

Stop Trafficking !

Anti-Human Trafficking Newsletter



Awareness

Advocacy

Action

June 2013 Vol. 11 No. 6

This issue highlights aspects of how demand for prostitution are being addressed.

Sponsored by the: Sisters of the Divine Savior

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 Peace
- Holy Spirit Missionary Sisters
- Holy Union Sisters
- Marianites of Holy Cross
- Missionary Sisters of the Society of Mary
- Monastery of Benedictine Sisters, Watertown, SD
- Our Lady of Victory Missionary Sisters
- Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary
- San Jose CA Police Dept. Vice Unit, HT Task Force
- School Sisters of Notre Dame, Shalom North America
- School Sisters of St. Francis, PA
- School Sisters of St. Francis of Christ the King
- Servants of the Holy Heart of Mary, USA Province
- Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary
- Servants of Mary, Ladysmith, WI
- Sinsinawa Dominicans
- Sisters of Bon Secours USA
- Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati, OH
- Sisters of Charity of Halifax
- Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word, Houston
- Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, KY
- Sisters of Charity of New York
- 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 Mercy of the Americas
- Sisters of Notre Dame, CA Prov.
- Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur, USA
- Sisters of the Presentation, San Francisco, CA
- 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. Francis of Colorado Springs
- Sisters of St. Francis of the Providence of God
- Sisters of St. Francis of Redwood City
- Sisters of St. Francis of Rochester, MN
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet, Los Angeles
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Chestnut Hill, PA
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Cluny, Prov. of USA & Canada
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Orange, CA
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace N. / S. Amer. Prov.s
- Society of the Holy Child Jesus, Amer. Prov.
- Society of Jesus, CA Prov.
- Society of the Sacred Heart, St. Louis, MO
- Ursuline Sisters of the Roman Union USA

Sexual Exploitation Driven By 'Demand'

'From Victims to Victimizers'

In a 2010 study, researchers from DePaul University's College of Law interviewed twenty-five ex-pimps in the Chicago area in order to ascertain how pimps viewed the sex trade industry and their participation in it — information that would be useful for strategies to combat pimping and trafficking.

Interviewers concluded, *"When we look at the sex trade industry from the viewpoint of pimps and madams, we see a landscape of unfettered demand and an industry, although illegal, supported by a large cast of characters, including some law enforcement officers, hotel and convention personnel, bartenders, and cab drivers."*

Basically, participation in the industry appears to present no danger nor hard work, and reaps large financial payoffs. This finding is corroborated in another study where pimps told

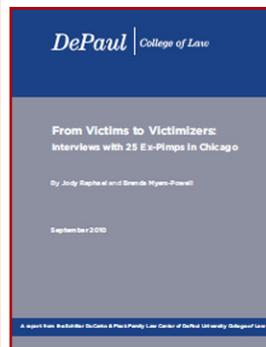
Strategies for 'Demand' Reduction

In 2008, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) retained *Abt Associates* to identify anti-demand tactics and initiatives nationwide. In June 2012 *Abt Associates* provided a final report to the NIJ.

The report was entitled, *'A National Overview of Prostitution and Sex Trafficking Demand Reduction Efforts, Final Report'* and authored by Michael Shively, Ph.D., Kristina Kliorys, Kristin Wheeler, and Dana Hunt, Ph.D.

The Report includes descriptions of reverse stings —where police pose as prostitutes at the street-level or as decoys in hotels or apartments or in brothels—and other tactics including shaming, seizing autos used to solicit sex, suspending drivers' licenses, and neighborhood actions.

Information from the report is referenced in articles that follow.



Victimizers cont. on pg. 4



Awareness

2 The Military and the Demand for Commercial Sex

Studies have shown the role of military personnel in fueling demand for prostitution and sex trafficking throughout history and across the world. In the United States, for example, histories of civil war army camps discuss 'travelling brothels' that followed troop movements. Contemporary reports describe the presence of thousands of U.S. military personnel near the border of North Korea as having created a robust market for commercial sex, with women trafficked from abroad to serve this market.

