

Stop Trafficking !

Anti-Human Trafficking Newsletter



Awareness

Advocacy

Action

March 2013 Vol. 11 No. 3

This issue highlights how the demand for commercial sex increases the trafficking of women and children and opens the door to globalized crime rings.

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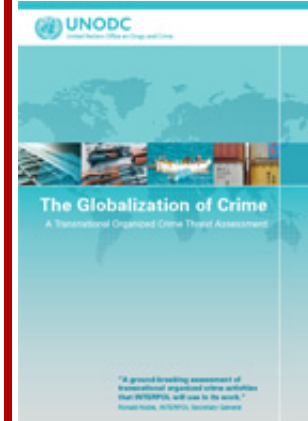
Demand & the Globalization of Crime

In a 2010 report entitled, *'The Globalization of Crime: A Transnational Organized Crime Threat Assessment'*, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) examined transnational crimes including trafficking in persons; smuggling of persons, cocaine, heroin, firearms, natural resources; product counterfeiting; maritime piracy; and cyber crimes of identity theft and child pornography.

Since the end of the Cold War, global governance has failed to keep pace with economic globalization. Unprecedented openness in trade, finance, travel, and communication has created economic growth and wellbeing. It has also given organized crime massive opportunities to diversify, go global, and reach macro-economic proportions. Illicit goods are sourced from one continent, trafficked across another, and marketed in a third. Crime is fueling corruption, infiltrating business and politics, hindering development, and undermining governance.

So serious is the organized crime threat that the UN Security Council has on several occasions considered its implications in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central America, Somalia, West Africa, and in relation to trafficking of arms, drugs, people, and natural resources.

UN Report cont. pg. 3



"Most organized crime problems today seem to be less a matter of a group of individuals who are involved

in a range of illicit activities, and more a matter of a group of illicit activities in which some individuals and groups are presently involved. Strategies aimed at the groups will not stop the illicit activities if the dynamics of the market remain unaddressed."

"While organized crime groups can become problems in themselves, eliminating these groups is unlikely to stop the contraband flow. National efforts have successfully diverted production or trafficking to other countries, but so long as there is demand, national law enforcement alone cannot solve the problem. Rather, global strategies, involving a wide range of both public and private actors, are required to address global trafficking. In many instances, this means regulating international commercial flows that have grown faster than our collective ability to manage them." (UN Report, pg. v, vi)



Awareness

‘Demand’ Needs Attention

In the past ten years, the focus of anti-trafficking activity has been on victim rescue, rehabilitation, and restoration (supply). In addition, law enforcement activity has focused on investigation, arrest, prosecution, and successful conviction of traffickers (distribution). Very little attention and few programs have attended to the *‘demand side of human trafficking’*. (<http://www.globalcenturion.org/>)

Demand: Women Trafficked to Europe

With the end of the Cold War, a large number of laborers of all sorts moved from Eastern to Western Europe. Some of these laborers were or became sex workers and not all came voluntarily. In 2005-06, 51% of human trafficking victims detected in Europe were from the Balkans or the former Soviet Union, in particular Romania, Bulgaria, Ukraine, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Moldova. Now this appears to be changing as women trafficked from other parts of the world are more prominent.

In many instances, women, some of whom may have once been victims themselves, play an important role in exploiting the victims. The traffickers are often of the same nationality as the victim, although there are exceptions. The techniques used to recruit victims seem to vary by source country. In Eastern Europe victims may be collected through employment agencies, while in West Africa, family and social networks are utilized. As a general rule, groups engaging in trafficking for sexual exploitation are small, although there are exceptions. The Report estimates that there are 140,000 trafficking victims in Europe, generating a gross annual income of US\$3 billion for their exploiters. With an average period of exploitation of two years, this would suggest over 70,000 new entries every year. The trend appears to be stable. (UN Report, pg. 3)

Demand: Smuggling to the US for ‘Jobs’

With regard to migrant smuggling, the two most prominent flows are workers going from Africa to Europe and from Latin America to North America.

