



Trafficking Watch

International Rescue Committee

Issue No. 5, Summer 2004

2004 TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT RELEASED

On June 14, 2004, the U.S. Department of State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons ("TIP Office") released the fourth annual Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report. Covering the period from April 2003 to March 2004, this comprehensive report on trafficking in persons offers valuable information about the efforts undertaken by countries worldwide to combat human trafficking. As mandated by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA), the TIP report is intended to raise global awareness and spur foreign governments to take effective actions to counter trafficking in persons. Recent amendments to the TVPA by the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2003 (TVPRA) enhanced the State Department's reporting of government efforts to combat trafficking by:

- Providing new tools for addressing destination countries that may be turning a blind eye to trafficking;

- Making convictions and sentencing of traffickers as important as investigations and prosecutions in evaluating country efforts to eliminate trafficking;
- Requiring better statistical monitoring, providing greater access to critical law enforcement data related to trafficking; and,
- Creating a "Special Watch List" of countries that will be subject to special scrutiny, reexamination, and an interim assessment report to Congress by February 2005.

No nation is immune from trafficking, and may be either a source of victims, a transit route for traffickers, or a destination country where a demand exists for exploited and trafficked workers. Trafficking in persons involves human rights violations, and may also be connected to international crime syndicates trading in drugs, guns and false documents. It creates a public health threat of sexually transmitted infections and diseases, physical illnesses, and psychological trauma. It also poses a threat to international security because the billions of dollars generated by traffickers finance more crime, violence and possibly even terrorism. The United Nations estimates that the profits from human trafficking rank third among the top revenue sources for

Photo: US Government



The TIP report estimates that 600,000 - 800,000 victims are trafficked across international borders each year and forced to work against their will, while two to four million are trafficked within their home countries.

The 2004 report includes an analysis of trafficking and government efforts to combat it in 140 countries, a net increase of 16 countries over last year. The increased number of country assessments is the result of increased information collection by the State Department due to stronger government responses, additional public awareness campaigns, and greater transparency.

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organized crime, after trafficking in narcotics and arms.

Although the report focuses on country actions to end human trafficking, it also tells the painful stories of the victims of human trafficking and places special emphasis on commercial sexual tourism (CST). The report uses the term "trafficking in persons" that is used in U.S. law and around the world, and which encompasses slave-trading and modern-day slavery in all its forms. In assessing foreign government efforts, the TIP Report highlights the "three P's" - Prosecution, Protection, and Prevention. It also adopts a victim-centered approach to trafficking by addressing the "three R's"- Rescue, Removal, and Reintegration.

Country Assessments

The annual TIP Report includes those countries determined to be countries of origin, transit, or destination for a significant number (100 or more) of victims of severe forms of trafficking. Organized by region, country narratives describe the nature and scope of trafficking within the country and an assessment of the government's compliance with minimum standards, as well as suggestions for actions to combat trafficking. The report focuses on concrete actions governments have taken to fight trafficking, highlighting prosecutions, convictions, prison sentences for traffickers, victim protection, and prevention efforts.

Based on compliance with and efforts made to satisfy the minimum standards delineated in the TVPA, countries are placed into one of several tier categories. **Tier 1 countries** are those that have victims but fully comply with the Act's minimum standards.

Tier 2 countries are not meeting the minimum standards but are making significant efforts to comply.

For the first time in its four-year history, the TIP Report created a **'Tier 2 Watch list'** for countries that require special scrutiny because of a high or significantly increasing number of victims; failure to provide evidence of increasing anti-trafficking efforts; or placed on Tier 2 status based on commitments to take action over the next year. Special Watch List

Photo: US Government



Labor trafficking is prevalent among men, women and children, and includes forced work in quarries or sweatshops, on farms, as domestic servants, as child soldiers, and numerous other forms of involuntary servitude, debt bondage, peonage, or slavery.

countries will be reexamined in an interim assessment that will be submitted to Congress by February 1, 2005.

Tier 3 governments are not making significant efforts and could face the withholding of non-humanitarian, non-trade-related assistance from the United States. Consistent with TVPA, Tier 3 governments would also face U.S. opposition to assistance from international financial institutions such as the IMF and multilateral development banks such as the World Bank. These potential consequences would take effect at the beginning of the next fiscal year, October 1, 2004. All or part of the TVPA's sanctions can be waived by Presidential determination. Last year, the countries of Burma, Cuba, and North Korea remained on Tier 3. Meanwhile, ten countries have moved up since last year from Tier 3 rating: Belize, Bosnia Herzegovina, the Dominican Republic, Georgia, Greece, Kazakhstan, Suriname, Turkey and Uzbekistan.

International Best Practices

The TIP report highlights a number of "best practices" for the prevention of trafficking, protection of trafficked victims, and prosecution of traffickers in diverse countries around the world. These anti-trafficking activities and programs demonstrate sustainable low-cost measures that are innovative, make a tangible difference, and have the potential to be replicated elsewhere.

Intercepting Potential Victims-

Colombia: The Colombian Government has authorized its Department of Administrative Security to identify and approach outbound international travelers that appear to be potential trafficking victims at airports, informing them of the risks of trafficking and fraudulent job offers.

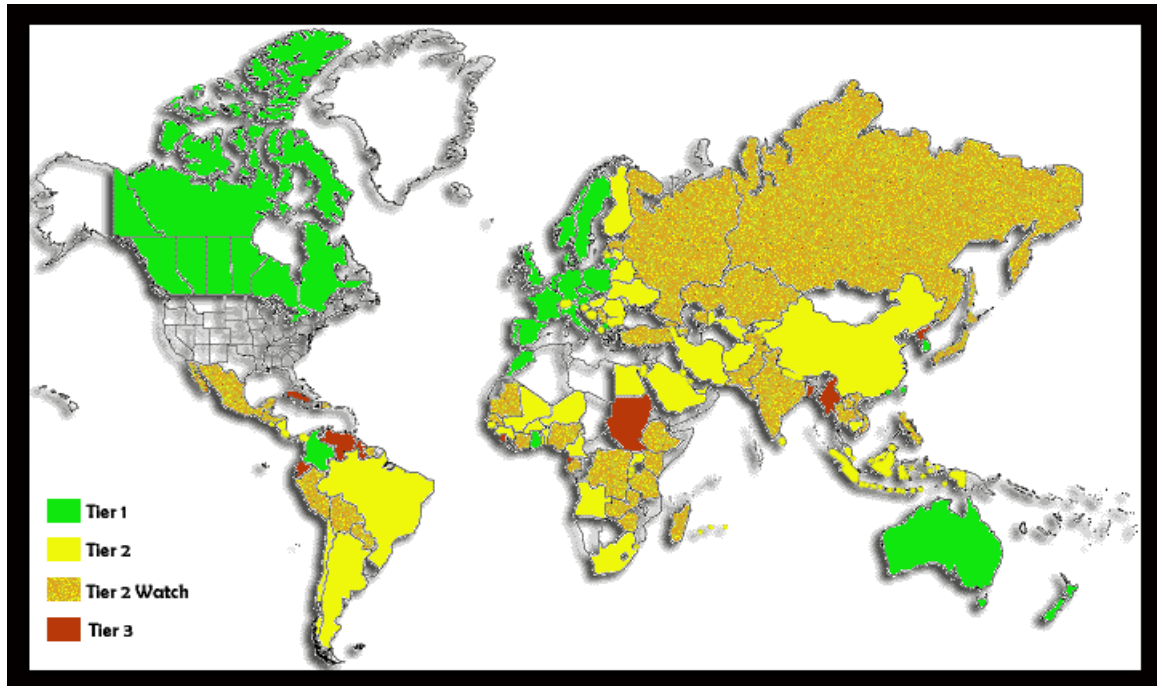
Linking Diplomats, Sharing Intelligence-

Dominican Republic: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic has created four "anti-trafficking networks" among diplomats in countries that are major destinations for Dominican women being trafficked. They work with host governments to identify and assist Dominican victims, to collect information on trafficking patterns, and to identify traffickers. The information is subsequently shared with the Dominican Republic's allies in the anti-trafficking fight.

Confiscating Funds to Support Anti-

Trafficking Programs- Germany: The State of Baden-Wuerttemberg in Germany uses funds confiscated from trafficking operations to finance

Tier Placements



TIER 1: Countries whose governments fully comply with the Act's minimum standards.

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Ghana, Hong Kong, Italy, Korea, Rep. of, Lithuania, Macedonia, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, United Kingdom.

TIER 2: Countries whose governments do not fully comply with the Act's minimum standards but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards.

Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Bahrain, Belarus, Benin, Bosnia/Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, Costa Rica, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, the Gambia, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Rep., Latvia, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Moldova, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Panama, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovak Rep., Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Togo, United Arab Emirates, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

TIER 2 "WATCH LIST": Countries whose governments do not fully comply with the Act's minimum standards but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards, and: (a) The absolute number of victims of severe forms of trafficking is very significant or is significantly increasing; or (b) There is a failure to provide evidence of increasing efforts to combat severe forms of trafficking in persons from the previous year; or (c) The determination that a country is making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with minimum standards was based on commitments by the country to take additional future over the next year.

Azerbaijan, Belize, Bolivia, Congo, Dem. Rep. of, Cote D'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Dominican Rep., Estonia, Ethiopia, Gabon, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Laos, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russia, Senegal, Serbia-Montenegro, Suriname, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Turkey, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

TIER 3: Countries whose governments do not fully comply with minimal standards and are not making significant efforts to combat human trafficking. These ten countries face potential sanctions.

Bangladesh, Burma, Cuba, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Guyana, North Korea, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Venezuela.

future investigations, demonstrating that funding for anti-trafficking programs is a priority not to be ignored.

Battling Traditional Practices- Ghana:

In response to the customary African practice of "fostering," which feeds directly into trafficking, the Government of Ghana conducted "Operation Bring Your Children Home" to encourage parents who sold their children to traffickers to bring them home in exchange for a wide range of services. Ghana police conducted informational meetings at large truck stops to raise public awareness and educate drivers and transport union representatives on the identification of trafficking victims.

Victims Receive Diplomatic Protection- Indonesia:

The Indonesian Foreign Ministry operates shelters at its embassies and consulates in a number of countries. Over the past year, they have sheltered thousands of Indonesian citizens, including a number of potential trafficking victims. Indonesian diplomatic missions also assisted with repatriations.

Cooperation Between Transit and Destination Countries- Italy:

The Government of Italy has provided funding to Morocco's initiative to fund micro-projects and thus create gainful employment in a Moroccan area known for its trafficking activity. Italy's new anti-trafficking law also created a separate budget category for victim assistance programs, of which the central government supplied 70% of funding with regional/ local governments providing the remainder.

Targeting the Sex Trade- Madrid:

Based on the principle that the best way to combat trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation is to focus on customers as well as the victims,

the City Council of Madrid's plan to combat prostitution and trafficking includes prevention, training, victim assistance, and police action against customers. They enlisted Sweden's support in the development of law enforcement tools.

Discouraging Sex Tourism- Panama:

The enactment of a new anti-trafficking law in Panama targets trafficking in the context of child pornography, sex tourism, and use of the Internet. The law also obligated key players in the travel industry to inform customers in writing of the new prohibitions.

Using the Tools of Regulation, Inspec-



Photo: US Government

An estimated 50% of victims trafficked across international borders are children. Roughly 80% of the overall trafficked population are female, 70% of whom are trafficked for sexual exploitation.

tion, and Training- Philippines:

The Government of the Philippines regulates and performs surprise and routine inspections of the 1,317 licensed labor export agencies; it also provides training and skills tests for overseas foreign workers before they leave the country. The Philippines has also conducted training for other governments in the region on how to improve their labor export protections.

Battling the Trafficking of Child

Camel Jockeys- United Arab Emirates (UAE):

The Government of the UAE uses DNA testing to identify and rescue children trafficked from South Asia to serve as camel jockeys on racetracks. Since 2003, UAE authorities tested 446 children and exposed 65 false claims of parenthood. In 2003, over 250 children were identified and returned to their countries; many of their traffickers

were arrested and are being prosecuted.

Interview with Ambassador John Miller

Jane Kim, managing editor of Trafficking Watch, conducted an interview with Ambassador John Ripin Miller, who discussed the TIP Report and elaborated on progress the U.S. and foreign governments are making to put an end to modern-day slavery. The Senate recently confirmed President Bush's nomination of Mr. Miller for the rank of Ambassador at Large and Director of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons at the U.S. Department of State.

Kim: The TIP Report this year made changes not only with the creation of the Special Watch List, but also by amending one of

the four minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. How has this impacted the current assessment of countries and what do you envision the concrete implications of these new provisions will be on global anti-trafficking efforts throughout the upcoming year?

Miller: Let me go over some of the changes that Congress made [with the passage of the Trafficking Victims Reauthorization Act]. Along with Tier 1 countries that have a significant number of victims, but are meeting the minimum standards; Tier 2 countries that are not meeting the minimum standards, but are making significant efforts; and Tier 3 countries that are not making significant efforts, this year we have the category of Tier 2 Watch Lists -- weak Tier 2 countries that are in danger of falling to Tier 3. There are some 40 major countries on the Tier 2 Watch List including Japan, Russia, and

India. This is a very useful tool to focus on the problem and bring attention to those countries that need to strengthen their actions in the coming year.