By the 19th-20th centuries, the US military had taken some stance against prostitution, but mostly to avoid infectious disease and other negative consequences for their armed forces, rather than out of concern for women and girls in prostitution or as an objection to the injustice of exploitation.

U.S. war propaganda and basic training portrayed 'promiscuous girls' and prostitutes as the war's 'third peril'. Until recently, aside from the health risks, involvement in prostitution was often tolerated by military leaders, who viewed it inevitable for robust, young, and single men, or even a healthy diversion and effective means of handling stress. Many have asserted that military establishments globally, including those of the U.S., have tacitly approved of prostitution as a 'diversion' or means of stress management.

The role of the U.S. Military in Asia has received particular scrutiny. For example, Japanese and South Korean bars and nightclubs close to U.S. military bases attract service members and play a role in domestic and international sex trafficking. Beginning during the Korean War, American servicemen have histori-

cally found easy access to prostitution, and several distinct kinds of prostitution involving military personnel as customers became institutionalized. 'Camp towns' have economies heavily dependent upon what American servicemen spend in establishments featuring prostitution. Prostitution along the military zone adjacent to the North Korean border involves street prostitutes, those working in bars and brothels, as well as women serving as 'camp town wives' or domestic servants expected to provide sex.

Establishments hosting prostitution operating near military bases in South Korea are known as 'juicy bars'. The U.S. Forces Korea lists about 60 establishments as off-limits to service members because of prostitution and human-trafficking violations, but there are an estimated 200 'juicy bars' near U.S. bases. Women working at these bars are given with the primary job of flirting with service members in hopes they will buy the women expensive juice drinks in exchange for their company. The bars make money on the sales of drinks. The women at such establishments are often Filipino and work without pay. If they fail to sell the quota of drinks, bar owners may force the women to prostitute themselves to customers to pay off their 'bar fine'.

In 2002, Fox Television broadcast an undercover investigative report documenting the participation of U.S. servicemen in the South Korean sex industry. U.S. Courtesy Patrol officers stationed near Camp Casey in Tonguch'on shared information with journalists on the mechanisms used by traffickers to bring women into the country and even offered tips on how to barter for the services of prostitutes.

All places of prostitution are off limits to military personnel in South Korea, but according to some, U.S. military commanders condone and even support visits to prostitutes by assigning Courtesy Patrol officers to the bars to facilitate safe access to commercial sex for the servicemen.

Although solicitation of prostitution is an offense under article 134 of the U.S. Uniform Code of Military Justice, few U.S. servicemen have been prosecuted for this offense. It has been widely speculated that although prostitution is illegal in South Korea, the government has tolerated or played a role in allowing a prostitution industry to exist that is geared toward serving U.S. troops.

The 2010 U.S. State Dept. Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report referenced 'juicy bars' and described how U.S. military bases influence the location of prostitution establishments. Singers and bar workers recruited to work in bars near U.S. military bases were often trafficked for prostitution. Advocates in the fight against human trafficking want the Korean government to enforce stricter laws about prostitution near military locations.

In the past 10 years prostitution and sex trafficking are being regarded as more serious problems by the Dept. of Defense (DOD). The DOD is taking steps to ensure that the armed forces do not contribute to these problems. In 2004, the DOD launched a program to combat commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking, and has strengthened its policies and established a training program that features educating personnel about the harms of prostitution. (Excerpted from Abt Report, Appendix D)



Awareness

3 Mapping the ‘Demand’ Side of Prostitution

The town of Kennebunk, Maine, made headlines for releasing the identities of men charged with patronizing a Zumba instructor-turned-prostitute. Despite all the attention, the strategy of “john shaming” is far from unique. It’s just one of several tactics city and county police departments across the country routinely use to target the men who pay for sex, rather than the women who sell it.