The USA hosts the second-largest Spanish-speaking population in the world, including more than nine million people born in Mexico. Over a third of the population speaks Spanish in the border states of CA, TX and NM. Combined with the fact that some 150 million Latin Americans live on less than \$2 per day, this expatriate population exerts a powerful pull on the poorer states to the south. Mexican immigrants can greatly improve their standard of living without having to master a new language or leave behind their cultural group. As a result, an estimated 80% of the illegal immigrant population in the USA is from Latin America. Most clandestine entrants to the USA are Mexican, 90% of whom are assisted by professional smugglers. Some 88% of the total 792,000 migrants apprehended in 2008 were Mexican nationals.

Although migrants have been detected traveling by rail, on foot and even using dedicated tunnels, most of the migrants are smuggled in trucks. The smuggling generally takes the migrants some distance from the border. Smuggled migrants may be collected in “stash houses”, either before the crossing or once inside the USA. The smugglers group the migrants in these houses in order to receive the rest of the smuggling fee. This is normally paid by migrants’ relatives in the country of origin or in the USA. While delaying payment until the crossing is complete provides some security that migrants will not simply be dumped in the desert, it also transforms the migrants into hostages, the collateral on which the transaction is secured. In Mexico, non-Mexican migrants have been held for ransom as well. While some sophisticated operations have been detected, a large

number of small groups handle the bulk of the trade.

Overall, it appears that about 3 million Latin Americans are smuggled illegally across the southern border of the USA annually. Since 90% are assisted by smugglers, the income for the smugglers is about \$7 billion per year. This market appears to have been in sharp decline since 2005. Between 2005 and 2008, the number of Mexican apprehensions decreased by 35% and apprehensions of other nationals decreased by 62%. (UN Report, pg. 4)

Demand: Online Child Porn

With regard to cybercrime, the Internet has allowed identity theft, and transnational trafficking, such as the trade in child pornography, to vastly increase in scope. Online identity theft is still far less common than other forms of the crime, but the potential is much greater, and appears to be most advanced in the USA in terms of both victims and perpetrators.

Until recently, the production and acquisition of child pornography were highly risky activities. Only a limited number of pedophiles had access to the facilities to produce hard copy materials; most materials were produced by amateurs; and their dissemination was limited to social networks that were both difficult to establish and fragile. In a *Cybertip.ca* study, the majority of victims appeared to be under the age of eight, with many of the most severe images featuring babies and toddlers. Commercial sites were more likely to show these very young

Child Porn cont. pg. 4



Awareness

UN Report *cont. from pg. 1*

Despite the gravity of the threat, organized crime is poorly understood. There is a lack of information on transnational criminal markets and trends. This first-ever *Transnational Organized Crime Threat Assessment* fills the knowledge gap and paves the way for future world crime reports. It focuses on trafficking flows, connects the dots between regions, and gives a global overview of illicit markets.

What is striking about the global map of trafficking routes is that most illicit flows go to and/or emanate from major economic powers (the G8 and the BRIC – Brazil, Russia, India, China). In other words, the world's biggest trading partners are also the world's biggest markets for illicit goods and services. Though a logical consequence of the increase in trade volume, it also reflects the extent to which the underworld has become inextricably linked to the global economy, and vice versa, through the illicit trade of legal products (like natural resources), or the use of established banking, trade and communications networks (financial centers, shipping containers, the Internet) that move growing amounts of illicit goods and thus profit crime. It is also shocking how far many smuggled products, and people, travel before they reach their destination.

Corruption, coercion and white-collar collaborators (in private and public sectors) lower risk to international mafias, making transnational crime one of the most sophisticated and profitable businesses.

Most of the trafficking flows examined in the Report are the product of market forces, rather than the plotting of dedicated criminal groups. Demand exists for drugs, prostitution, cheap

labor, firearms, wild animal parts, knock-off goods, hardwoods and child pornography. The consumption of these goods apparently carries little moral stigma, and little chance of apprehension, in the circles where the consumers operate. To deal with these markets, creative solutions are needed, drawing on techniques not necessarily found in the law enforcement toolkit.

Whether driven by markets or groups, in almost every instance, these problems are transcontinental. Drugs link South America and Asia to North America and Europe. People are trafficked and smuggled from one end of the earth to the other. Commercial flows in raw materials and manufactured goods are truly globalized, the illicit along with the licit. Thus, what happens in the Andean countries has an impact on South, Central and North America, West Africa and Europe. And what happens in any of these regions affects the Andean region as well....