Other changes that Congress requires place the burden on governments to produce evidence of investigations, arrests, prosecutions, and convictions of trafficking offenses. This has already started but the law gives added impetus in this year's report to law enforcement efforts including convictions and sentences meted for trafficking crimes. While this is not a complete picture and there is still insufficient evidence, there is much more information than previously reported. This requirement indirectly leads to more arrests and prosecutions. This past year, there were more than 8000 prosecutions and 3000 convictions worldwide.

The third change that Congress requires is demonstration of appreciable progress in global anti-trafficking efforts. In other words, countries currently in Tier 1 or Tier 2 do not maintain these tier placements by doing exactly what they have done in previous years. They need to step up their efforts. This appropriately serves as a warning to governments: bringing forward the same number of prosecutions as last year is not enough when dealing with a premiere human rights issue - trafficking and slavery in the 21st century. We cannot simply accept the status quo. I believe that we will see increased efforts in the coming year not just because of the TIP report but also because of the numerous efforts carried out by the media and NGOs and as a result, growing interest and attention to this issue. More and more people, including government officials, are becoming more aware that slavery is a serious prob-

lem in the 21st century and are reacting strongly.

Kim: What steps are being taken to ensure that more information on trafficking is obtained for countries that have not passed the 'significant number' of trafficking victims threshold for inclusion in the TIP Report?

Miller: We have added 16 new countries to this report. Yet for a small number of countries, there remains insufficient information to conclude

found. While we do not prioritize specific regions, our focus for program funding will be on Tier 3 and Tier 2 Watch List countries. The law provides that Tier 3 countries have three or four months to shape up and make significant efforts [in order to avoid non-humanitarian, non-trade related sanctions]. And Tier 2 Special Watch List countries will be reviewed in an interim assessment to Congress by February of next year. Countries that don't meet minimum standards or make significant efforts run the risk of sanctions, loss of U.S. aid.


Beyond that, as you recall from President Bush's speech before the General Assembly last year in which he devoted more than twenty percent of his speech to trafficking, there are additional resources for major initiatives. Through the Senior

Policy Operating Group, we have worked to identify countries that have a challenge ahead of them but also seem receptive to working with us - Brazil, Mexico, Indonesia, Cambodia, Tanzania, Sierra Leone and Moldova. President Bush's initiative will seek out NGOs that not only help rescue victims but also provide trafficking victims protection, medical attention, other services, and hope for a new life.

Kim: This year's report highlights the global phenomenon of child soldiering as a 'unique and severe manifestation' of child trafficking. What are some of the targeted and cross-cutting strategies and interventions being implemented to ensure that foreign governments and armed groups not only disarm and demobilize child soldiers but also take action to extend protection and reintegration services to this group?

Miller: Due to the special efforts of Rachel Yousey, reports officer for Africa, there is an added emphasis

Photo: US Government



Estimates of people trafficked into the U.S. annually range from 14,500 to 17,500. These recently revised figures reflect improved methodology for estimating trafficking flows.

that a significant trafficking problem exists, in the neighborhood of 100 or more trafficking victims. Let me qualify, however, what I mean by "insufficient" - this does not imply that some of these countries do not have a slavery problem. I believe that slavery extends to every nation. This is an information proof problem but we will focus more on these countries in the coming year.

Kim: Can you briefly describe the range of anti-trafficking programs and priority regions, if applicable, that will be supported by the TIP Office in fiscal year 2004? Will there be stepped up efforts focusing on victim rescue initiatives and prevention measures that address the demand for trafficking?

Miller: We have not identified priority regions because we believe that slavery extends to every nation. In the coming year, we plan to focus more on destination countries, wealthier countries where slaves coming from generally poorer countries can be

on child soldiering and slavery in this year's report. Although it exists in other parts of the world, this phenomenon is most acute in Africa. When you talk about abolishing child soldiering and slavery, governments need to demonstrate political will and put pressure on military forces to end this practice. There needs to be political will at the top. Our embassies are increasingly addressing this issue. But there's also the issue of rehabilitating these children whose lives and souls are damaged, who need to be reintegrated into society. There are some models we are very impressed with, including a shelter in Rwanda where 12 to 17 year-old former child soldiers are sent for rehabilitative and psychological counseling and services. They relearn their native language and receive help reintegrating into their home communities. We are hoping to replicate programs like these.

Kim: Trafficking has been recognized as a significant public health threat that includes the transmission of HIV/AIDS often as a result of forced prostitution. Is there data available that reveals the magnitude and extent to which sex trafficking increases the risks of HIV/AIDS? Also, what advances have been made toward coordinating anti-trafficking efforts with U.S. policies on fighting AIDS abroad?

Miller: We are hoping to find and accumulate more evidence regarding the public health implications of trafficking. We're working with global AIDS initiatives to collect more data. At the present time, there is no statistical data. Based on my observations and personal contact with many victims, there is no question about the links between prostitution, HIV/AIDS, and trafficking.

I met an elderly woman, Pu, in Cambodia at the White Lotus shelter. She was 17 years old and living in a rural village when her sister introduced her to a man. They married and he took

her away to another fishing village. The next morning, he was gone and Pu found herself in a brothel where she was sold. She suffered beatings, the dead hanging over her head, and was forced to work for years. She might have died in the brothel but for the fact that she contracted HIV/AIDS and lost her value to [the traffickers] who treated her as a disposable commodity. She found help in a shelter and is now telling her story - haltingly, painfully -- because she wants to help other people. I asked how old she was and she said 24 years old. I was astounded because I thought she was 50, 60 years old - her body was so ravaged. When traffickers and exploiters go from country to country, they take the virus with them from country to country.

Kim: In response to the release of the 2004 TIP report, there has been international criticism contending that country assessments are heavily influenced by politics, that the United States is not included in the country assessments, and that the information is outdated. Would you care to address these points?

Miller: By law, the State Department cannot report on the U.S. in the TIP report. I chair the Senior Policy Operating Group and we decided that there should be an assessment on the United States. The Department of Justice issued the 2nd annual assessment at the same time the TIP report was released. This assessment lists in copious detail what the U.S. is doing and areas where the U.S. needs to improve - and can be accessed on their website [http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/wetf/us_assessment_2004.pdf].

Regarding outdated information - clearly, the information is at least two months old. Because of the review and printing process, this is inescapable. We send out cables to U.S. Embassies in January as well as letters to hundreds of NGOs asking for

information. We check media reports and send out staff to visit countries. At some point, we need to cut it off; information received in May will probably not make it into the report. We need to improve this coming year. We sent out emails to over 400 NGOs in February of this year and pleaded in March as follow-up, but the number of NGOs that responded was infinitesimally small. We hope that next year NGOs will respond to our pleas in January, February, March because we want and need their help - they offer a counterbalance to government and embassy information and can provide alternative information.

Politics can be defined in many ways. Clearly, our embassies and regional bureaus look at trafficking and slavery through different prisms than we do. We believe that trafficking is a premiere human rights issue and a major goal of U.S. foreign policy while bureaus and embassies are concerned with good diplomatic relations and other issues. In the process of State Department review, these ratings are discussed and revised as people bring different perspectives to the table. This is not politics in a bad sense. There will be inherent differences in perspectives and I think Congress has anticipated this. We see ourselves as representatives and advocates for trafficking victims, which is the mission of this office, President Bush, and Secretary of State Powell.

To view the full 2004 TIP report, please visit:
<http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2004/>

NEWS BRIEFS

PRESIDENT BUSH SPEAKS AT FIRST NATIONAL TRAINING CONFERENCE TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Tampa, FL
July 2004

President Bush joined his brother and governor of Florida, Jeb Bush, Attor-

ney General Ashcroft, and other senior Bush Administration officials at the first-ever national training conference on human trafficking. The conference, "Human Trafficking into the United States: Rescuing Women and Children from Slavery", was hosted by the Justice Department. It brought together over 500 attendees, including state, local and federal officials who work together to combat human trafficking in communities across America. President

Bush urged aggressive law enforcement to combat the crime of human trafficking, and stated, "Human life is the gift of our Creator. It should never be for sale." He said the administration's approach is to combine stiff prison terms for the traffickers with compassion and care for the victims. The Bush Administration also announced new initiatives to combat human trafficking, including \$14 million to law enforcement to help victims, \$4.5 million for victim

FAST FACTS

- The largest number of people trafficked into the United States come from East Asia and the Pacific (5,000 to 7,000), followed by Latin America and from Europe and Eurasia (3,500 to 5,500 victims from each region).

Source: Assessment of U.S. Government Activities to Combat Trafficking in Persons, June 2004

- As of July 2004, the Criminal Section of the Civil Rights Division, U.S. Department of Justice, had 168 open trafficking investigations, 98 of which were opened since the beginning of fiscal year 2004.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, July 2004

- Of the trafficking cases that have gone to trial, the U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division, Criminal Section, has secured a 100 percent conviction rate.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, July 2004

- The U.S. government has selected eight countries to receive \$50 million in strategic anti-trafficking assistance: Brazil, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Sierra Leone, and Tanzania.

Source: U.S. Department of State, July 2004

ORR Certification Statistics

Overall Certification and Eligibility Letters Issued Since Inception

Total:  417 Women  549 Adults
594  177 Men  45 Minors

Certification and Eligibility Letters Issued in FY2004

Total:  92 Women  130 Adults
146  54 Men  16 Minors

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Offices of Refugee Resettlement, Trafficking Office

assistance organizations, strengthened interagency cooperation to ensure the timely delivery of benefits and services to victims, a model state law criminalizing human trafficking, new training resources, development of task forces, and greatly increased investigations and prosecutions of human trafficking.

The conference was attended by trafficking response teams from twenty-one cities with known concentrations of trafficking victims, including Atlanta, GA; Charlotte, NC; Chicago, IL; El Paso, TX; Houston, TX; Las Vegas, NV; Long Island, NY; Los Angeles, CA; Miami, FL; Newark, NJ; New Orleans, LA; New York, NY; Metropolitan Washington, DC; Philadelphia, PA; Phoenix, AZ; Richmond, VA; San Diego, CA; San Francisco, CA; St. Louis, MO; Seattle, WA and Tampa, FL. These teams learned how to uncover and investigate cases as well as how to combat trafficking using a victim-centered and collaborative approach. President Bush's remarks may be read at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/07/20040716-11.html>.

SEATTLE LABELED 'HOT SPOT' FOR HUMAN CARGO

*Seattle, WA
July 2004*

Officials say that the presence of trafficking victims in Seattle is increasing more rapidly than ever. As a result, the federal government is creating a task force this fall to improve enforcement efforts and raise awareness in the city. Experts believe Seattle, with its many entry points, to be one of the nation's top destination states. The task force will be one of ten in the country, joining Tampa, Philadelphia, Phoenix and Atlanta. The Newark task force will launch at the summer's end, Seattle and Portland are scheduled for the fall, and three more task forces are still in the planning stages. This

national trafficking awareness program will cost \$15 million, its impetus driven by government dissatisfaction with the number of trafficking identifications and prosecutions that have been made. The Washington Anti-Trafficking Response Network (WARN) has recently been funded by the Department of Justice to establish a rapid response network to help identify, protect, and assist victims of trafficking and slavery in Washington State.

ANTI-TRAFFICKING NETWORK URGES CITY OF DALLAS TO ADOPT TRAFFICKING PROCLAMATION

*Dallas, TX
June 2004*

The Victims of Trafficking Initiative, a consortium of non-profit organizations in the Northern Texas Region, seeks to raise awareness of human trafficking and its direct impact on local neighborhoods by introducing a Trafficking Proclamation. The Proclamation, if adopted by Dallas city officials, would set aside a month towards determining ways to both identify trafficking victims and train local authorities and police in identifying victims of human trafficking and immigrant-related violent crimes. The proclamation declares the city of Dallas a safe harbor for immigrant victims of crime and trafficking and seeks to identify a volunteer ombudsman within Dallas who can train and advocate on behalf of the victims.

LONG ISLAND FAMILY CHARGED WITH TRAFFICKING 69 PERUVIANS

*Garden City, NY
June 2004*

On June 21, three members of a Long Island family were arrested on federal immigration charges. They

are accused of smuggling more than 100 persons from Peru and then forcing the workers into "virtual servitude" as repayment. In an appearance before U.S. Magistrate Judge Michael Orenstein in federal court in Central Islip, Maruiluz Zavala, age 42, Jorge Ibanez, age 41, and their daughter, Evelyn Ibanez, age 20, were charged with smuggling and harboring illegal aliens. All three were held without bail. Federal agents rescued 69 Peruvians, including 13 children, the youngest a 1 year-old, from the couple's homes in Coram, Brentwood, and Amityville. As many as 30 people lived in small cubicles in the house, garage and tool shed. The garage and shed had no running water or toilets. Officials also seized a large cache of fake identity documents, Peruvian passports, ledgers reflecting payment of smuggling fees, and other financial documents. Two bank accounts used by the defendants also were confiscated.

