; 10 possession/delivery of drugs arrests; 12 weapons charges. There were 667 total charges filed, 114 vehicles towed and up to \$474,300 may be collected in fines.

(<http://couriernews.suntimes.com/news/10494339-418/314-johns-arrested-in-sting-targeting-sex-traffickers.html>)

Super Bowl Anti-Trafficking Initiative Successful

Hotels in the Indianapolis area were better prepared to recognize and help victims of human trafficking because of an initiative launched before the Super Bowl by eleven orders of Catholic women religious in Indiana and Michigan in collaboration with state and local officials and organizations.

The goal of the initiative was to raise awareness about human trafficking, assure that hotel staff had appropriate training, and get educational materials to hotels willing to make them available in lobbies and guest rooms.

Of the 220 hotels contacted, 200 hotel managers provided responses to questions asked by members of the religious orders. As a result of these phone calls, seven hotels requested training prior to the Super Bowl to help their employees recognize trafficking situations and how to assist victims. In addition, 99 hotels asked for educational materials for staff and guests; copies of the ECPAT Code of Conduct developed by the hospitality industry to deter child sexual exploitation; and local anti-trafficking contact information, such as a 24-hour victim assistance hotline, safe houses, and police and law enforcement officials.

"We were gratified by the responses from hotel managers and pleased that they made time to talk and work with us in a busy season," said Ann Oestreich IHM, co-chair of the Coalition for Corporate Responsibility for Indiana and Michigan (CCRIM), which coordinated the Super Bowl 2012 Anti-Trafficking Initiative. "From the phone calls we learned that 45 hotels previously had conducted or were planning to conduct human trafficking awareness training for their employees, so they are already well along the path of socially responsible business practice." (<http://www.ccsisters.org/aboutus/media/releases/Pages/anti-trafficking2.aspx>)

Apple Workers *cont. from pg. 6*

stated which suppliers have problems or dropped offending suppliers.

An Apple executive told the *New York Times* there's a trade-off:

"You either manufacture in comfortable, worker-friendly factories or you make it better, faster and cheaper. This requires factories that seem harsh by American standards. And right now, customers care more about a new iPhone than working conditions in China."

That means public pressure is the only thing that can force Apple to ensure its suppliers treat workers humanely. If enough people tell Apple they care more about human beings than they do about how fast the company can produce the next generation iPhone -- the company could be convinced to make real change for the workers at Foxconn and other factories. (<http://www.nytimes.com/2012/01/26/business/ieconomy-apples-ipad-and-the-human-costs-for-workers-in-china.html>)



**Tell Apple to Advocate for Workers
Sign the petition!**

<http://www.change.org/petitions/apple-ceo-tim-cook-protect-workers-making-iphones-in-chinese-factories>



Action

ECPAT Video & Report: Inadequate Child Sex Trafficking Laws

Arresting children involved in prostitution does not rescue them. That is the clear message of *'What I've Been Through Is Not Who I Am,'* a new documentary released by *End Child Prostitution and Trafficking* (ECPAT-USA) and *Witness* that tells the story of Katrina, a formerly sexually exploited teen who was arrested many times. In the documentary, Katrina, tells the story of being lured into the sex industry, while still a teen, and the abuse she suffered from a trafficker who keep her in that life.

The documentary brings together a diverse set of experts from juvenile justice, law enforcement, child rights, and service providers to speak about the traumatic effects of commercial sexual exploitation of children.

WITNESS uses video to expose human rights abuses. Founded in 1992, WITNESS has partnered with over 300 human rights groups in 80 countries and developed widely-used training materials. For more information: <http://www.witness.org>

(<http://ecpatusa.org/what-we-do/helping-children-in-america/witness-video-project/>)

In 2010, the U.S. government gave a report to the U.N. *Committee on the Rights of the Child* describing how the U.S. has implemented the *'Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography'*. In March 2012 ECPAT-USA and partner NGOs submitted an *'Alternative Report'* that will provide additional information to evaluate the U.S. government's report. It includes recommendations for how the U.S. can improve ensuring every child's right to grow up free from commercial sexual exploitation. When the report is finalized it will be available at:

<http://www.ecpatusa.org>

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

Upcoming Conferences

April 13, 2012



Demand for sex drives prostitution, sex trafficking, and commercial sexual exploitation. The *'Demand Change Heartland Conference'* addresses what is happening and how to get involved in stopping the exploitation.

The event takes place (9 – 4:30 with lunch) in the East Building of the Church of the Resurrection in Leawood, Kansas.

Register online at:

<http://www.DemandChangeHeartland.org>

April 26-27, 2012

Western New York has numerous risk factors for human trafficking, including many border crossings and considerable transient populations.

The *Franciscan Federation* and *Hilbert College* will sponsor *'Slavery in our Modern World, a Conference on Human Trafficking'* (Apr. 26 1-4 p.m. & Apr. 27 9-12 a.m.).

Representatives from *Shared Hope International*, *Healing Action Network*, and the *International Institute of Buffalo* will speak about ways to combat human trafficking. Hilbert College is located at 5200 South Park Avenue, Hamburg, NY. Admission is free.

To register, contact S. Maryann Mueller, CSSF at: muellerm@felician.edu



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

Colorado Legislation

http://www.state.co.us/gov_dir/leg_dir/olls/session_laws_of_colorado.htm

Hawaii Legislation

<http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/>

Oregon Legislation

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/>

Texas Legislation

<http://www.legis.state.tx.us/>

Massachusetts Legislation

<http://www.malegislature.gov/bills/Search>

Indiana Legislation

<http://www.in.gov/legislative/index.htm>

Washington Legislation

<http://www.leg.wa.gov/pages/home.aspx>

California Legislation

<http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/>

U.S. federal Legislation

<http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/>

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!* <http://www.stopenslavement.org/archives.htm>

To contribute information, or make requests to be on the mailing list, please contact: jeansds2010@yahoo.com

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