1. Since crime has gone global, purely national responses are inadequate by only displacing the problem from one country to another.
2. States have to look beyond borders to protect their sovereignty. In the past, they have jealously guarded their territory. In the contemporary globalized world, this approach makes states more, rather than less vulnerable. If police stop at borders while criminals cross them freely, sovereignty is already breached – actually, it is surrendered to those who break the law. Therefore, trans-border intelligence sharing and law enforcement cooperation are essential.
3. Since transnational organized crime is driven by market forces, counter-measures must disrupt those markets and not just the criminal groups that exploit them. Otherwise, new criminals will simply fill the void and new routes will be found.
4. Since traffickers follow the paths of least resistance – characterized by corruption, instability and un-

derdevelopment – it is essential to strengthen security and the rule of law. The *Millennium Development Goals* (MDGs) are an effective antidote to crime. Peace building and peacekeeping make fragile regions less prone to the conflict and fighting crime stops those who would profit from instability.

5. Since criminals are motivated by profit, the key is to go after their money. That means strengthening integrity by implementing the *UN Convention against Corruption*. It also means stopping informal money transfers (*hawala*), offshore banking, and recycling through real estate, which makes it possible to launder money. In particular, governments and financial institutions should implement Article 52 of the anti-corruption *Convention* that requires Parties to know their customers, determine the beneficial owners of funds and prevent banking secrecy from protecting proceeds from crime.
6. There must be filters in trade. In the past two decades, insufficient regulation and unchecked growth, together with the Internet and free trade zones, have enabled abuse of the economic and financial systems. Today, greater vigilance is needed to keep illicit goods out of the supply chain; prevent the diversion of licit products into the black market; strengthen anti-corruption measures; profile suspicious container and air traffic; crack down on cybercrime; and exercise due diligence (for example, in banking and real estate).

International cooperative action is developing and progress is necessary and inevitable. The control of crime must be seen as part of the larger project of global governance. Globalization has progressed faster than our collective ability to regulate it. It is in the unregulated areas created by this disjuncture that organized crime opportunities have grown. Bringing the rule of law to the international flow of goods and services is essential if the problems of organized crime are to be uprooted. Local efforts are key, but will only serve to displace the flow



Awareness

Global Hot Spots of 'Demand'

Global Centurion is an organization dedicated to targeting the demand in human trafficking. They highlight on their website various areas of the world where demand fuels a growing trend in human trafficking. These areas include:

- **US:** Sporting events
- **Nevada:** Legalized Prostitution
- **Mexico:** Child Sex Exploitation
- **Brazil:** Child Sex Tourism;
- **Germany, the Netherlands:** Legalized Commercial Sex
- **Israel, the Middle East, and the Gulf States:** Forced Sexual Exploitation
- **India:** Brothels
- **Sri Lanka:** Beach Boy Sex Tourism
- **Cambodia:** Child Sex Tourism by Pedophiles
- **South Korea:** Military R & R
- **Caribbean:** Child Domestic Slaves

In Haiti, an estimated 250,000 children (80% girls) are subjected to a system of unpaid domestic slavery. Called “restavèk” (Creole meaning “one who stays with”), such children, generally from rural areas, are prone to abuse and rape by their host families.

The “restavèks” vulnerability is intimately linked with poverty. Haitian unemployment stands at 70% nationally with 78% of Haitians living on less than \$2 a day. Following natural disasters, such as the Haitian earthquake and flood of 2012, is a heightened demand for the domestic services of ever-more vulnerable children.

- **China:** *Gendercide*

China’s one child policy has created severe gender imbalances where boys outnumber girls by a significant margin. Because of a long-standing preference for sons, parents have actively engaged in gender-based selective

abortions/feticide, abandonment, and infanticide. Consequently, many millions of girls are missing and experts estimate that in this generation alone, over 37 million men will not find partners. Experts fear that this will generate a demand for trafficked women and girls — demand that will be met from countries like North Korea, Vietnam, Myanmar, Mongolia, Thailand and elsewhere. In some provinces in China, reports are already surfacing of young women and girls bought and sold multiple times, shared by many men in one village, and subjected to sexual exploitation, labor exploitation, and domestic servitude (sometimes a combination of all three). Consequently, China’s one child policy is creating the next tsunami of demand.