The defendants were accused of running the smuggling ring since the year 2000, and of charging between \$6,000 and \$12,000 to obtain U.S. tourist visas for the Peruvians without them having to undergo the required interview and screening. Peruvians brought into the U.S. were then forced to turn their paychecks over to the defendants to pay off their debt, leaving them with roughly \$50 a week to support their families. The couple allegedly kept the victims in line not only by threatening to turn them over to immigration authorities if they failed to pay, but also by threatening to harm relatives in Peru. The investigation into who was helping the couple obtain the documents in Peru is continuing and additional arrests are possible. If convicted, Zavala and Ibanez each could face up to 20 years in prison and fines of \$250,000; their daughter could face up to 10 years in prison and a \$250,000 fine. The 69 Peruvians taken into custody are being held at undisclosed locations in the New York metropolitan area. They will likely be granted victim/wit-

ness status under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA), which will allow them temporary legal residency in the U.S., along with work authorization, medical attention and housing assistance.

HHS DESIGNATES TAMPA, FLORIDA AS THE FOURTH PILOT CITY FOR ITS RESCUE AND RESTORE CAMPAIGN ON TRAFFICKING

*Tampa, FL
June 2004*

On June 9, U.S. Attorney Paul Perez and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services announced that Tampa, Florida will be the fourth U.S. city to begin a training program and a public awareness campaign to help stop human trafficking. The Rescue and Restore campaign is designed to recruit and train local police, medical and social service providers on how to recognize and help human trafficking victims. Tampa is the fourth city, behind Phoenix, Philadelphia and Atlanta, to be chosen as a site for the campaign that was launched in April. Public service announcements will also help make communities aware of the problem. Clues that may identify immigrants as being victims include evidence that they are being controlled, bruises, fear, depression, not speaking on their own behalf, and missing passports or similar documents. "We're committed to rescuing these victims, we're committed to restoring them, to helping them rebuild their lives while staying in the United States," said Steven Wagner, who heads the Health and Human Services' Human Trafficking Program. "We have generous programs and services available to them to that purpose, but first we have to find them."

Given the geography of Florida and the high number of illegal aliens living there or passing through, the state is a tempting setting for traffickers. Worldwide profits in sex trafficking alone are estimated at \$7 billion

annually, according to a 2003 Florida State University study. Florida is one of the top three states to receive most of the women and children trafficked into the country, behind only New York and Texas. The new program's success will be measured by the number of victims identified and given protection.

HOLLYWOOD POLICE OFFICER CHARGED WITH CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING

*Miami, FL
June 2004*

A 29 year-old Hollywood police patrolman, Derek Roberts, was arrested in an undercover operation at a Miami hotel. Roberts was under the impression that he was there to meet and have sex with two young

Photo: International Rescue Committee



Approximately 80% of global trafficking victims are female; 70% of those females are trafficked for the commercial sex industry.

girls from Latin America. Earlier, Roberts put a down payment for two children using his credit card. He met an undercover officer at the hotel Thursday to make a final payment, believing the minors were at the hotel. Roberts used a computer in his search, agents said.

Roberts was taken into custody and charged with child sex trafficking, which carries a possible 20-year prison sentence. Prosecutors and defense attorney David Raben agreed at Roberts' first court appearance that he would have no unsupervised access to minors after his release on \$100,000 bail. Roberts has been with the department since 1997, first as a dispatcher and later as an officer. He was relieved of duty without pay after his arrest. "I'm sure his continued employment will be at

the discretion of the chief of police," said a spokesman for the department. The investigation was based on a tip from an informant.

LIBERATED DOMESTIC SLAVE RETURNS TO HER NATIVE COUNTRY

*Boston, MA
June 2004*

The case involving a 35 year-old Indian woman suing an Omani couple for allegedly enslaving her at the family's Brookline home settled. The plaintiff used the settlement money to return to Mumbai, India. Notice of the settlement between Naseem Mohamed Siraj and her employers was filed in U.S. District Court last month, and the deal was finalized June 7, 2004. Siraj, age 35, filed a lawsuit accusing Tahira Juma, a Boston University medical student, and her husband, Saleem Alkhaburi, an engineer, of "engaging in

human trafficking and modern day slavery." The terms of the settlement were not disclosed, but the original complaint sought at least \$400,000 in punitive damages and back pay, plus lawyer's fees and other costs.

The lawsuit alleged that the couple told Siraj she had no choice but to move with them from Oman to the United States because they would not give her money to return to India. After arriving in January 2003, Siraj was forced to care for four children, shop, cook, do laundry, and clean the home without a day off for six months. The complaint further alleged that Siraj was denied most of her pay, was allowed only supervised trips out of the home, and was given table scraps to eat. At one point, a son of the couple allegedly beat her with a baseball bat. When she

threatened to leave, she said she was told she would be "arrested and thrown in jail." Osnat Levy, a compassionate neighbor, brought Siraj's situation to the attention of the American Anti-Slavery Group and Project REACH. Juma and Alkhaburi deny all allegations.

INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE MISSION RECEIVES FUNDING TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING OVERSEAS

*Washington, D.C.
May/June 2004*

The International Justice Mission (IJM) received \$1.7 million in federal funds to combat the human trafficking of women and children forced into sexual slavery in the Third World. IJM, a Washington, D.C.-based human rights organization, has been working with the U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh and a newly formed Cambodian government task force to mount raids on brothels and help in the arrests of foreign pedophiles. John Miller, director of the State Department's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, called these new rounds of raids and arrests "the first sign of aggressive law enforcement in Cambodia." IJM investigators have also been credited for a tip to the Dominican Republic National Police, resulting in the rescue of 24 orphaned children who were being sold for commercial sexual exploitation.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE RELEASES 2ND ANNUAL ASSESSMENT OF U.S. ACTIVITIES TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

*Washington, D.C.
June 2004*

This "Assessment of U.S. Activities to Combat Trafficking in Persons" report is a follow-up to the August 2003 Assessment. It is an analytical review

by several Cabinet agencies of the U.S. Government's anti-trafficking activities. The Assessment reviews U.S. legislative and executive branch activities to improve U.S. protections for assistance to victims trafficked into the U.S., to increase successful investigations and prosecutions of traffickers, and to augment international activities to combat trafficking. The 2004 Assessment also provides an updated list of recommendations.

To read the complete report, visit http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/wetf/us_assessment_2004.pdf.

ASHCROFT ISSUES FIRST ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS ON U.S. EFFORTS TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING

*Washington, D.C.
May 2004*

On May 18, Attorney General John Ashcroft issued the DOJ's first annual Report to Congress on U.S. Government Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons. The report, mandated by the 2003 Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA), provides information on the government's activities to combat trafficking in persons for the 2003 fiscal year. The report, due annually to Congress each May, includes information on the number of: persons charged or convicted for trafficking in persons, victims receiving federal benefits, persons applying for or receiving non-immigrant status, the amount of and recipients of federal funding to carry out related programs, and the nature of training and outreach carried out within the fiscal year. The report estimates between 14,500-17,500 people are trafficked annually into the United States and forced to work.

The report reveals a steady increase since enactment of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA)

in the number of defendants charged and convicted in U.S. federal court cases tied to forced labor or sexual exploitation of persons. In 2003, 82 trafficking investigations were initiated, nearly seven times as many as 10 years ago. 12 cases were filed, 31 defendants charged, and 26 were convicted of trafficking in persons. Additionally, the Department of Health and Human Services provided 151 certification/eligibility letters to trafficked victims, enabling them to receive a broad range of federal benefits and services.

The complete report is available at <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2004/>

MARIA SUAREZ FREE AFTER 22 YEARS IN PRISON

*Los Angeles, CA
May 2004*

Maria Suarez walked to freedom in Southern California after being held in prison for two decades for the murder of a 68 year-old man who bought her for \$200 and used her as a teenage sex slave. Her case began in 1976, when she came to Los Angeles County as a legal immigrant from a small town in Mexico. She was sold to Anselmo Covarrubias, who has a history of buying Mexican girls. Covarrubias raped and threatened Suarez for five years; and, in 1981, a tenant killed him. Suarez was sentenced to 25 years to life in prison for cleaning and hiding the weapon. Her trial came before Californian courts recognized what is now known as battered woman's syndrome and before federal laws were enacted to protect immigrant victims of sex trafficking. Two years ago, the State Board of Prison Terms concluded that she suffered from "an extreme level" of battered woman's syndrome and approved her for parole. It was not until December 18, 2003 that Governor

Arnold Schwarzenegger cleared the path for her release.

After her release, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement immediately took Suarez into custody. According to federal law, noncitizens convicted of violent crimes must be deported upon their release. Nearly three dozen members of Congress signed a bipartisan letter to Homeland Security Secretary Tom Ridge, urging him to let Suarez remain in the country. In April, an immigration judge ruled that Suarez would be deported. Suarez appealed, and on May 25, 2004 she was granted a special "T-visa" created for victims of severe forms of human trafficking. Altogether, 371 of these "T-visas" have been granted. The T-visa is issued for three years, after which Suarez can apply for permanent residency. After five additional years, she may apply for citizenship. Up to 5,000 of these T-visas are made available to victims annually.

LATINO POP STAR RICKY MARTIN TAKES A STANCE AGAINST CHILD TRAFFICKING

*San Juan, Puerto Rico
May 2004*

Ricky Martin has launched a campaign against sexual exploitation and trafficking of children. The singer has presented a series of Spanish, English and Portuguese TV ads. The commercials will begin airing soon in the U.S., Puerto Rico and several Latin American countries, and will feature Martin speaking out against the practice of children being forced into prostitution throughout the world. During a press conference, Martin quoted statistics from the U.S. State Department indicating that more than 2 million children are victims of human trafficking, with a good proportion of them contracting HIV because they are forced into the sex tourism industry. These TV spots are part of Martin's recently

launched People for Children Foundation that focuses on sex trafficking and the exploitation of children and offers assistance to victims and their families.

KONRAD APPOINTED FIRST OSCE TRAFFICKING REPRESENTATIVE

*Vienna, Austria
May 2004*

Former Austrian government minister Helga Konrad was appointed as the first Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Special Representative on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings. The OSCE is the largest regional security organization in the world. Konrad will be responsible for coordinating anti-trafficking activities within the 55 OSCE countries, as well as with other international organizations. The OSCE Anti-Trafficking Mechanism includes the Special Representative on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and the Anti-Trafficking Assistance Unit.

U.S. POSTAL INSPECTOR AND ICE AGENT RECEIVE NATIONAL AWARDS FOR INVESTIGATION OF ILLICIT MEXICAN CHILD-SEX TOURISM RING

*Washington, D.C.
May 2004*

U.S. Postal Inspector Stephen Sadowitz and Senior Special Agent Perry Woo from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) each received a national award for uncovering a child-sex tourism business that preyed on homeless children in Mexico, which resulted in the rescue of more than 30 children from further sexual abuse and exploitation. The Officer of the Year Award, presented annually by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), recognizes law enforcement agents and officers for their efforts to rescue chil-

dren from abductors and abusers. Attorney General John Ashcroft also recognized Sadowitz and Woo.

Customers seeking sex with young Mexican boys mailed payments of up to \$1,000 per week to the home of Timothy Joe Julian of Dyer, IN. The actual encounters took place at a beachside resort known as Castillo Vista del Mar in Acapulco, Mexico. Numerous American individuals were prosecuted in this investigation, including: Julian, who was recently given a 25-year federal prison sentence; Julian's partner, Robert Decker, who is scheduled for sentencing later this month; Ralph Angle, who was sentenced to 27 years in federal prison; Terry Welcher, who was sentenced to 60 years in prison; and Stefan Irving, age 56, who was sentenced to more than 21 years in prison.

BOSTON RESIDENT IS FIRST U.S. CITIZEN EXTRADITED FOR TRIAL IN COSTA RICA

*San Jose, Costa Rica
May 2004*

The United States sent to Costa Rica a 56-year-old Boston dentist, the first U.S. citizen ever extradited to the Central American nation, to face charges of corrupting minors and hiring them out for sex. Arthur Kanev was first arrested in the Pacific port town of Quepos in 1999 for possessing 280 homemade photographs of nude, provocatively posed girls between the ages of 11 and 16. He was released on bail, and later fled the country. Kanev was arrested on the Costa Rica charges last year in Pompano Beach, Florida. In April 2004, Kanev accepted extradition to Costa Rica in exchange for not being tried in the United States under strict extraterritorial laws. Child Welfare Minister Rosalía Gil was among those to meet Kanev upon his arrival at the Juan Santamaría International Airport on May 20, 2004. "The government is saying 'no' to sexual

exploitation," Gil said. "This cannot continue to be." Kanev will be detained until his trial begins in the last week of August.

In 1996, Kanev settled in Costa Rica in a luxurious home in the Pacific coastal town of Quepos, with Joe Curtis Baker, an Oklahoma veterinarian. They received visits from some 30 minors. Baker was sentenced to 24 years in prison for administering drugs to children. In December 2000, Kanev was featured on the U.S. TV-news magazine show "20/20" when the program ran an exposé about the sexual exploitation of minors. He told an ABC reporter that he "had no qualms" about what he had done. He could face 30 years in prison if convicted of providing drugs and alcohol to minors, corrupting minors, and having sexual relations with children ages 12 to 15.