Michael Shively of the Cambridge, MA research firm *Abt Associates* (see pg.1) spent years gathering information about strategies that aim to reduce the “demand” side of prostitution. Shively and his colleagues compiled a database of over 825 cities that employ these various strategies.

Shively’s work has shown that targeting demand can be much more useful than arresting the so-called “supply” side of prostitution — the women themselves or the pimps trafficking sex. Most communities begin by sweeping the streets for the suppliers of sex, but ultimately find the ap-

proach ineffective. The women are often victims themselves, forced into the trade for various reasons. The pimps are easily replaceable once they’re taken off the street.

“Focusing on the supply of sellers of commercial sex is not found to be effective,” said Shively. *“Police never find that to have any lasting or substantial effects other than short-term displacement or moving the problem around.”*

Isolated anti-john initiatives date back to the early 20th century but the trend really took off in the 1970s when groups began calling for equal enforcement of prostitution laws. Since that time a number of strategies have emerged — from “reverse sting” (undercover female officers solicit buyers) to “john schools” (programs designed to educate men about the risks of prostitution) to shaming. (See page 4 for a chart of early ‘anti-demand’ tactics.)

Shively credits St. Petersburg, FL, for implementing in the 1970’s some of the strongest programs aimed at both reducing demand for prostitution and

providing social support for female victims. A pioneering john school started by San Francisco in 1995 reduced recidivism rates by nearly half and became a global model for other cities. A sustained program of reverse stings in Wilkes-Barre, PA, established in the mid-1980s, led to a 75% decline in prostitution.

Other cities have turned to shaming because it’s much cheaper than running schools or deploying

undercover officers. Several places in addition to Kennebunk publicize names of johns on billboards, over the Internet, or through press releases. There are legitimate ethical concerns about the tactic — some argue that it unfairly maligns men who haven’t yet been convicted of a crime — but from an effectiveness standpoint, police interviews and community surveys suggest it is a strong behavioral motivator.

“Cities have gotten themselves into position to pursue these tactics for many different reasons,” said Shively. *“In some cases, it has been a nonprofit organization that heard something or was looking for something. ... In other cases the police have said, what we’re doing isn’t working, what else is out there.”*

Cook County, IL, which encompasses Chicago, is doing the best overall job targeting demand today, according to Shively. The county is part of a wider statewide anti-demand campaign called ‘End Demand Illinois’, driven largely by the *Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation (CAASE)*, with an aim to shift the attention of law enforcement onto patrons, not prostitutes, and create support networks for victims. Nashville, TN, also deserves praise for its aggressive john school, which generates about \$100,000 a year for survivors.

Budget is a major obstacle for some cities when it comes to fighting prostitution, but criminal priority is also significant, noted Shively. Some police departments or district attorneys choose not to emphasize the crime because it is only a misdemeanor instead of a felony. Still many officers recognize that most of the felonies targeted by cities — from weapons offenses to murders — are found in high concentrations around prostitution rings.

“Police that connect the dots and that connect all the crimes together, believe it is time well spent to focus on prostitution,” said Shively. *“They know they don’t get anywhere with supply and distribution, so the ones that are consistently aggressive about demand see that they’re attacking the*

Mapping cont. pg. 4





4

Mapping *cont. from pg. 3*

market that drives many of their other problems.”