For the complete commentary, go to:
<http://www.globalcenturion.org/programs/researchanddevelopment/mapping-hubs-of-demand/>

Child Porn *cont. from pg. 2*

children than non-commercial sites.

One of the risks associated with the growth of the Internet is that the greater accessibility of child pornography could lead to greater demand, and thus greater profitability in the production and sale of these materials. If child pornography were to approach the profitability of adult pornography, this could attract the attention of organized crime groups and lead to greater levels of victimization, especially in developing countries. To date, this threat does not appear to have been realized.

Although some large-scale commercial websites have been detected, most of the traffic in these materials appears to occur on a voluntary basis between amateur collectors, increasingly

through peer-to-peer networks. The share of websites that are commercial seems to vary dramatically by jurisdiction, probably based on the likelihood of being prosecuted.

This is not to minimize the importance of the problem. Amateur producers may victimize children opportunistically (including their own offspring) and publicize the results. Because the victims and the offenders are so often related in some way, and because most of the exchange appears to take place between fellow offenders, most of the production seems to take place in the consumer countries. Research on the ethnicity of the victims suggests few are from Africa, Asia or Latin America.

The USA holds the largest national share of the domains related to child pornography that are detected by groups like the *Internet Watch Foundation* and *Cybertip.ca*, but the USA also has by far the largest number of domains of all sorts. The Russian Federation also figures prominently in these assessments. Of course, the location of the offenders may be different than the location of the domains they use — this is one advantage of the transnational nature of the Internet for those selling child pornography.

Although there have been multi-billion dollar estimates of the size of the child pornography industry, the existing data do not support an estimate of more than \$1 billion globally, with US\$250 million likely a better approximation. Clearly, child pornography is not a crime that can be reduced to a dollar figure. (UN Report, pg. 13)

UN Report *cont. from pg. 3*

until a coordinated global approach allows each flow to be scrutinized for vulnerabilities and the weak link in the chain to be identified. In every instance, there are likely points of insertion that have been overlooked simply because no one was examining all aspects of the problem and the way they interact to create transnational criminal markets. (UN Report, pg. 18)



Awareness

Helpful Information In Fighting 'Demand'

In an article in the *Protection Project's Journal of Human Rights and Civil Society* Laura Lederer compiled an annotated review of books, articles, laws, law enforcement actions, codes of conduct, organizations, and projects that focus on addressing 'demand' for commercial sex services, forced labor, and human organs and tissue. Two excerpts follow:

C. A. MacKinnon, in an article entitled "*Trafficking, Prostitution, and Inequality*," (Harvard Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Law Review 46, 2011: 271) argues against the legalization of prostitution. Those in prostitution are overwhelmingly poor, socially disadvantaged, and female. They are entering at younger and younger ages. Regarding 'demand', MacKinnon reports that women she interviewed in Kolkata, India, were forced to sexually service an average of 30 men per day, equaling approximately 8,000 men a year, assuming a five-day work week. Obviously, the industry exists because of 'demand' and because its anonymity results in little to no fear of criminal consequence.

Moreover, where prostitution has been legalized, trafficking has skyrocketed because, once women and children have been trafficked to a legal destination, there is minimal risk to the buyer or seller. MacKinnon concludes that an adequate policy to promote the human rights of prostituted persons has three parts: (a) decriminalizing and supporting people in prostitution, (b) criminalizing buyers strongly, and (c) effectively criminalizing third-party profiteers—the violators must be penalized and closed down. (See Lederer article, pg. 182)

'Demand' plays a large part in all forms of human trafficking. To date most of the efforts against human trafficking have been through governments and social service agencies, not through the private sector. Yet, it is the private sector that reaps economic benefits from labor trafficking of both workers and the goods they produce.

Jonathan Todres, in an article entitled "*The Private Sector's Pivotal Role in Combating Human Trafficking*," (California Law Review Circuit 3, 2012: 80) argues that the private sector should be used in the fight against trafficking. (a) The private sector is uniquely situated in relation to the stream of commerce. (b) The private sector would be able to bring innovative solutions forward that have not been used against human trafficking thus far. (c) The private sector has many resources to use that governments and social service agencies do not have.