GRASSROOTS EFFORTS TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN FLORIDA

*Miami, FL
May 2004*

The Florida Freedom Partnership (FFP) hopes to offer new help to victims of human trafficking in South Florida by disseminating anti-slavery posters and matchbooks with a new toll-free number for assistance printed discreetly inside the flap. Materials for the campaign will be printed in Spanish and English and will feature a toll-free or local telephone number - (866) 443-0106 and (305) 443-0102 - to report suspected trafficking incidences or to request information. Victims will be directed to an anonymous hot line that is answered by a live operator during regular business hours. After business hours, callers will be urged to leave a message, which immediately will be routed to the cell phone of a Florida Freedom Partnership worker. "We've learned from research that the only time trafficked women are away from their captors, in some cases, is for a few brief moments in the bath-

room," said Leslye Boban, executive director of the group. "We want to give them a way to hold on to the hot line number without anyone knowing."

The outreach is part of a broader effort to raise awareness and comes at a time of increasing awareness by the federal government and private agencies that the United States has a slavery and trafficking problem. "Agriculture and tourism are the main areas where we would find trafficked people in Florida," Boban said. "The whole nature of the scene that caters to tourism makes it a likely place for trafficking. Through this grassroots effort at the clubs and restaurants, we want to reach out to the public to raise awareness that slavery still exists."

STATE DEPARTMENT CALLED ON TO CLEAN UP DIPLOMATS' HOUSEKEEPING

*Washington, D.C.
May 2004*

Workers rights groups called on the U.S. State Department and foreign embassies to hold diplomats accountable for labor and wage abuses against maids and housekeepers brought into this country to provide live-in domestic help. At a news conference, the groups said the State Department has a special role because it issues thousands of visas each year to allow domestic employees to work for diplomats and officials of international organizations stationed in this country. Once in the United States, however, some employers fail to pay proper wages, confiscate workers' passports and threaten to send them home. Even when law enforcement officials learn of mistreatment, they can face major obstacles if the employer is a diplomat because many have full immunity, meaning they usually cannot be arrested, prosecuted or sued. Advocacy groups estimate that one third of their domestic servitude

cases involve diplomats with immunity. Furthermore, because the victims are scared to go to police and because the crimes take place behind closed doors, domestic servitude cases are difficult to prosecute. Recent cases have charged diplomats from Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, and Ecuador with such crimes.

The Maryland immigrant advocacy organization, CASA; the Maryland Latino Coalition for Justice; domestic workers' organizations; and Break the Chain Campaign called on the State Department to take several steps: (1) Deny visa requests from diplomats and others who repeatedly violate worker rights, (2) Conduct private interviews with employers and workers to ensure compliance with federal laws, and (3) Create a database tracking complaints lodged by domestic workers against employers. Break the Chain and other groups, such as Ayuda in Washington and Boat People SOS in Falls Church, VA, have begun training police officers, social workers, nurses, interpreters and others to recognize signs of worker exploited or enslaved. Seminars teach participants to ask several key questions, including whether the worker is allowed to leave, has been physically or sexually abused, has been threatened, maintains possession of passport or other identity documents, and has been paid for the work.

UN APPOINTS SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

*Geneva, Switzerland
April 2004*

The 60th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights, which ended April 23rd, appointed a Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. The governments of Australia, Costa

Rica, Congo, Germany, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Philippines and Poland were among those who sponsored the resolution. The mandate to fill this position, which will last for a period of three years, is likely to be fulfilled in upcoming months.

The Special Rapporteur on Trafficking is likely to be given a generic mandate to gather, request, receive and exchange information and communications from all relevant sources—including governments, organizations, and victims of trafficking—on violations of their human rights and fundamental freedoms. Additionally, the Special Rapporteur will formulate recommendations and proposals on appropriate measures to prevent and to remedy violations of victims' human rights and fundamental freedoms, and will work closely with other special rapporteurs, working groups, and independent experts of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. The Special Rapporteur will play a pivotal role not only in reporting to the Commission on Human Rights about trafficking patterns and conditions, but also in providing expertise and guidance to the UN agencies and other interested national and regional agencies in order to effectively streamline their programs for combating trafficking in persons.

RESOURCES

RECENT MEDIA PRODUCTIONS

INVESTIGATIVE REPORT: ATROCITIES AGAINST CHILDREN

The Oprah Winfrey Show
July 15, 2004

The show covers several cases where children were forced to serve as combatants or prostitutes, and addresses what the general public can do to stop crimes like these from occurring again in the United States and abroad. In addition, the show features several guests, including a young man who as a child was trained to kill other children. Lisa Ling investigates.

To view a short preview of the report, or order transcripts, visit http://www.oprah.com/tows/pastshows/200407/tows_past_20040715.jhtml.

RADIOBROADCAST: NYC IS A MAJOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING HUB

WNYC's Morning Edition
July 6, 2004

WNYC reporters Soterios Johnson and Patricia Willens report on how New York City, a major trafficking hub, is approaching the challenge of combating human trafficking. It includes interviews with city officials, anti-trafficking NGO leaders, and one survivor. The first part focuses on how law enforcement, social workers and advocates are working together in New York. It discusses initiatives being undertaken by city officials to provide victims with safe and reliable services. The second part highlights an interview with "Ms. P," a former victim of trafficking. "Ms. P." is one of the few victims to forward and share her story with the help of an interpreter. She was granted a T-visa; however, according to this report, investigators are not currently pursuing her case since it affects only one person. Instead, they are committing their resources to larger rings that involve multiple cases.

To listen to or read the full report, visit http://www.publicbroadcasting.net/wnyc/news.newsmain?action=article&ARTICLE_ID=656912.

RADIOBROADCAST: U.S. REPORT RATES EFFORTS TO END HUMAN TRAFFICKING

All Things Considered on National Public Radio
June 13, 2004

The State Department issues this week its annual report on the illegal global trade in human workers. In the United States, it is estimated that more than 17,000 people are being held against their will as sex, farm, factory or domestic workers. NPR's Libby Lewis reports.

To hear the full report, visit the NPR website at www.npr.org/features/feature.php?wfld=1956879.

DOCUMENTARY: DYING TO LEAVE

Ronin Films: Educational Video and DVD Sales

This two-part series explores the individual stories of victims of smuggling and human trafficking. Episode 1, Human Cargo, examines the dramatic increase in the smuggling of peoples by presenting the stories of three individuals who voluntarily left their countries in search of better economic and social conditions elsewhere. This part investigates governments' inability to offer sanctuary to stateless people and the difficult reality victims face as they spend years working to pay back their smuggling debt. In Episode 2, Slaves of the Free Market, directors Chris Hilton and Aaron Wolf explore human trafficking and slave-like working conditions in the sex industry, agriculture and construction. This episode charts the intersection of smuggling and trafficking when smugglers deceive victims and subsequently enslave them.

An abridged version of this series will be re-aired in the coming months. For more information or to order a

copy with English subtitles, visit:
<http://www.roninfilms.com.au/>.

INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS: CHILD SEX TRADE

*A&E Investigative Report
2004*

Narrated by Bill Kurtis, this investigative report focuses on child sex rings in the U.S. and Canada that exploit and enslave boys and girls. It explains the operations of pimp organizations that recruit middle class American youth. A 13-year old girl on the street can earn up to \$200,000 a year for her pimp, and 51% of the teenagers working the streets are boys. A&E traces the child sex trade routes from Kansas and Minnesota to the Las Vegas strip.

For more information or to order a copy, Item Number: AAE-16135, for \$24.95 plus shipping & handling, visit <http://store.aetv.com> or call (800) 423-1212.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS, REPORTS & NEWSLETTERS

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR'S 2003 FINDINGS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

U.S. Department of Labor, 2004

The report presents information on the nature and extent of the problem in 144 countries and territories and the efforts being made by their governments to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The Bureau of International Labor Affairs' International Child Labor Program (ICLP) collected data from a wide variety of sources, including the U.S. State Department, U.S. embassies and consulates, foreign governments, nongovernmental organizations and

international agencies. In addition, bureau staff conducted field visits to many of the countries covered in the report.

The Department of Labor's 2003 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor was prepared in response to a child labor reporting requirement under the Trade and Development Act of 2000. Under this Act, trade beneficiary countries and territories are required to implement their international commitments to eliminate the worst forms of child labor.

To view the report online, visit www.dol.gov/ILAB/media/reports/iclp/tda2003/overview.htm.

ADVANCING THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CHILD LABOR: THE RESOURCE ALLOCATIONS OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

U.S. Department of Labor, 2004

According to this report's findings, most of the countries examined dedicated a larger share of their central government expenditures to education than to the military. In contrast, the report indicates that the multilateral development banks—the World Bank, African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, and Inter-American Development Bank—invested a relatively small portion of their resources in these countries to basic education and child labor. The Labor Department's International Child Labor Program provides data on education and military expenditures from statistics compiled by the World Bank's World Development Indicators 2002 and UNESCO's Institute for Statistics. In addition, the multilateral development banks offers data on their overall levels of funding to basic education and child labor programs.

View the report online at www.dol.gov/ILAB/media/reports/iclp/Advancing3/overview.htm.

TRAFFICKING NEWS MONTHLY

Anti-Slavery International, July 2004

This newsletter contains news about important initiatives intended to combat trafficking, protect trafficked people and address the root causes of the problem, including the promotion of migrants' rights. It is updated on a monthly basis. This month's edition addresses issues such as the U.S. State Department's Trafficking in Persons Report and the LO Conference's adoption of plans to protect migrant workers.

View the full online newsletter at www.antislavery.org/homepage/traff%20news/index.htm.

REPORT: NO SAFE PLACE TO CALL HOME: CHILD AND ADOLESCENT NIGHT COMMUTERS IN NORTHERN UGANDA

*Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children
July 2004*

This report examines the increasing vulnerability of young people to gender-based violence, recruitment into government-sponsored militias and other human rights abuses due to the continued lack of security and protection. The report has found that in the absence of adequate government protection, displaced people are seeking alternative means of protection. An estimated 50,000 "night commuters," most of them children, adolescents and women, leave their homes in rural northern Uganda each night to escape attacks from the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and spend the night in the relative safety of town centers. En route, girls and women face the

dangers of sexual assault and harassment, increasing their exposure to early pregnancy, psychological trauma, HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases for which there is little existing medical care or support in local communities. The report provides a history of the crisis as well as key recommendations to address it. It also details how local civilian militias, formed to counter LRA attacks, are actively recruiting children into fighting. The report concludes with several recommendations, including calls for the LRA to cease attacks on civilians and for the government of Uganda to step up protection against the LRA and stop all child recruitment into local military forces.

To view the full report, visit http://www.womenscommission.org/pdf/ug_nightcom.pdf.

REPORT: NO STATUS: MIGRATION, TRAFFICKING, AND EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN IN THAILAND

*Physicians for Human Rights USA (PHR)
July 2004*

The goal of the report is to assess and understand the continued vulnerability of Burmese and hill tribe women and girls in Thailand to HIV/AIDS, and to identify effective remedial recommendations. The assessment includes semi-structured interviews with adult women who have directly experienced trafficking, irregular migration, labor exploitation or sex work, as well as local NGO representatives and volunteers, fieldworkers and researchers from international agencies, policymakers, academics and government officials. The report finds that many hill tribe women, although born in Thailand, are not Thai citizens and their children are stateless. Non-citizens cannot register births or marriages, are denied opportunities for education and work, cannot access public health care services through the "universal" health care plan and

are restricted in their freedom of movement. This situation exacerbates the already limited opportunities for women in hill tribe communities due to traditional gender norms and the isolated, agricultural nature of life in the highland villages.

To view the full report and press release, visit www.phrusa.org/campaigns/aids/bangkok/release07142004.html.

ARTICLE: SLAVES OF THE BROTHEL

Vanity Fair, July 2004

Despite international efforts, sex slave traders have been nearly impossible to prosecute. This article by Sebastian Junger traces the path of one young female Moldavian victim.

To order the July 2004 issue, visit <http://www.vanityfair.co.uk/>.

FLORIDA FREEDOM PARTNERSHIP (FFP) NEWSLETTER

Volume 1, Issue 7, July 2004

This issue provides an update on a human trafficking case in South Florida, *U.S. v. Tecum*, in which a young woman from Guatemala was held as a sex slave and in indentured servitude. This issue also includes an article on the 2004 Trafficking in Persons Report and lists upcoming events in South Florida.

To view the current and past monthly issues, visit: www.FloridaFreedom.org.

DOJ ANTI-TRAFFICKING NEWS BULLETIN

*U.S. Department Of Justice, Volume 1, No. 6,
June 2004*

This issue of the DOJ Bulletin includes articles on the recent task force approaches to combat trafficking, as well as what the DOJ and FBI are doing to train their own staff and to assist the law enforcement units in other countries tasked with investigating and combating trafficking. One article discusses the training to be given to key players in the fight against trafficking at the DOJ-hosted national human trafficking conference in Tampa, FL from July 15-17. Also included are recent and notable trafficking cases in United States courts.

To view the full new bulletin online, visit: http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/trafficking_newsletter/antitraffnews_aprmay04.pdf

WATCHLIST ON CHILDREN AND ARMED CONFLICT REPORT ON LIBERIA

*Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children
June 2004*

"Nothing Left to Lose: The Legacy of Armed Conflict and Liberia's Children" details current abuses against Liberian children and also documents the violations committed against them during 14 years of civil war, particularly in 2003. The Watchlist report provides Security Council members with evidence and recommendations for implementing their own resolutions on children and armed conflict in the context of Liberia. The report also includes recommendations for immediate action directed to all parties that participated in armed conflict, the National Transitional Government of Liberia, the UN Mission in Liberia, donor governments and agencies and Economic Community of West African States (ECO-

WAS). These recommendations cover a variety of priority actions, including making child protection a top priority in post-conflict programs; ensuring that children involved in conflict are encouraged to participate in the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and rehabilitation (DDRR) process; and investigating and following up on reports of sexual exploitation through a clear mandate and resources for the UN the Mission.