Anti-demand tactics appear successful, according to the evaluation and feasibility studies that Shively and his team conducted on the john school in San Francisco for NIJ between 2005-2008. “We found that the day-long instruction for first-time offenders about the health risks and legal consequences they faced, and the impact on prostituted women, trafficked girls, and the community reduced re-arrest by 40%.” The study involved data collection and analysis of over 80,000 who had been arrested for buying sex in CA over a 20-year time period. (<http://www.theatlanticcities.com/jobs-and-economy/2012/12/mapping-demand-side-prostitution/4073/>)

Demand Reduction Tactics	1st Known Use	Site
Law Enforcement & Post-Arrest Interventions		
Reverse Stings (street operations)	1964	Nashville, TN
Reverse Stings (web-based)	1995	Everett, WA
Shaming: Names and/or photos publicized	1975	Eugene, OR
Shaming: “Dear John” letters sent home	1982	Aberdeen, MD
Auto Seizure	1980	Roanoke, VA
Driver’s license suspension	1985	Tampa, FL
Geographic exclusion zones	1975	Beaver Falls, OR
Community service	1975	Miami, FL
Surveillance cameras targeting prostitution	1989	Horry County, SC
John schools	1981	Grand Rapids, MI
Awareness/Education Campaigns	1980	Roanoke, VA
Neighborhood Action Targeting Johns	1975	Knoxville, TN

Victimizer *cont. from pg. 1*

researchers that pimping was a deliberate choice owing to the lucrative nature of the work and the lack of effort involved.

As a result of their early household experiences, men and women in our sample have been damaged by both physical and sexual assault and by witnessing domestic violence. Sixty percent had family members involved in prostitution and 68% sold their own bodies as well, some under force and coercion at very young ages. The women, especially, had been subjected to sexual abuse and were forced into prostitution when very young by parents. Almost half said they ran away from home at early ages. (*Cont. next col.*)

A common attitude pervaded in these interviews: pimping helped them regain a sense of missing power, but it also helped make amends; they were now getting paid for something that in the past had been taken from them. In running their lucrative small businesses, they believed they had the upper hand over the customers, who were seen as greedy suckers. And lastly, they saw support for the sex trade industry through various strata of society.

Ultimately, eliminating demand for prostitution will be the only truly effective way to end pimping, which always involves the exploitation and abuse of needy girls and women. Strategies to end demand are beginning to be employed by law enforcement officials through arrests of customers. However, this research made clear that it would be an effective strategy to make pimping more dangerous or expensive through arrests and prosecutions of individuals for pimping and trafficking, using current laws available to law enforcement. In Illinois, laws have been amended to enhance penalties for those who traffic and sexually exploit persons under age 18. In addition, efforts to dismantle the support for the sex trade industry at all levels would yield rich dividends, because current attitudes buttress pimps’ and traffickers’ current views that society approves of selling sex and the sex trade industry.

Lastly, the early experiences of individuals in our sample mandate that society devise methods to intervene early to prevent childhood sexual assault and establish mechanisms to assist victims of childhood sexual abuse and physical violence, both precursors to pimping and trafficking, which contribute to a process of victims becoming victimizers. (‘Victimizer’ Report, pgs. 8-9)



Awareness

Online Resource for Ending Prostitution

It takes three conditions to keep a market flourishing: supply, demand and distribution. Eliminate demand from the equation, and the market collapses—even if it's the age-old business of prostitution.

Demandforum.net, a website officially introduced in January 2013 by *Abt Associates*, is the first venue to offer comprehensive information on the more than 900 city and county initiatives in the U.S. that aim to combat prostitution by getting men to stop buying sex.

"Businesses can't stay afloat if they don't have buyers, and that's what these efforts are about in over 900 U.S. communities—discouraging men from buying sex," said Michael Shively, Ph.D., developer of the website and senior associate in Abt's U.S. Health Division.

According to Shively, the idea to build the website was a result of Abt's nationwide assessment of sex trafficking demand-reduction efforts. *"We found hundreds of programs in the U.S. that were targeting the demand for commercial sex but most were operating in isolation. Staff from one program didn't often know about other programs in a neighboring state. We found through our research that police and community organizations and other stakeholders interested in ending sex trafficking and prostitution welcome the opportunity to learn what others were doing, and to share their information as well."*

Demandforum.net offers detailed descriptions of anti-demand tactics employed throughout the U.S. as well as challenges faced by programs and how they overcame them.