The author provides examples of ways specific industries could reduce the 'demand' for trafficked individuals or for products made by trafficked individuals through education and behavioral changes. He highlights the California Transparency Act, which requires businesses to publically disclose the efforts they are taking to prevent trafficking, and suggests that the California Transparency Act may be an effective way to engage the private sector in reducing 'demand'. (See Lederer article, pg. 191-92)

For the full text of Lederer's article, go to: http://www.protectionproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/TPP-J-HR-Civ-Soc-Vol-5_2012-w-cover.pdf

Porn Fuels Sex Trafficking

In December 2011, a federal jury in Miami convicted two defendants on charges of sex trafficking. The charges spanned from 2006 through mid-2011, during which time, the defendants perpetrated a cruel fraud luring aspiring models to Miami, FL, by promising them an opportunity to audition for modeling roles that never existed. Once the victims arrived in Miami, one defendant would instruct them to perform an audition for a purported alcoholic beverage commercial. During this purported audition, the victims were asked to promote and drink different brands of alcohol, while he filmed.

Unbeknownst to the victims, the alcoholic beverages the trafficker provided them were laced with benzodiazepines, a common date rape drug. Once the drugs had taken effect, he would drive the victims to the other defendant, who had sex with the victims while being filmed. The defendants then edited, produced, and sold the footage of the sex acts over the Internet and to porn stores and businesses all across the country. (<http://www.justice.gov/usao/fls/PressReleases/120217-03.html>)

Research Findings:

- Prostitution and pornography are symbiotically related to sex trafficking -- the latter would not exist without the former.
- Pornography is advertising for prostitution and sex trafficking.
- Pornography normalizes prostitution and commercial sexual exploitation.
- Pornography is prostitution for mass consumption.
- Many men want to enact the fantasies, the transgressions, the degradation and violence of pornography with actual women. They believe the place to do this is through prostitution.
- Pimps and traffickers use pornography to initiate their victims into the life of sexual slavery, so they get hardened to accept the inevitable and learn what is expected of them.
- Johns show pornography to prostituted women to illustrate the sexual activity Johns want to participate in or observe.

In the past decade, there has been an explosion of interest in human trafficking. However, one aspect of human trafficking gets little attention—namely, the connection between pornography and sex trafficking. Robert W. Peters, Laura J. Lederer, and Shane

Porn cont. pg. 8



Advocacy



Advocacy in Albania



Albania is one of the most notorious sources of women for the sex trade in Europe and beyond. The *Union of Religious Networking Against Trafficking in Albania* (URAT, meaning Bridge) has taken on the specific goal of working against human trafficking in Albania through direct assistance, prevention, advocacy, lobbying and campaigning.

URAT is a link group with RENAME (*Religious in Europe Networking Against Trafficking and Exploitation*). S. Imelda Poole, a member of the English Province of IBVM Loreto and founding member of RENAME, began her work in Albania in 2005, dedicating her time and energy along with young Albanian women and men in three primary initiatives: • direct action against human trafficking; • *‘Mary Ward’s Women’*; and • *‘The Little Angels Project’* empowering Roma children and their families.



Another factory in Kelmet has women trained in tailoring who are busy making uniforms for air hostesses in the Italian market. Other women have diversified into making cards, jewelry, knitwear, and toys, as well as doing much more with their newfound skills.

Poole collaborates with the non-governmental organization, *‘Different and Equal’*, which assists



‘Different and Equal’ logo

girl victims of trafficking in Tirana. The girls, as young as 14 years, may have been trafficked for years into sexual exploitation both abroad and within Albania. They come traumatized and badly damaged both physically and mentally. Until recently the work with the girls had been limited due to lack of space to meet for programs. Now a new educational center opened with a beautiful music and art room, a library, a therapy suite, and a classroom for more formal education in languages, literacy, law, human development and



many other topics. The young women use this center with great commitment and enthusiasm.

The networks RENAME and URAT have focused efforts on training in the use of social media for awareness raising, campaigning and advocacy against trafficking. They held two trainings led by a consultant in this field. More trainings followed in many European countries. The use of social media for cyber grooming, bullying, sexting and other violent outcomes is on the increase globally.