To view the full report, visit <http://www.watchlist.org/reports/liberia.php>

2004 TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT

U.S. Department of State, June 2004

On Monday June 14, 2004 Secretary of State Colin L. Powell released the fourth annual Department of State Trafficking in Persons Report. The 140-country report is the most comprehensive worldwide report on the efforts of governments to combat severe forms of trafficking in persons. Its findings are aimed at raising global awareness and spur countries to take effective actions to counter trafficking in persons. The report serves as a diplomatic tool through which the U.S. government encourages international cooperation in combating trafficking. The assessment includes reports on countries determined to have a significant number of victims of severe forms of human trafficking.

The full report is available online at <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/>

WASHINGTON STATE TASK FORCE AGAINST TRAFFICKING OF PERSONS REPORT

*Office of Crime Victims Advocacy
June 2004*

Washington State is one of two major gateways in the northwest region of the United States for the human trafficking of children, according to a newly released state report. Eighteen counties across the state describe trafficking activity, with victims ranging from sweatshop and sex industry workers to farm laborers. The report explains reasons behind this phenomenon and provides recommendations for NGOs and government agencies to increase efficiency in service delivery. The report also discusses what has changed in state law and policy since the issuance of the 2002 report. The report includes extensive statistics and news on judicial trafficking decisions for the state of Washington.

To order a copy of the report, please call the Office of Crime Victims Advocacy at 1-800-822-1067.

COUNTRY REPORTS FROM THE 36TH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

June 2004

The link to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights includes reports from several countries and NGOs relating to their efforts to strengthen and preserve children's rights. The committee had their 36th session May 17- June 4, 2004.

To view all reports, comments, and information on upcoming sessions, visit www.unhcr.ch/html/menu2/6/crc/doc/session36.htm.

VITAL VOICES NEWSLETTER

Vital Voices Global Partnership, June 2004

In light of the fifteenth International AIDS Conference, this issue of Vital Voices' newsletter attempts to raise awareness of the link between HIV/AIDS and trafficking in women. The report includes interviews with three experts who are involved in anti-trafficking and HIV/AIDS prevention from the perspective of government, policy, and field research. The experts share their views on the relationships as well as on proposed solutions to control the spread of the disease among trafficking victims. More research on the topic is encouraged in order to identify best practices for prevention and victim protection. Also included is a list of resources directly related to the topic.

To read this issue, visit http://www.vitalvoices.org/programs/anti-trafficking/ta_june_0604.pdf.

PROSTITUTION OF JUVENILES: PATTERNS FROM NIBRS

*U.S. Department of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Crimes Against Children Series, Bulletin
June 2004*

This bulletin examines juvenile prostitution by analyzing incidents that come to the attention of law enforcement. As part of the Crimes Against Children Bulletin Series, this bulletin draws on data from the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) to provide a profile of juvenile prostitution, noting characteristics that distinguish it from its adult counterpart. Although information about the prostitution of juveniles is scarce, this quantitative analysis utilizes data from NIBRS to help the justice system improve its identification of and response to the sexual exploitation of youth.

To view the report, visit <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/publications/PubAbstract.asp?pubi=11663>.

REPORT ON TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN, IN AFRICA

UNICEF, Innocenti Research Centre, Innocenti Insight, Issue 9, May 2004

In recent years, child trafficking has gained visibility as a major violation of children's rights and it is a priority concern for the UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre. Trafficking of human beings affects every country in Africa for which data is available, either as countries of origin or destination. This report looks at information from 53 African countries and provides an analysis of the patterns, root causes, and existing national and regional policy responses and effective practices. Trafficking usually occurs in an environment of conflict, economic hardship, and discrimination. Traditional attitudes and practices, early marriage, and lack of birth registration further increase the vulnerability of children and women to exploitation.

View the full report online at www.unicef-icdc.org/cgi-bin/unicef/lunga.sql?ProductID=362.

GAATW E-BULLETIN

*Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women, Issue 2, No. 2
May 2004*

This bulletin includes the article Trafficking in the Name of Marriage, which introduces the anti-trafficking organization, Jainnaseni. Formed in 2003, specifically to address the issue of trafficking, Jainnaseni is a network based in Orissa, India working mostly in small communities. The article follows Jainnaseni's research in the rural communities of Orissa, India that covers the trafficking of women in the name of marriage.

To get more information on the bulletin, visit <http://www.gaawt.org/Ebulletin/May/orissa.htm>.

KOSOVO (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO): "SO DOES IT MEAN THAT WE HAVE THE RIGHTS?" PROTECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS TRAFFICKED FOR FORCED PROSTITUTION IN KOSOVO

Amnesty International, May 2004

Amnesty International has conducted research into the human rights abuses experienced by women trafficked into Kosovo since early 2000. Interviews were conducted with a wide range of international and local staff employed by the United Nations Interim Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), including UNMIK police and the Kosovo Police Service (KPS); the OSCE; the International Organization for Migration (IOM); officers and staff of Ministries within the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government (PISG); members of international and local NGOs; international prosecutors, members of the local judiciary in Kosovo, and members of NGOs working in source countries with trafficked women.

The report explains the applicable law and provides background information on recruitment, trafficking routes, and treatment. It covers the response of law enforcement and the criminal justice system, as well as the protection and support available for victims and their access to the justice system. The report includes testimonies from numerous interviews of victims and concludes with specific recommendations.

To view the full report online, visit <http://web.amnesty.org/library/index/ENGEUR700102004>.

RESEARCH REPORT: CAUSE FOR CONCERN? LONDON SOCIAL SERVICES AND CHILD TRAFFICKING

*End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and the Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes (ECPAT UK)
May 2004*

The UK office of End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and the Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes (ECPAT) launched a new research report, "Cause for Concern? London Social Services and Child Trafficking." The research was carried out during 2003, and looks at how aware London social services are of the issue of child trafficking, whether they have had cases of child trafficking and how they have dealt with such cases. The report explains its methodology, provides a background of available social services, and concludes with concrete recommendations. It also includes case studies and a bibliography of references, guidance, and sample forms.

To download a copy of the report, visit www.ecpat.org.uk.

DOJ ANTI-TRAFFICKING NEWS BULLETIN

U.S. Department of Justice, April/May 2004

This issue of the DOJ Bulletin includes the article "Why Trafficking requires a Task Force Approach" and highlights recent developments in notable trafficking cases. It also includes a "Look Beneath The Surface" poster.

To view the full new bulletin online, visit www.usdoj.gov/crt/antitrafic_bull.html.

LETTERS FROM KATHMANDU NEWSLETTER

The Foundation of Terre Des Hommes, Volume 5, May 2004

This newsletter by Terre Des Hommes in Nepal reports on the trafficking of children from Nepal to India with a focus on two industries: the sex industry and the circus. The report on sex trafficking, taken from John Frederick's 2000 book "Fallen Angels: The Sex Workers of South Asia Delhi, India," includes photographs and personal stories of individual families. Some interviewees make the comparison between selling a daughter to a brothel and sending a young man to join the army. The report also details the extreme poverty facing many Nepali villages, which, when coupled with India's urban expansion, contributes to both the supply and demand for children. The report points at government apathy and a failing economy as prime reasons for the huge trafficking rings. As a result, for many villages in Nepal, trafficking has become the new economy.

The portion of the report covering the situation facing over 250 Nepali children working in circuses in India comes from Malika Brown's Nepali Times articles. It estimates that over 80 percent of the children affected are girls and reports of instances of physical and sexual abuse. The report explains how children's rights groups conduct raids to retrieve children and reintegrate them into society through schools or work.

For the most recent and past issues, visit <http://www.tdhnepal.org/html/newsletters/>.

ICE NEWSLETTER

U.S. Immigrations and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Issue 1, Volume 1, April 12 - 26, 2004

The first issue of U.S. Immigrations and Customs Enforcement's (ICE)

newsletter includes an article entitled "ICE Closes Brothel That Smuggled, Exploited Women." The article discusses an ICE investigation in the Los Angeles area that led to a 28-count federal indictment on April 6. Four individuals were charged with immigration violations in connection with a brothel where undocumented Mexican women, including 14- and 15-year old girls, worked as prostitutes. Recruited in Mexico, the girls were smuggled to the U.S. where they were forced to work as prostitutes for approximately 6 months in exchange for being smuggled.

To read the article, visit: http://www.ice.gov/graphics/news/newsreleases/insideice/114_28Final.pdf

ARTICLE: DID THE GOVERNMENT FINALLY GET IT RIGHT? AN ANALYSIS OF THE FORMER INS, THE OFFICE OF REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT AND UNACCOMPANIED MINOR ALIENS' DUE PROCESS RIGHTS

William & Mary Bill of Rights Journal, April 2004

This law review article evaluates the repeated failure of the government to provide unaccompanied minor aliens due process protection against indefinite detention. It discusses the government's recent attempt to remedy this failure by eliminating the former INS and authorizing the ORR to handle unaccompanied minor aliens. It also analyzes additional legislative proposals designed to protect these minors' constitutional rights.

To order a copy of this article, visit <http://www.wm.edu/law/contact.shtml>

RECENT PRESS RELEASES

COUNCIL OF EUROPE: DRAFTING A EUROPEAN CONVENTION AGAINST TRAFFICKING: MAKE IT A TRANSPARENT PROCESS

Amnesty International, June 1, 2004

In this public statement, Amnesty International and Anti-Slavery International call on the Council of Europe to: publish the current draft text of the European Convention against Trafficking in Human Beings in order to enable NGOs and other experts to provide expert advice; ensure that relevant NGOs and experts are invited or consulted on issues related to the protection of the human rights of trafficked persons; and recommend that each of the governments of the 45 Member States of the Council of Europe consults with NGOs and other experts in their countries. The statement provides a background on the Ad Hoc Committee on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings' (CAHTEH) mandate to draft a European Convention against Trafficking in Human Beings by the end of the year.

To view the full press release, visit: <http://web.amnesty.org/library/index/ENGIOR300152004>

MEMORANDUM ON THE DRAFT EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON ACTION AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS: PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF TRAFFICKED PERSONS

Amnesty International, May 1, 2004

In this press release, Amnesty International calls for the European Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings to take a more aggressive and prosecutorial approach towards dealing with traffickers. It also calls for legislation providing safety to victims once they have been freed and after they have made public their experi-

ences. This memorandum briefly identifies some of the key issues that the organization feels must be addressed in the European Convention on action against trafficking in human beings.

To view the full press release, visit <http://web.amnesty.org/library/index/ENGIOR610112004>.

LIBERIA: UNMIL'S CRACKDOWN ON TRAFFICKING PUTS WOMEN AT RISK

Refugees International, May 10, 2004

Liberia has experienced an increase in crime after the civil war. There are increasing reports of Ukrainian and Moroccan women being trafficked into Monrovia to serve as prostitutes in popular bars that double as brothels. The UN Mission in Liberia, UNMIL, says it is taking the problem seriously. UNMIL's Civilian Police (CIVPOL) has hired an officer to address human trafficking. However, by not coordinating efforts with NGOs and other supporting organizations, these independent actions, which include nightclub raids undertaken to rescue trafficked women, may actually be exacerbating the problem. Refugees International provides several specific recommendations for improvement.

To view the full press release, visit www.refugeesinternational.org/cgi-bin/ri/bulletin?bc=00818.

LEGISLATION, CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS & CASELAW

LEGISLATION

VICTORIOUS SENATE RESOLUTION URGES STATES TO TAKE HEED OF TRAFFICKING

*Washington, D.C.
July 2004*

On July 21st, the U.S. Senate unanimously approved a bipartisan Senate resolution on human trafficking and slavery (S.Res. 414) authored by Senator Cornyn and co-sponsored by Senators Schumer, L. Graham, Leahy, and Clinton. Main provisions of the resolution: (1) support the bipartisan efforts of Congress, the Department of Justice, and state and local law enforcement officers to combat human trafficking and slavery; (2) strongly encourage state legislatures to carefully examine the Department of Justice's model state anti-trafficking criminal statute, and to seriously consider adopting state laws combating human trafficking and slavery wherever such laws do not currently exist; (3) strongly encourage state legislatures to carefully examine the federal benefits and protections for victims of human trafficking and slavery contained in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 and the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2003, and to seriously consider adopting state laws that, at a minimum, offer these explicit protections to the victims; and (4) support efforts to educate and empower state and local law enforcement officers in the identification of victims of human trafficking.

Senator John Cornyn, chairman of the Judiciary Committee's subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights and Property Rights, said that although there have been many successes in the effort to eradicate slavery, "Most Americans would be shocked to learn that slavery and involuntary servitude continue to persist, not just around the world, but hidden in communities across America." He continued, "The stories of men, women and children trapped and coerced into lives of forced labor and sex slavery are heart-breaking, and the acts of the perpetrators are not just unconstitutional, not just criminal, they are profoundly evil, immoral, and wrong." The Department of Justice's model state anti-trafficking criminal statute is available at the Department's website, http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/model_state_law.pdf.