The site offers a wide range of resources about anti-demand tactics, including media coverage and interviews, and information on organizations and agencies working to end demand or provide survivor support, reference materials and a blog. Cities will be able to learn from the efforts of others. Cities that have given up on john schools because they couldn't get support from a district attorney, for instance, might follow the lead of Waco, TX, where program leaders turned to the city attorney instead.

"One of the reasons we put the information together was so that people would not have to reinvent the wheel. We want to make the information about what communities have done accessible, so others can get new ideas they haven't thought of, or find solutions to problems that have been solved elsewhere. This is a place where practitioners can find information that can help them start, improve or sustain initiatives," said Shively. (<http://www.abtassociates.com/NewsReleases/2013/Ending-Prostitution--New-Online-Resource-Details-9.aspx>)

Abt Associates is a mission-driven, global leader in research and program implementation in the fields of health, social and environmental policy, and international development. *Abt's* mission is to improve the quality of life and economic well-being of people worldwide. Known for its rigorous approach to solving complex challenges, *Abt Associates* is regularly ranked as one of the top 20 global research firms and one of the top 40 international development innovators. The company has multiple offices in the U.S. and program offices in nearly 40 countries.

Businesses Ending Slavery and Trafficking (BEST)

BEST engages businesses in a number of ways to respond to human trafficking. Among their prevention efforts is a project they initiated that addresses demand for prostitution.

The *"Inhospitable to Trafficking Project"* is designed to raise awareness about the harms of prostitution, by training hotel employees, using concepts and materials from the Seattle John School. The project educates about the penalties for buying sex in Washington — which have increased substantially.

The project also communicates that facilitating prostitution is a crime. BEST urges hotel managers, who participate in the training, to create and implement "in-house" penalties for employees, who are caught facilitating prostitution.

An assumption of the program is that most of the hotel-based facilitation of prostitution results when hotel employees help buyers find prostituted persons. The training will address an audience in which a large majority may have spent their careers seeing and overlooking prostitution or who may view prostitution as a victimless crime. It is also intended to impact employees in hotels who themselves are buyers.

What follows is a set of guidelines companies can use in the training of their own personnel.

Guidelines for Implementation

The company stands against human trafficking for the purpose of labor or sexual exploitation. The company endeavors to:

1. Comply with applicable laws and regulations, including those against human trafficking; Applicable laws and regulations vary depending on location.

Guidelines cont. pg. 7



Advocacy

Organizations Addressing Demand for Prostitution and Trafficked Sex

The list below is only a partial listing from the *Abt Associates* website.

For the full listing, go to: <http://www.demandforum.net/additional-resources/organization-list-demand-05-24-13/>

Ed. Note: Some of the organizations seem to have discontinued their efforts, yet their websites provide excellent ideas regarding fighting the demand for prostitution and trafficked sex.

Aware, Inc.

Serving six counties in Washington state, *AWARE's* program, "Deceptions: Exposing the Lures of Child Sex Trafficking and Internet Dangers," promotes youth awareness of "the stark reality of sex-trafficking not only abroad, but right here in our community." Students are urged to avoid contributing to the problem of sex trafficking, and not to tolerate others contributing to the problem, through the purchase of sex.

<http://www.deceptionsprogram.net>

Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation (CAASE)

CAASE developed "Empowering Young Men toward Ending Sexual Exploitation," possibly the first curriculum in the country that directly addresses demand deterrence for commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking with young men. It specifically targets young men in high school. *CAASE* is the lead agency of the End Demand Illinois (EDI) campaign, which seeks to refocus law enforcement's attention on holding pimps, johns and traffickers accountable while proposing a network of supportive services for survivors of the commercial sex trade.

<http://www.caase.org>

Global Centurion

This is a non-profit organization fighting human trafficking by focusing on the demand side of the equation—the perpetrators, exploiters, buyers, and end-users of human beings who fuel the market for commercial sex and forced labor. *Global Centurion* seeks to prevent modern slavery at its source.