Albania cont. pg. 8



Billboard: *‘My Goal - To End Child Labor’*

The *‘Women’s Right in Albania for Justice, Freedom and to Speak Her Truth’* (WRAJFT), now named *‘Mary Ward’s Women’*, is a movement helping 600 women living in marginalized rural and informal areas of Albania. It is managed by the non-governmental organization, *‘Mary Ward Loreto.’*

Among the projects, some women have planted herb seeds, the beginnings of a herb business with a ready market in a local factory in Shkoder.



“The women are indomitable in Albania and I marvel at how they endure under such pressure.

They cope with violence in the home, they are frequently left to do all the work, both in the home and on the land. They look for ways to resolve conflict and in a culture of violence they seek positive ways of handling parenthood and their own relationships.”

S. Imelda Poole, IBVM



Advocacy

7

Men Against The Trafficking Of Others (MATTOO)

MATTOO exists exclusively to decrease the demand for commercial sex by building a global stigma around buying sex. It does so by empowering boys and men to stop the threat of sex trafficking by showing the direct correlation between the demand in the sex trade industry and the supply of humans through trafficking.

MATTOO, founded in 2010 in Minnesota and now also in Spain, works to decrease the demand of human trafficking through educational forums and public events, microfinance, business development initiatives, research and public policy.

MATTOO invites men to hold MATTOO-style Educational-FUNdraisers: • ‘Texas

Hold’em’ to Fight Human Trafficking; • Beer/Wine Tasting to Fight Human Trafficking; • Fishing Tournament to Fight Human Trafficking; • Sports Tournament to Fight Human Trafficking
Email: contact@MATTOO.org



Getting commitment by signing a MATTOO banner at the 2012 Olympics

Truckers against Trafficking (TAT)

The trucking industry and individual truckers are invaluable in the fight against the crime of sex trafficking.

TAT exists to educate, equip, empower and mobilize members of the trucking and travel plaza industry to combat domestic sex trafficking.

TAT creates wallet cards and other materials in English, Spanish, and French Canadian for truckers and travel plaza employees with the national hotline number for human trafficking victims. The organization also has posters to hang in restrooms, break rooms, restaurants, truck stops, and rest areas to bring awareness to the issue of sex trafficking. The organization runs a blog and a blog radio called “On the Grid” where they discuss human trafficking and its relation to the trucking industry.

TAT also works directly with law enforcement to facilitate the investigation and reporting of incidents of human trafficking. As of January 2012, the *California Trucking Association* (CTA) joined forces with TAT and the *American Trucking Association* announced in October 2012 its partnership with TAT to combat human trafficking. TAT also has a free DVD for use during orientation of all truck stop and travel plaza employees, as well as all students at truck-driving schools.

Email: tat.truckers@gmail.com



April 6th: ‘Whose Business Is It?’

An all-day conference in Queens, NY April 6, 2013, explores the links between the travel industry and human trafficking. The keynoter is from *Sabre Holdings*, a global travel technology company and sponsor of ‘*Passport to Freedom*’.

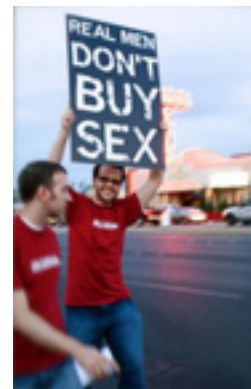
\$20/Students \$5 Register at: <http://www.stjohns.edu/trafficking>

The Defenders Pledge

The Defenders Pledge, created in part by *Shared Hope International*, asks men to make a commitment to being a better man and pledging to the following:

(a) they will not purchase or participate in pornography, prostitution, or any form of the commercial sex industry; (b) they will hold their friends accountable for their actions toward women and children; and (c) they will protect those whom they love from the commercial sex market.

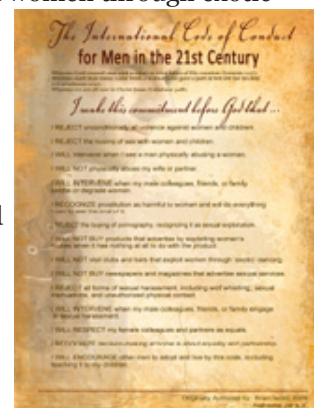
Go to: <http://sharedhope.org/join-the-cause/become-a-defender/take-action/the-defenders-pledge/>



Code of Conduct for Men in the 21st Century

The 15-point Code, written in 2009 by Brian Iselin, calls for men to sign a statement saying that they will reject the purchase of sex with women and children, and the code recognizes that prostitution is harmful to women.