GROUNDBREAKING LEGISLATION TO CURB CHILD EXPLOITATION PASSES CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY WITH BIPARTISAN SUPPORT

*Sacramento, CA
June 2004*

To address the problem of sexual exploitation of children through prostitution, Speaker pro Tempore Leland Y. Yee (D-San Francisco) joined San Francisco District Attorney Kamala D. Harris and SAGE (Standing Against Global Exploitation) to draft Assembly Bill 3042. The bill creates a new, one-year sentence enhancement for a person convicted of a sexual offense with a minor where the crime was committed for money or other consideration. It passed the California Assembly 79-0. The bill now moves on to the Senate Appropriations Committee. Under current law, 'unlawful sexual intercourse' with a minor more than three years younger than the defendant is only punishable as an alternate felony/misdemeanor, with a term of up to four years in state prison. "What our bill will do is enhance the penalty for

those individuals who would use our children as objects of their sexual pleasure," said Yee, speaking at a Capitol press conference prior to the Senate committee hearing on the bill. Additionally, the bill will change the status of many sexually exploited children from being labeled a 'prostitute' to being considered a victim. Once classified as a victim, these children will be afforded support from the Victims of Crime Compensation Fund.

CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS: THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S APPROACH TO ERADICATE THIS WORLDWIDE PROBLEM

*Washington, D.C.
July 2004*

On July 7, Rep. Dan Burton (R-IN), Chairman of the House Government Reform Subcommittee on Human Rights and Wellness, held an oversight hearing, entitled "Trafficking in Persons: The Federal Government's Approach to Eradicate This Worldwide Problem," to examine the actions taken by both the Federal government, as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to combat and eradicate the unlawful trafficking of persons. This is the Subcommittee's second hearing regarding international slavery and human trafficking.

Chairman Burton stated, "Although many people believe that slavery is no longer a major global problem in modern times, it is estimated that more than 27 million cases of human trafficking occur every year, which constitutes the highest concentration of slaves in human history. We simply cannot allow these egregious human rights violations to continue." In addition to discussion about the ways in which the Federal

Government and NGOs are working together to help educate law enforcement agencies, representatives from various leading organizations testified about their continuing efforts to combat trafficking.

Witnesses included: The Honorable John Miller, Director, U.S. State Department Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons; The Honorable R. Alexander Acosta, Assistant Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division; The Honorable Christopher Gersten, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Charles Song, Director of Legal Services, Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking; Michele Clark, Co-Director, The Protection Project; Brooke McMurray, Chair, Safe Horizon; and Derek Ellerman, Co-Executive Director, Polaris Project.

CONGRESSIONAL HEARING ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING FOLLOWS RELEASE OF 2004 TIP REPORT

*Washington, D.C.
June 2004*

Ten days after the release of the 2004 TIP Report, the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific and the Subcommittee on International Terrorism, Nonproliferation and Human Rights participated in a joint hearing focusing on global trafficking. Key speakers included John Miller, Senior Advisor to the Secretary and Director of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons; Holly Burkhalter, U.S. Policy Director of Physicians for Human Rights; Michele Clark, Co-Director of The Protection Project; and Sharon Cohn, Director of Anti-Trafficking Operations for International Justice Mission.

Miller reflected on the features of the 2004 TIP Report and the immediate response it provoked worldwide. He described himself, President Bush

and Secretary Powell as contemporary abolitionists in the fight against a crime that systematically deprives hundreds of thousands of victims. Burkhalter described the health consequences of trafficking, including the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in women and children involved in the commercial sex industry and the frequent incidents of abuse and violence. She also noted the particular problem faced by Burmese migrants who had been displaced as a result of a brutal military regime, trafficked into Thailand, and subsequently deported. Clark elaborated on the key components necessary to any country's anti-trafficking agenda: aggressive enactment and enforcement of anti-trafficking legislation; continued research; concerted practical efforts to identify victims; and provision of greater victim protection, especially in areas of repatriation and reintegration. Recounting narratives of young victims in Cambodia, Cohn stated, "Trafficking is serial rape for profit." She applauded the 2004 TIP Report for promoting effective accountability vis-à-vis specific, objective data on the number of successful trafficking-related convictions resulting in imprisonment. She also called for countries to partner with the U.S. in a committed struggle for better law enforcement and enhanced victim services.

To view full statements of witnesses, visit: <http://www.house.gov/search97cgi/s97.cgi?action=View&Collection=comms&Collection=members&Collection=other&Collection=coxreport&ViewTemplate=memberview%2Ehts&QueryZip=%22Trafficking+in+Persons%3A+A+Global+Review%22&SourceQueryZip=&DocOffset=2>

SUMMARY OF RECENT NOTABLE TRAFFICKING PROSECUTIONS AND CONVICTIONS

April -July 2004
Source: U.S. Department of Justice,
Civil Rights Division

Herri Nasution pleaded guilty in May to harboring an undocumented woman from Indonesia who worked for him and his wife as a domestic servant. The defendant arranged to bring a young Indonesian woman to the U.S. on a tourist visa, telling the woman that she would work for the couple for two years as a nanny and housekeeper. When she arrived, her employers confiscated her passport and forced her to work for 17 hours or more per day, seven days a week. Earlier, on March 25, 2004, his wife Mariska Trisanti pleaded guilty to holding another domestic servant in a condition of involuntary servitude during the same time period. Sentencing for Nasution is scheduled for August 16, 2004. Sentencing for Trisanti is scheduled for July 12, 2004. Nasution faces a maximum sentence of 10 years imprisonment and a fine of \$250,000. Trisanti faces a maximum sentence of 20 years imprisonment and a fine of \$250,000. Both Nasution and Trisanti may also be ordered to make restitution to the victim. U.S. v. Trisanti.



On June 14, 2004 five defendants entered pleas to charges arising from Operation Stormy Nights, a child prostitution investigation. Michael Wayne Thomas pleaded guilty to transporting a juvenile to Pennsylvania for the purposes of forcing the juvenile to engage in sexual activity on two occasions, and to committing an act of violence in furtherance of that scheme. Jermain Dion Washington pleaded guilty to transporting a juvenile to Denver for purposes of commercial sexual

activity. DeCory Williams and Tiffone Southwell pleaded guilty to transporting a juvenile to Miami for purposes of prostitution, and Jacinto White pleaded guilty to interstate travel to Pennsylvania in furtherance of a commercial sexual exploitation scheme. Other indictments returned on the same date charged four additional defendants. Three defendants are set for trial and one remains a fugitive. U.S. v. Parsons.



Gary Gates and Tamisha Heyward were charged in Washington, D.C. with multiple counts of sex trafficking and other related offenses for operating a sex-trafficking ring from their home via the Internet. Gates admitted to running an interstate sex trafficking and prostitution business from March 2001 through December 18, 2003. Gates recruited more than thirty women to come live with him and Heyward for the purpose of engaging in prostitution. The government proffered that its evidence would show that Gates would often travel from Washington, D.C. to Baltimore, Maryland, where he would prey upon girls as young as 14 years old and entice them to come to Washington, D.C. with him to work as prostitutes. Heyward ran all the day-to-day affairs of the business, including maintaining the prostitutes in the house, training new recruits, making appointments with customers, arranging transportation, collecting the money, and psychologically exerting control over the prostitutes. Gates concentrated on recruitment, retention and enforcement, primarily using physical force, psychological coercion, and sexual abuse to compel the women to continue working for him. Gates beat women who disobeyed or disappointed him, and engaged in sexual acts with many of them, including those under 16 years old. On May 13, Tamisha Heyward pleaded guilty to the sex trafficking charge. Gates, age 42, pleaded guilty on June 23 to four counts of sex trafficking of children

and one count of first-degree child sexual abuse. At his sentencing on September 8, 2004, Gates will face incarceration for approximately 15 years under the terms of the plea agreement. U.S. v. Gates and Heyward.



On May 6, in Atlanta, GA, Juan Rojas entered a guilty plea to violating two counts of sex trafficking. Co-defendants Jose and Raul Reyes-Rojas remain charged with conspiracy, sex trafficking, importing and harboring aliens for the purpose of commercial sexual activity, and alien smuggling. The indictment alleges that the defendants smuggled young girls from Mexico into the United States and forced them to perform multiple commercial sex acts. U.S. v. Reyes-Rojas.



On May 4, a federal grand jury in the Eastern District of New York indicted Eloy Carreto-Reyes on two counts of 8 U.S.C. §1324 (transporting aliens), one count of racketeering, and one count of 18 U.S.C. §2421 (Mann Act violation). On February 19, defendants Josue Flores Carreto, Gerardo Flores Carreto, Daniel Perez Alonzo, and Eliu Carreto Fernandez were charged with these same violations. The case involves allegations that the defendants organized and operated a trafficking ring that smuggled five Mexican women into the U.S. illegally and forced them to commit commercial sexual acts in Queens and Brooklyn, New York. U.S. v. Carreto-Reyes.



On April 8, a federal grand jury returned a 28-count indictment charging Jenny Valle-Maldonado, Javier Sandoval-Garcia, Jose Velasquez-Garcia and Juan Gregorio Martinez-Vasquez with various sex trafficking-related offenses. Between August 2003 and March 2004, the defendants arranged for the smug-

gling of women, including two minors, into the U.S. from Mexico. Once here they were forced to perform commercial sex acts, both at defendant's homes and at massage parlors throughout the Los Angeles area. On July 2, Valle-Maldonado pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy to import and harbor aliens for the purpose of prostitution, two counts of importation of aliens for the purpose of prostitution, and three counts of bringing illegal aliens into the United States. Her sentencing with United States District Judge Gary A. Feess is scheduled for October 4, and she faces up to 55 years in prison. Javier Sandoval-Garcia, age 29, also pleaded guilty to conspiracy to import and harbor aliens for the purpose of prostitution, two counts of importation of aliens for the purpose of prostitution, and one count of bringing illegal aliens into the United States. Sandoval-Garcia faces a maximum possible sentence of 35 years in prison, and is scheduled to be sentenced September 27. Jose Velasquez-Garcia, age 28, pleaded guilty on June 9 to conspiracy to import and harbor aliens for the purpose of prostitution and to five counts of importation and harboring aliens for the purpose of prostitution. Velasquez-Garcia is scheduled to be sentenced September 13, at which time he faces up to 55 years in prison. Juan Gregorio Martinez-Vasquez, age 37, was found guilty of two counts of transporting illegal aliens. Martinez-Vasquez is scheduled to be sentenced on July 26. He faces up to 10 years in federal prison. U.S. v. Valle-Maldonado.



Karla Chavez, a 26-year-old Honduran immigrant, pleaded guilty on June 14 to charges alleging coordination of a human smuggling operation that resulted in the deaths of 19 illegal aliens last year. The immigrants died from extreme heat as they were transported illegally via a trailer into Southern Texas. Chavez reportedly has smuggled aliens from

Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, and other countries on four previous occasions by the same method. Guatemalan officials arrested Chavez on June 13, 2003 upon her entry from Honduras. A total of 14 people were indicted for their involvement in this human trafficking operation. Chavez, who has agreed to cooperate in the prosecution of the five remaining defendants, faces a maximum penalty of life in prison without parole at a sentence hearing set for September 13, 2004.



A 24-year-old Korean illegal immigrant was arrested July 1 on charges that she tried to obstruct a federal probe of a suspected human trafficking operation. Myung Hee Kim was charged with two counts of obstruction of justice for allegedly trying to conceal business records and other documents from the Renaissance Bar in Flushing, New York. Kim is being held without bail and faces up to 20 years in prison if convicted. The married couple, Kyongja Kang and Wun Hee Kang, who ran the Renaissance Bar were arrested earlier this year on charges of peonage. They are both being held without bail while awaiting trial. Also charged in the case but free on bail was Nisim Yushuvayev, age 28. Yushuvayev, an inspector with the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, was suspended pending resolution of the case. Yushuvayev was accused of helping the Kangs by trying to expel one victim from the United States after she contacted police to complain about Wun Hee Kang.



SENTENCING & RESTITUTION IN FEDERAL TRAFFICKING CASES

On May 5, a New Jersey federal district court ordered several convicted human traffickers to pay a total of \$135,240 to four young Mexican girls

previously held in captivity in a Plainfield, New Jersey brothel. The defendants lured the girls, some as young as 14, from their homes in Mexico with promises of a better life in America. Instead, defendants confined the girls and forced them to engage in repeated sex acts. The defendants held all four girls at the brothel until February 2002 when local authorities raided the building. Five of six convicted defendants have been sentenced to up to 210 months in prison. On June 9, 2004, in Newark, NJ, Maritzana Diaz Lopez was sentenced to 27 months in prison to be followed by five years supervised release, having previously pleaded guilty to sex trafficking. U.S. v. Jimenez-Calderon.

On May 5, in the Western District of Oklahoma, Shannon Marie Wild was sentenced to 121 months in prison to be followed by three years of supervised release. She was convicted on charges of violating four counts of U.S.C. § 2423(a) (transportation of a minor for illegal sexual activity) and one count of 18 U.S.C. 1591(a)(2) (sex trafficking of a minor). Co-defendant Constantino Gutierrez, Jr., is awaiting trial on charges of violating one count of § 1591(a)(2). The defendants transported three young girls, ages 14 to 17, across state lines to Dallas, Texas, for purposes of prostitution. U.S. v. Wild and Gutierrez.