<http://www.globalcenturion.org/>

Prostitution Research and Education (PRE)

PRE has been one of the pioneers in the effort to focus on consumer-level demand. They write that the roots of prostitution are in men's assumptions that they are entitled to buy women for sex, and in racism and women's poverty. *PRE* is currently engaged in an extensive cross-cultural study of men who buy women and children for sex.

<http://www.prostitutionresearch.com/about.html>

The Renaissance Male Project

They produced a brochure, "*Ten Things Men and Boys Can Do to Stop Human Trafficking*," (which are further explained in the brochure).

1. Challenge the glamorization of pimps
 2. Confront the belief that prostitution is a "victimless crime"
 3. Stop patronizing strip clubs
 4. Don't consume pornography
 5. Tackle sexism online
 6. End sex tourism
 7. Talk to men and boys about men's issues in male spaces
 8. Support anti-human trafficking policies
 9. Support creation of "john schools"
 10. Raise sons and mentor boys to challenge oppression
- <http://renaissancemaleproject.com/>
<http://jewelwoods.com/node/15>

Stop Demand

Stop Demand works to reduce male demand that drives the sexual exploitation of women and children worldwide. The group is based in New Zealand.

- <http://www.stopdemand.org/wawcs0153449/WHO-WE-ARE.html>
- <http://www.stopdemand.org/wawcs0156073/how-evolved-are-you.html>
- <http://www.stopdemand.org/formwcs0155238/man-up-take-the-pledge.html>

Survivor programs

Survivor support is crucially important in its own right, but there are important existing and potential links to anti-demand efforts. Survivor-serving and survivor-led organizations partner with or lead many john school programs and community-led initiatives to educate about demand. There are 263 programs throughout the U.S. and non-profits give support to survivors in 115 U.S. cities and counties.



Advocacy

Guidelines *cont. from pg. 5*

2. Assess trafficking-related risks and impacts:
Risks vary by industry and may include:
Labor Trafficking: supply chains; traffickers' use of products, services, or facilities; contracted or sub-contracted service providers; employee hiring practices.
Sex Trafficking: traffickers' use of properties or facilities; traffickers' use of products or services; employees who buy sexual services while traveling or entertaining on company business.
3. Implement an anti-trafficking management system with protocols to prevent, report, and remedy incidents:
 - Develop and establish protocols to prevent, report, and remedy incidents.
 - Appoint a Code of Conduct Manager and develop an implementation plan.
 - Establish a continuous improvement process.
4. Align existing policies with our anti-trafficking policy:
Applicable policies may include employment policies, travel policies, entertainment policies, and procurement policies. Employment policies prohibit practices that may constitute force, fraud, or coercion. If applicable, employee entertainment and travel policies may prohibit buying sexual services while traveling or entertaining on company business. Procurement policies include anti-trafficking guidelines for choosing vendors.
5. Provide notice of business' anti-trafficking policy to employees and business partners including suppliers, contractors, and sub-contractors:
Notify employees of anti-trafficking policy. Include anti-trafficking policy clause in contracts with business partners including suppliers, contractors, and sub-contractors.
6. Train employees to comply with business anti-trafficking policy and protocols:
Provide training resources for employees to comply with anti-trafficking policy, protocols, and management system as applicable.
7. Report and share best practices:
Provide yearly evaluation of management system to executive leadership of the business and confidential reporting to BEST. Companies may also choose to share best practices publicly. (http://www.bestalliance.org/principles_guidelines/)

Safe Lodging Northwest: Public Safety Partnership with Hotels and Law Enforcement

Safe Lodging Northwest is a service provided to the lodging industry and law enforcement for receiving and sharing information about sex trafficking crimes and other crimes that impact the lodging industry.