It also calls on men to reject buying pornography or any products that exploit women, to not visit clubs or bars that exploit women through exotic dancing, and to reject unconditionally all violence against women and children.



Go to: <http://www.tsamtk.org/Contents/Details/2135>



Action

Porn cont. from pg. 5

Kelly, authors in an article entitled “*The Slave and the Porn Star: Sexual Trafficking and Pornography*” in a recent issue of the *Protection Project’s Journal for Human Rights and Civil Society*, argue that there are a number of links between pornography and sex trafficking and that curbing pornography will reduce sex trafficking.

Participation in the production of pornography satisfies the definition of either sex trafficking or labor trafficking. If a trafficking victim is forced to engage in a sex act that is filmed or photographed for sale as pornography, then the production of pornography itself becomes a severe form of trafficking in persons that is subject to criminal liability. The production of pornography could also involve labor trafficking in one of two ways: a trafficking victim could be coerced into aiding in the technical side of production, rather than the performance side; or participation as a nude model for soft-core pornography that does not involve a proscribed sex act could also be a form of labor trafficking.

In his monograph, “*Pornography’s Effects on Adults and Children*,” Dr. Victor B. Cline, a clinical psychologist who treated many individuals with pornography addictions, explained, “The *first change* that happened was an addiction-effect. The porn consumers got hooked. Once involved in pornographic materials, they kept coming back for more and still more.... The *second phase* was an escalation-effect. With the passage of time, the addicted person required rougher, more explicit, more deviant, and “kinky” kinds of sexual material to get their “highs” and “sexual turn-ons.” It was remi-

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niscent of individuals afflicted with drug addictions.... The *third phase* was desensitization. Material ... which was originally perceived as shocking, taboo-breaking, illegal, repulsive, or immoral, in time came to be seen as acceptable and commonplace.... The *fourth phase* was an increasing tendency to act out sexually the behaviors viewed in the pornography, including ... frequenting massage parlors.”

Addiction to pornography is delaying and preventing marriages, decreasing marital intimacy and sexual satisfaction, and contributing to divorce. To the extent that addiction to pornography makes it more difficult for men to have a satisfying and lifelong sexual relationship with one person, men who are addicted to pornography are more likely to frequent women trafficked into prostitution. More research is needed to understand the seriousness and interrelatedness of the hardcore pornography, prostitution, and sex trafficking, so that public officials and citizens take action.

For the full article, go to:
http://www.protectionproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/TPP-J-HR-Civ-Soc_Vol-5_2012-w-cover.pdf

Albania cont. from pg. 6

The work against trafficking has diversified in further ways as well. An invitation came from the *Tony Blair Faith Foundation*, to lead training online with four schools from around the world on the topic of anti-trafficking. Another invitation came from the Vatican’s *Commission for Justice* to give a presentation on anti-trafficking at a symposium. It was especially moving to listen to a victim from England, who had been trafficked by an Albanian man onto the streets of Italy.

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

Renate

<http://www.renate-europe.net>

URAT

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/URAT/309456632471295>

Albania Hope

<http://www.albaniahope.com/>

Global Centurion

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

MATTOO

<http://mattoo.org>

Truckers Against Trafficking

<http://www.truckersagainstrafficking.com>

Creative Educational Video

Hope for Justice is an anti-human trafficking organization working to uncover and abolish the hidden crime of modern-day slavery. The organization assists the police practically through intelligence gathering and rescue within the UK.

Hope for Justice was created to be the practical solution to human trafficking with four areas of operation: investigate and rescue; assist aftercare; prosecute; campaign. The website has an effective educational video about what happens when ‘*Girl Meets Boy*’.

Go to: hopeforjustice.org/uk/



Stop Trafficking! is dedicated exclusively to fostering an exchange of information among religious congregations, their friends and collaborating organizations, working to eliminate all forms of trafficking of human beings.

Use the following web address to access back issues of *Stop Trafficking!* <http://www.stopenslavement.org/archives.htm>

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