On July 1, U.S. District Judge William Dimitrouleas sentenced Marie Pompee to six months in federal prison after the defendant pleaded guilty to harboring a Haitian girl in domestic servitude. Charges alleged that the 12 year-old girl was beaten, raped, and forced to work as a maid and serve, since the age of 9, as a sex slave for the Pompees' son, then 20. The child's mother, who died of AIDS, had worked as a maid for the Pompee family in Haiti. The plea bargain occurred in late April, a month after she and her husband, Willy, were indicted by a federal

grand jury in Fort Lauderdale. The federal probation office had recommended a sentence of one year to 18 months. However, the judge found no evidence to support a special enhancement that would add months to the sentence. *U.S. v. Pompee*.



In May, three Florida citrus contractors received lengthy prison sentences for conspiring to hold workers in involuntary servitude, harboring undocumented workers, interfering with interstate commerce by extortion, and using firearms during the course of a violent felony. U.S. District Judge K. Michael Moore sentenced brothers Ramiro Ramos, age 42, and Juan Ramos, age 34, to 12 years and 3 months imprisonment each. Their cousin Jose Ramos, age 45, was sentenced to 10 years and 3 months imprisonment and also received a \$10,000 fine. In addition, Judge Moore ordered defendants Ramiro and Juan Ramos to forfeit real estate, personal property - including vehicles - and over \$3 million in proceeds, because the jury determined that the property was used in furtherance of the conspiracy or was obtained as a result of the criminal enterprise. Undocumented Mexican citizens were transported to Florida to work for the Ramos brothers. Once in Florida, they were forced to work for citrus growers until they had paid off their transportation debt. The defendants threatened the workers with violence if they left prematurely, and brutally beat a van driver and several of his employees to prevent them from taking workers away from the area. The defendants were sentenced in accordance with the laws in effect at the time of their offenses. *U.S. v. Ramos*.



On June 7, 2004 Prasad Lakireddy was sentenced to one-year home detention, 5 years probation, and 300 hours of community service,

and he was ordered to pay a \$20,000 fine for his role in his father's scheme to bring Indian immigrants to the U.S. for exploitation. Five defendants have been convicted of bringing numerous young girls into the U.S. to work in his business as a ruse to place them in sexual bondage. The main defendant, Bali Reddy Lakireddy, one of the largest landlords in Berkeley, CA, pleaded guilty in March 2001 to trafficking women and girls into the U.S. to place them in sexual servitude. On June 19, 2001 he was sentenced to 97 months in prison and ordered to pay \$2,000,000 restitution to the victims. *U.S. v. Lakireddy*.



On May 25, 2004 in Newark, NJ, Domingo Gonzalez-Garcia, Evodio Gonzalez-Garcia and Oscar Romero-Gonzalez were sentenced to 3 years in prison to be followed by 3 years of supervised release. They each admitted to playing a role in luring a young Mexican woman and transporting her to the U.S. for the purpose of forcing her to engage in commercial sex acts. *U.S. v. Gonzalez-Garcia*.



On May 21, 2004 Nantawat Naovaisri was sentenced to 17.5 years in prison following his conviction on charges of recruiting and transporting Thai females into the United States for purposes of commercial sexual exploitation and for attempting to murder an FBI agent investigating the case. Previously, co-defendant Naree Hanlert was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment and three years supervised release after pleading guilty to conspiracy to smuggle undocumented foreign national into the country. Ratiporn Tantirojankitkan received 17 months imprisonment and two years supervised release after pleading guilty to the same charge. Two other defendants are fugitives. *U.S. v. Naovaisri*.



FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS, CONVICTIONS & SENTENCING UNDER THE PROTECT ACT

Michael Lewis Clark, the first man prosecuted and convicted under the PROTECT Act, was sentenced in June to 97 months in prison followed by 5 years of supervised release. Clark, a 70-year-old retired Army sergeant, pleaded guilty in March to having sex with two Cambodian boys, ages 10 and 13. On April 26, 2004, United States District Judge Robert S. Lasnik of the Western District of Washington upheld the constitutionality of the PROTECT Act, holding that an American citizen or resident alien could reasonably anticipate facing charges in the United States for illicit sexual conduct with a child in a foreign country. Clark's defense attorney has said the case will be appealed.



Gary Evans Jackson, age 56, of Bainbridge Island, WA, pleaded guilty in June to three counts of traveling to a foreign country and engaging or attempting to engage in illicit sexual conduct with minors in violation of the PROTECT Act. Jackson, a U.S. citizen and military veteran, was arrested in Cambodia on September 1, 2003. According to court documents, he engaged in illicit sexual acts with three Cambodian boys, ages 10, 14 and 15. Court documents also reveal that Jackson is a registered sex offender in the state of Washington with a 1980 conviction for indecent liberties in King County. As part of his plea agreement, Jackson reserved the right to challenge the constitutionality of the applicable section of the PROTECT Act. No sentencing date has been set.



In April 2004, ICE agents arrested Gregory Kapordelis, age 43, at JFK Airport in New York upon his arrival



from Russia. Kapordelis, the chief of Anesthesiology at a medical facility in Georgia and a physician at summer camps in the area, was arrested on a criminal complaint alleging that he traveled to St. Petersburg, Russia, several times to engage in sex with juveniles. Some of the juveniles were as young as 12 years old. In some cases, Kapordelis is alleged to have drugged the children prior to sodomizing them. This was a joint investigation by ICE Attaché Moscow, ICE SAC New York, St. Petersburg, Russian police, and Interpol.



Prosecutors in Oklahoma have filed state and federal charges under the PROTECT Act against 19 people for alleged child prostitution, sex trafficking of children, and pimping. The pimps allegedly transported girls as young as 13 years old to cities in Texas, Florida, Colorado, Pennsylvania and Arkansas for prostitution, according to U.S. Attorney Robert McCambell. McCambell said the pimps recruited young girls, many of whom were runaways, and then controlled them through violence, threats and intimidation. Much of the prostitution took place at truck stops in and around Oklahoma City. In the last several months, at least 13 underage girls who worked as prostitutes have been located and reunited with their families. On June 14, five men pleaded guilty in federal court in Oklahoma City to charges stemming from their involvement. Four of the defendants face a potential life sentence without parole. Several of the 19 people indicted in the ring remain at large.

OTHER CASES

ABUSED DOMESTIC WORKER CHALLENGES DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY

*New York, NY
May 2004*

A domestic worker, "Sheela," who was brought to New York by a Kuwaiti diplomat filed a federal lawsuit last year after four years of confinement, physical and verbal abuse, deprivation of her passport, and involuntary servitude. Her employers, Bader al-Awadi and his wife Halal al-Shaitan, raped her, locked her in their Upper East Side apartment, and paid her less than 50 cents an hour. In a letter to "Sheela's" lawyer, al-Awadi denied any abuse and said he had not withheld her passport. The Kuwaiti mission to the UN sent a letter claiming that al-Awadi and his wife have full diplomatic immunity that protects them from prosecution. "Sheela's" lawyer has argued that because the abuse took place outside of al-Awadi's official duties as a diplomat it is not covered by his immunity. A decision has not yet been reached in her case.

In 1995, "Sheela" traveled to Kuwait from India where she was asked by al-Awadi and al-Shaitan to return with them to New York to work as a maid and nanny for their infant. They brought "Sheela" into the United States on a G5 visa, which allows diplomats to bring a servant into the country. In 2000, "Sheela" was able to escape and spent nearly a year sleeping in the basement of a temple. She now has her own apartment and is a part-time maid for several different employers. She has not seen her children since 1999. She lost her legal right to remain in the U.S. when she left her employers and she remains undocumented.

TRAFFICKING LAWSUIT FILED AGAINST JAPAN FOR SEX SLAVE PRACTICES DURING WWII

*Washington, D.C.
June 2004*

The Supreme Court ordered a lower court to reconsider allowing a lawsuit on claims that women were used by Japan during World War II as sex slaves. The case was one of four that justices sent back for more consideration in light of a recent ruling that federal law allows American courts to hear old disputes over wartime looted property, unless the suits are barred by treaties.

An appeals court had ruled that Japan was protected from a lawsuit by 15 Chinese, Taiwanese, North and South Korean, and Filipina women who claimed that Japan should pay damages for trafficking in women and girls. They contended they were among about 20,000 who were used as "comfort women" for Japanese soldiers during the war. The lawyer for the women said one was 10 years old when she was kidnapped and enslaved, and the others ranged in age from 13 to 26. The lawsuit against Japan will be considered by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. *Joo v. Japan.*

POLICY UPDATES

INTERPOL PACT EQUIPS SEATTLE TO TRACK MORE HUMAN TRAFFICKING CRIMES

*Seattle, WA
June 2004*

On June 29th, the Seattle Police Department signed an agreement with Interpol, the world's largest inter-

national police organization, to share information about international crimes. The greatest benefit, according to Police Chief Gil Kerlikowske, will be in investigating crimes where either victims or suspects move within and outside the country, such as cases of human trafficking and international prostitution rings. The partnership will also be helpful in addressing crimes such as terrorism threats, Internet crimes against children, drug trafficking and money laundering.

Since 1923, Interpol has been facilitating law enforcement cooperation among 181 member countries. Partnering with Interpol allows local officials to address local issues that have international ties. For example, a foreign police agency investigating a crime that took place in that country may be trying to obtain a witness statement from someone in Seattle. The agreement with Interpol would remove bureaucratic layers and allow international police agencies to request help directly from the Seattle Police Department, and vice versa.

Seattle is the first city in the Pacific Northwest and the ninth major metropolitan area in the country to establish such an agreement granting them with direct access to Interpol's resources. Other cities include New York City, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Boston, San Diego, and Miami.

Police Chief Gil Kerlikowske and James Sullivan, director of Interpol's U.S. bureau in Washington, D.C., signed the agreement at a ceremony at police headquarters. It is scheduled to take effect in late July.

NATO MEMBERS ENDORSE ZERO-TOLERANCE POLICY TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

*Istanbul, Turkey
June 2004*

At a recent NATO Summit meeting, Allied leaders endorsed a "zero tolerance" policy for personnel in NATO operations associated with trafficking in persons. This policy includes a NATO declaration prohibiting forces under its command and control from engaging in, aiding, or facilitating either the trafficking of human beings or modern-day slavery.

This initiative, proposed by the United States and Norway, was approved by the North Atlantic Council on June 9, 2004, and was approved by all 46 members of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council on June 16, 2004. Underlying this decision's importance is the fact that each year nearly 200,000 trafficking victims are transported through the Balkans, an area with a significant presence of NATO forces.

In light of this new policy, the Alliance will develop provisions for NATO-led forces to support the efforts of local authorities to combat trafficking and will implement training for troops that are deployed to NATO-led operations. NATO will work closely with local, international and multilateral organizations and seeks to establish a confidential internal mechanism to report on violations of this new policy.

NEW "CODE OF CONDUCT" FOR TRAVEL INDUSTRY PROTECTS CHILDREN FROM SEX TOURISM

*New York, NY
May 2004*

In an effort to combat the sex tourism industry that entraps tens of thousands of children, UNICEF, the World Tourism Organization (WTO)

and the international advocacy group ECPAT (End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and the Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes) launched a new "Code of Conduct" for the North American travel industry. The code is designed to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation.

By signing the code, the travel firms commit to establish a corporate policy against the commercial sexual exploitation of children, train their staff to uphold the policy, train personnel in the country where the sexual exploitation occurs, provide travelers with information on the sexual exploitation of children, report annually, and introduce clauses in contracts with suppliers stating a common repudiation of child sexual exploitation. More than fifty four operators and their associations, hotels and travel agencies are already implementing the code and are providing an estimated 30 million tourists with information on commercial sexual exploitation.

A recent ECPAT report indicates that an estimated 25 per cent of sex tourists worldwide are American. According to Business Week Magazine, the United States served as host to at least 25 sex tour companies in 1995. Commercial sexual exploitation is a global problem affecting a steadily increasing number of children. It is estimated that approximately two million children, mainly girls but also includes boys, have become victims of the multi-billion dollar commercial sex trade.

UN PEACEKEEPING MISSIONS STRATEGY TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

*New York
March 2004*

The Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) has committed itself to playing a substantive support

role in confronting human trafficking in mission areas, an effort aimed at responding to allegations and incidences of UN peacekeeper misconduct. A DPKO position paper acknowledges that concentrations of international staff are a source of potential clients for services and that UN peacekeepers should anticipate being targeted for revenue. It calls for disciplinary policies and procedures along with concerted efforts to overcome issues of peacekeeper immunity. The DPKO recognizes human trafficking as a serious form of exploitation that can potentially undermine core UN and peacekeeping objectives.

The DPKO has adopted a flexible three-pronged framework that views human trafficking as: (1) a grave human rights abuse; (2) an issue of discipline and accountability for peacekeepers; and (3) a serious crime and violation of international norms. The DPKO's two primary objectives in its approach are: (1) to establish a system to prevent, monitor, minimize, and punish the involvement of UN peacekeeping personnel in activities that support human trafficking and other sexual exploitation; and (2) where mandated and requested, to have available the tools to establish or support national efforts to prevent and counter human trafficking in post-conflict environments. These objectives will be pursued through three programs of activity: (1) awareness and training; (2) discipline, accountability, and community relations; and (3) support to anti-trafficking activities. A guidance package will be developed to disseminate information on human trafficking and to incorporate the framework into the centralized training systems for peacekeepers.