The goal is that (a) the website (<http://www.safelodgingnw.org/>), (b) the building of partnership, and (c) the training will make our hotels and communities safer. While *Safe Lodging Northwest* allows for reporting on all crimes, the partners who run this site are especially committed to preventing the commercial sexual exploitation of children and women in our community. (*Cont. next col.*)

The site is a secure, members-only site for law enforcement and hotel managers. When incidents are reported on the website, an email alert is sent to members of the site. Lodging managers are able to hide the property name, address, and person reporting from the view of other lodging members. This information is provided to law enforcement only. Members are also able to choose not to receive email alerts or to limit the alerts they receive.

Members join as hotel partners or law enforcement partners. Because of a commitment to preventing sex trafficking, the Tukwila Police Department and partnering police departments are covering the cost of an administrator to manage the site, at no cost to members. The site costs an additional \$1500 per year to maintain.

Training on the use of the website is available. Training is co-hosted with the Washington Lodging Association. The organizations providing this service to the lodging industry are: Businesses Ending Slavery and Trafficking (BEST), Tacoma Regional Convention and Visitors Bureau, Tukwila Police Department, Seattle Police Department, and Bellevue Police Department.

The website was launched in May 2013. Hoteliers in New Mexico who participated in a similar partnership and training over several years reported the following:

- 100% reported that the police department was more responsive to crime at their property.
- 83.3% said that they felt that their property was safer as a direct result of the partnership.
- A 16.2% drop in organized crime in Albuquerque was attributed (in part) to this program.



Action

Toll-Free 24/7 Hotline
National Human Trafficking
Resource Center
1.888.3737.888
or text **HELP** or **INFO** to
BeFree (233733).

Learn More about Human Trafficking

The Intercommunity Peace and Justice Center (IPJC)
has an excellent bibliography on HT.
Go to: <http://www.ipjc.org/links/trafficking.htm>

Speak Up! 'Stop the Demand!'

Get a useful fact sheet to help others understand how to participate in
the 'Stop the Demand' campaign.
Go to <http://www.ipjc.org/links/TraffickingDemand.pdf>

DHS 'Blue Campaign'

In 2011, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) 'Blue Campaign' initiated a project to help law enforcement more effectively identify human trafficking



victims, traffickers, and accomplices, in collaboration with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Justice, and the Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center. The project uses state-of-the-art technology to help federal investigators and prosecutors build stronger cases against human trafficking organizations.

The 'Blue Campaign' combats human trafficking through a variety of efforts, such as enhanced public awareness, training, victim assistance, and law enforcement investigations.

The 'Blue Campaign' catalog contains materials (posters, pamphlets, training and public service videos, language cards, 'shoe' cards (for victims to hide), fact sheets, and more) for public distribution and is available online at:

www.dhs.gov/humantrafficking
(<http://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign/blue-campaign>)

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

Abt Associates Report
<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/238796.pdf>

'From Victims to Victimizers'
<http://www.yumpu.com/en/document/view/8859513/from-victims-to-victimizers-depaul-in-the-news-depaul-university>

**Businesses Ending Slavery
and Trafficking (BEST)**
<http://www.bestalliance.org>
Employee Training PowerPoint
Trafficking Incidence Report
<http://www.bestalliance.org/resources>

**Other Anti-Demand
Organizations:
Coalition Against
Trafficking of Women**
<http://www.catwinternational.org/>

**End Child Pornography & Traf-
ficking of Children for Sexual
Purposes (ECPAT -USA)**
<http://ecpatusa.org/who-we-are/ecpat-usa/>

Free the Captives
<http://www.freethecaptiveshouston.com/buyer-beware-video.php>
<http://www.freethecaptiveshouston.com/reducing-the-demand-campaign.php>

**Salvation Army: Combating
Human Trafficking**
<http://www.salvationarmyusa.org/trafficking>

Shared Hope International
<http://www.sharedhope.org>

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: srjeanschaffer@aol.com
Editing and Layout: *Jean Schafer, SDS*