IN THE SPOTLIGHT



LEGAL AID FOUNDATION OF LOS ANGELES

Legal Assistance to Trafficking Victims Project & STOP the Traffic: Slavery Training and Outreach Project

In 2002, the Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles (LAFLA) launched two multi-year projects with funding from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Legal Assistance to Trafficking Victims Project (LATVP) and STOP the Traffic: Slavery Training and Outreach Project. These projects are aimed at delivering legal services to victims of human trafficking and offering technical assistance and training to legal aid programs, social services providers, and law enforcement personnel who are committed to end human trafficking. The representation/outreach and training anti-trafficking projects work in tandem with LAFLA's Immigration Unit and Asian Pacific Islander Unit. Susana Martinez and Nancy Reyes-Rubi, staff attorneys, and Ann Park, paralegal, work on the representation/outreach project; Sheila Neville, staff attorney, and Michelle Favis, paralegal, work on the training project.

LAFLA provides outreach and representation to victims of human trafficking, most of whom are referred by local community based organizations. LAFLA assists clients who are victims of human trafficking by helping them process T and U visa applications to acquire legal (temporary and permanent resident) status,

access public benefits, and obtain authorization to work.

LAFLA also offers training to legal aid programs, law enforcement agencies, and social services providers throughout the country to equip participants with information on how to identify and protect victims of human trafficking under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act. STOP staff members have conducted training sessions at national conferences and carry out innovative web-based trainings, at no charge, utilizing LegalMeetings.

For more information about LAFLA's anti-trafficking projects, visit: <http://www.lafla.org/clientservices/special-projects/traffic.asp>



Project REACH

A Program Of
The Trauma Center /
Arbor Health System and
Massachusetts Mental Health Institute

PROJECT REACH

Launched in early 2003, Project REACH provides specialized crisis-oriented mental health and trauma services to survivors of human trafficking throughout the East coast, the Southeastern region, and Texas. In addition to crisis intervention services, case coordination, and consultations to providers, Project REACH is committed to capacity-building activities in order to increase the number of providers capable of serving survivors of trafficking.

Project REACH conducts extensive outreach and training to raise providers' awareness of trafficking and enhance their ability to serve survivors of trafficking. In the last six months, Project REACH has carried out nineteen trainings and informational meetings to law enforcement and social service agencies.

Through these trainings, the project educated over 600 social service providers, attorneys, and law enforcement agents about human trafficking, the impact of trauma, and the availability of services through Project REACH. Project REACH is also developing a manual that addresses human trafficking, with an emphasis on related mental health issues. The manual offers guidelines for working with survivors of trafficking, including: conducting needs assessments, conducting safety assessments, understanding common reactions to trauma, tips for working with survivors of trafficking and other trauma, conducting interviews with survivors of trafficking, and vicarious trauma and self-care for providers.

Project REACH has worked towards developing several anti-trafficking networks, including collaborations in the New England area and Texas. In partnership with other agencies, Project REACH has been instrumental in helping to organize the Trafficking Victims Outreach and Services (TVOS) Network, based in the Greater Boston area. This network of social service providers, attorneys, law enforcement agents, and concerned citizens meets regularly to establish a coordinated community response to trafficking. Project REACH has also developed active partnerships with groups in El Paso, Texas, which has been identified as a high trafficking incidence area with limited resources currently available. A major outreach and education effort is underway in El Paso, Texas - Project REACH recently conducted four key trainings and outreach to law enforcement, social services agencies, and local educational facilities; a second series of trainings and case consultations is scheduled for August 2004. These trainings led to the establishment of a service network in the El Paso area, with Project REACH continuing to offer services as part of this network of providers.

Project REACH also provides crisis intervention and trauma-specific mental health services to survivors of human trafficking. This includes evaluations of trafficking survivors to assess current symptoms, the need for intervention, and how mental health issues may impact an individual's trafficking case, as well as brief therapy, psychoeducation about the effects of trauma, brief body-oriented interventions, and coping skills training to individual survivors. Project REACH also offers group interventions focusing on building effective coping skills. Interventions generally take a wellness-based approach and are intended to supplement other services, such as case management to address the day-to-day needs of trafficking survivors. In some cases, Project REACH can provide case coordination services, including: assessing current needs, assessing safety, assisting people in escaping trafficking situations, and identifying agencies that are able to meet clients' day-to-day needs. Project REACH provides consultation to providers regarding cases of human trafficking.

Project REACH's services are designed to be supplemental to the assistance offered by other provider agencies serving the trafficked population. Service providers are encouraged to contact Project REACH to request trainings on trafficking, consultation on specific cases, or the provision of direct services. For more information, contact Project REACH at (617) 731-3200 x121 or projectreach@traumacenter.org.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

AUGUST 2004

CONFERENCES

Is Permanent Residency Permanent? Immigration and Law Enforcement after 9-11

Sponsors: City of Houston Mayor's Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs, Catholic Charities, and the South Texas College of Law Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, and 30th Parallel, Inc. - Information, Referral, and Advocacy Services for Immigrants and Refugees

**Houston, Texas
08/06/04**

9:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
South Texas College of Law
1303 San Jacinto Street

To register and/or for additional information, send an email message to ACLUatSTCL@yahoo.com.

This symposium seeks to educate law enforcement, legal professionals, immigrant service providers, and members of the immigrant community on issues related to immigration.



National Organization for Victim Assistance Conference

Sponsor: National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA)

**Sacramento, CA
08/22/04 - 08/27/04**

For the schedule of events and registration form, visit:
newweb.trynova.org/conference/2004/.

The conference will provide workshops addressing all victim rights issues from the local to the international level. Hosts will be NOVA and California Attorney General Bill Lockyer.



16th Annual Crimes Against Children Conference

Sponsor: *Dallas Children's Advocacy Center*

Dallas, TX
08/23/04 - 08/26/04

For complete information or to register, visit:
www.dcac.org/pages/cacc.aspx.

The current and practical information provided by this conference will benefit front line professionals from numerous fields (law enforcement, prosecution, child protective services, social work, therapy, medical, and CAC teams) in their investigation, intervention, and treatment of crimes against children. This conference is open to the public.



2004 Crime Stoppers Training Conference

Sponsor: *Crime Stoppers International, Inc.*

Cincinnati, OH
08/28/04 - 09/03/04

For information about the conference or to register, visit:
<http://www.csi2004.com/csi2004.htm>.

This conference will offer workshops aimed at crime prevention and related topics, with several workshops dedicated to the exploitation of children and its prevention.

TRAININGS

Immigration Options for Non-Citizen Children

Sponsor: *Immigrant Legal Resource Center*

San Francisco, CA
08/27/04

For additional information about this seminar, visit:
<http://ilrc.org/trainings.html>.

This full-day training will focus on immigration relief for children who are victims of abuse, abandonment, neglect, domestic violence or other crimes. It is designed for practitioners in the fields of law, social services, law enforcement, victim witness advocacy, battered women shelters, health care, and others whose clients may include immigrant children. It will cover: Basic Family-Based Immigration and Adjustment of Status; Inadmissibility Grounds and Waivers; Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) for Children Under a Juvenile Court's Jurisdiction; Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) for Children Abused by a U.S. Citizen or Lawful Permanent Resident Parent; U Visas for Victims of Certain Crimes; and U.S. Citizenship Acquisition and Derivation. The training will assist participants in identifying the issues by providing basic information about eligibility for these forms of relief as well as brief information about the application processes.

MEETINGS

New Jersey Anti-Trafficking Coalition Meetings

Sponsor: *New Jersey Anti-Trafficking Coalition*

Hammonton, NJ & TBA
08/24/04 & 9/15/04

For more information, call:
(201) 653-3888.

Attend these meetings to share resources, learn more about human trafficking and network with service providers, law enforcement & legal advocates. The NJATC holds bi-monthly meetings in Northern & Southern New Jersey.

CULTURAL EVENTS

Haven: A New Play with Music about Refugees and America

Sponsor: *International Institute of New Jersey*

New York, New York
08/13/04 - 08/29/04

For more information, visit
<http://www.friingenyc.org>.

Haven presents the stories of the lives of a former West African soccer star forced to flee his homeland, an adolescent from Sierra Leone war survivor who became a domestic slave in New York City, an Afghani detained on September 12th, and a Bosnian child who witnessed her family's murder. These are the stories of their coming to America and what they find in the new post-9/11 landscape. The play is written and performed by Sara Kahn, the director of the Cross-Cultural Counseling Center at the International Institute of New Jersey.

SEPTEMBER 2004

CONFERENCES

Human Trafficking Forum

Sponsors: Immigrant Women & Children Project of the City Bar Fund (NYC), Domestic Violence Task Force, the Immigration Committee, Sex & Law Committee of the Association, and the NYC Service Network for Trafficked Persons

New York, New York
09/21/04
6:00 - 9:00 p.m.

The Association of the Bar of the City of New York
42 West 44th Street (b/w 5th and 6th Avenues)

For more information, visit www.abcny.org or call (212) 382-4711.

This forum will cover legal remedies for victims of trafficking under international human rights laws and the Trafficking Victims Protection Act. This forum is geared toward judges, immigration & criminal defense attorneys, prosecutors and other legal professionals who may encounter victims of trafficking.



Closing the Borders to Human Trafficking: Best Practices

Sponsors: DIF Tijuana and the Bilateral Safety Corridor

San Diego, California
09/30/04 - 10/01/04

For more information, call (619) 459-8559.

TRAININGS

Immigration Training on Assisting Non-Citizen Youth

Sponsors: Immigrant Legal Resource Center and the Zellerbach Family Foundation

San Rafael, CA
09/03/04

To get more information on this training event, visit <http://ilrc.org/trainings.html>.



National Center for Victims of Crime's 2004 Training Institute

Sponsor: National Center for Victims of Crime

Minneapolis, MN
09/29/04 - 10/01/04

For the brochure or to register, visit www.ncvc.org/ncvc/main.aspx?dbID=DB_TrainingInstitute104.

This unique program offers affordable, high-quality training to anyone who works with victims of crime. The conference includes lectures and workshops related to assessing community needs, tools and techniques in victim treatment, domestic violence, and the use of technology in stalking.

This training is designed for social workers, probation officers, bench staff, attorneys, CASA volunteers and others who work with non-citizen children who are in dependency or delinquency proceedings. It will cover Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) and other options for non-citizen children who are in dependency or delinquency proceedings.

OCTOBER 2004

2004 National Conference on Health Care and Domestic Violence

Sponsor: Family Violence Prevention Fund

Boston, MA
10/21/04 - 10/23/04

For the brochure or to register, visit <http://endabuse.org/health/conference/>.

The National Conference provides valuable professional education and networking regarding the latest research, innovative health care prevention and clinical responses to domestic violence for all health care professionals, including physicians, dentists, nurses, nurse midwives, alternative mental and behavioral health care providers, social workers, domestic violence advocates, policy makers, students and victims. The goal of the Third National Conference on Health Care and Domestic Violence is to advance the field of health care's response to domestic violence. The conference will broaden the discussion to include health impacts, co-occurring issues, and responses related to victims, perpetrators, and communities effected by domestic violence at local, state, national and international levels; describe the latest physical and mental health findings related to risk factors for, effects of, and clinical and health services prevention, identification, and response to domestic violence; highlight innovative research, practices, programs, and partnerships between health management systems, providers, governments, legal systems, social service agencies, and domestic violence advocates that improve patient safety and health status; and emphasize prevention and intervention strategies relevant to diverse cultures, races, classes, ethnicities, religions, physical abili-

ties, ages, genders, sexual identities, geographic settings and communities.



14th Annual National Conference on Domestic Violence

Sponsor: National College of District Attorneys

Anaheim, CA
10/31/04 - 11/04/04

For the brochure or to register, visit http://www.law.sc.edu/ncda/courses/dvc_oct.htm.

This multi-disciplinary conference is actually a course which welcomes prosecutors, judges, law enforcement, victim advocates, clergy and members of organized religion, educators, school administrators, probation and parole officers, medical and mental health care professionals, court administrators, legislators, paralegals, survivors, policy makers, grant administrators and other professionals who work on behalf of survivors of Domestic Violence. New topics being added this year include Protecting the Record - Batson Issues; Effective Sentencing & Probation Considerations: Maintaining Victim Autonomy; Assisting DV Victims Overseas; Rendering Appropriate Custody Determinations; Show me the Money - Fund Raising; and Evidence Based Prosecution & the Impact of Crawford vs. WA.

TRAININGS

Immigration Relief for Victims Of Abuse And Crimes

Sponsor: Catholic Legal Immigration Network

Asheville, NC
10/06/04

For the brochure or to register, visit <http://www.cliniclegal.org/descriptions.html>.

This training will cover the self-petitioning process and cancellation of removal under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), including review of the eligibility requirements, new legislative changes and guidance in gathering supporting documentation. The training will also review other potential remedies for abused immigrants, including gender-based asylum, special immigrant juvenile status, and the T and U visas for victims of trafficking and certain designated crimes.

TRAFFICKING WATCH is a quarterly newsletter that reports primarily on news and developments relevant to human trafficking in the United States and also includes a compilation of resources drawn from diverse sectors and fields at the local, national, and international levels to promote the exchange of information, strategies, and good practices in order to effectively combat trafficking.

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<http://www.theirc.org>

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