

Stop Trafficking !

Anti-Human Trafficking Newsletter



Awareness

Advocacy

Action

October 2006 Vol. 4 No. 10

This issue highlights issues important in working directly with persons rescued from trafficked situations.

Sponsors: Sisters of the Divine Savior. Co-Sponsors: •Benedictine Sisters of Mount St. Scholastica, •Capacitar International, Inc., •Congregation of Notre Dame, •Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, Prov. of the West, •Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary, •School Sisters of Notre Dame, Mankato Prov., •Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word, •Sisters of Mercy International Justice Network, •Sisters of Notre Dame of Los Angeles, •Sisters of St. Francis of Colorado Springs, •Sisters of St. Francis of Redwood City, •Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet, Los Angeles, •Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary.

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Rescue Is Only the Beginning

“A group of five Filipina women were discovered in a Beverly Hills neighborhood working for two sisters who lived near each other. The sisters would circulate the women between their houses and force them to work up to 20 hours per day.

For seven years, the women received no payment for their labor, were sometimes fed only twice daily, and were beaten when they did not perform their duties as expected.

The crime was eventually reported to the local police, who in turn called a social service provider to assist with victim services.”

(pg. 157)

“Upon escape, the women had several emergency health concerns. Case managers coordinated exams with community health care providers and free clinics and secured them all in a shelter with Tagalog-speaking staff. One client suffering from severe depression became suicidal and refused to attend any legal interviews. Her case manager and a social worker were able to help her through her crisis and connect her with a counselor. They also explained to the victim’s attorney and to the prosecutors interested in the case that she was simply unable to participate with the prosecution of the case until she overcame her crisis. The attorneys heeded this advice, giving

the client some time to stabilize and recover. By responding well to her needs, the attorneys demonstrated to the client that they were sincerely interested in her well-being and, as a result, were able to build a strong rapport with her once she recovered. In fact, she later reported that working with the attorneys on her case was a validating and empowering experience.

Case managers also assisted the attorneys by providing additional education on the events taking place and easing clients’ anxieties about fears of deportation. When law enforcement decided to submit ‘continued presence’ applications, the case managers assisted the attorneys by accompanying clients to obtain photos and contacting their family members for other legal documents. After the women received their certification letters case managers accompanied them to the public benefits office and to the Social Security Administration. The social service staff continued to assist the women throughout both their criminal and civil trials. During the entire process, case managers supported their clients while these victims faced their traffickers in arduous depositions. The agency’s legal staff also supported case managers who were asked to provide testimony at trial. Lasting over three years, this case was difficult and stressful for everyone involved. However, it represents the benefits that

inter-departmental and inter-agency collaboration can provide.”

(© “How Strong Collaboration Between Legal and Social Service Professionals Will Improve Outcomes for Trafficking Survivors and the Anti-Trafficking Movement” Heather C. Moore, MSSW, 1 Intercultural Human Rights Law Review 2006, pg. 157-9.)

“In the anthology *Prostitution, Trafficking, and Traumatic Stress*, psychologist Melissa Farley describes the results of interview with one hundred twenty-three women in street, brothel, strip club, and massage prostitution in Mexico City and Puebla, almost all of whom fall within the definition of trafficking under the Palermo Protocol. Well over half had been sexually abused as children, had been physically and/or sexually assaulted in prostitution, and were diagnosed as suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder. Their responses, when asked, ‘What do you need?’ speak volumes: sixty-seven percent replied ‘health-care,’ eighty-seven percent replied ‘a home’ or ‘a safe place,’ and ninety-two percent replied ‘job training.’ Unless we can begin to provide Mexican women and girls with protection from and economic alternatives to commercial sexual exploitation, traffickers in Mexico and the United States will continue to have a ready supply of human merchandise.” (© “Strategies for Combating Human Trafficking Within the United States, Canada and Mexico” Dorchen A. Leidholdt, 1 Intercultural Human Rights Law Review 2006, pg. 97.)



Awareness

A woman in a destination country prison, who spoke with an NGO and agreed to give evidence against her traffickers, subsequently found a note on her prison bunk threatening her life and the lives of her children in her country of origin.*

A fifteen-year-old Romanian girl was trafficked from an Albanian prison where she was held for possessing false Italian documents.

After a period of time working for her pimp boyfriend, she ran away and began working in a sauna in another part of the city. A 'price' was put on her head.

A female co-worker in the new venue, to win points with her Albanian boyfriend, revealed the Romanian girl's whereabouts. The girl was subsequently kidnapped in broad daylight in front of her co-workers.*

In a Middle Eastern country, three Eastern European women escaped from a club and went to the authorities for help.

The police told the women that they were unable to assist them and sent them to the bus station to leave town.

When the women arrived at the bus station, they were met by their original traffickers.*

In one case in the USA, authorities unknowingly used the trafficker as the interpreter to interview several trafficked women about an alleged suicide of a young girl.

The man told the authorities that he was their uncle. Months later, after an anonymous tip, the police returned to interview the women with a neutral interpreter and were told a very different story.*

Victims

Re-traumatized

An inexperienced interviewer, working in a foreign language through an interpreter, began to giggle during an interview. She did this not out of malice, but because of nervousness.

This reaction distressed the young woman being interviewed, who believed that the interviewer was laughing at her.*

Police Arrest Report:

Offense: Theft

Date and Time of Offense: 4/15/xxxx 19:36

Date and Time of Arrest: 4/15/xxxx 19:40

Arrest Location: WalMart South

Suspect Name: xxxx **Date of Birth:** 5/20/1975

Sex: female **Race:** Black

Driver's License: None

Address: 450 15th Ave. SE xxxx, MN

Phone: (cell) 281-983-xxxx

Marital status: never married

Lives with: Aunt Julie

Business address: none

Description: Ht: 5' 3" Wt.: 100 lbs. Hair: Black Eye Color: brown Glasses: none

Facial Hair Type: none; **Weapon:** none

Clothing: blue and white striped blouse; blue skirt; black boots

School: none **Place of birth:** Nigeria **Years in Country:** 2.5

Probation status: none

Parents marital status: separated

Father's name: John **Address:** xxxxx **Phone:** none

Mother's name: Ifoma **Address:** xxxxx **Phone:** none

Probable Cause of Arrest: Subject was arrested for shoplifting by WalMart employee. Subject took \$74.04 worth of property. Subject had no identification on her at all. Said she is from Nigeria and is in the U.S. 2.5 years.

Subject was taken to police custody to post bail.

Subject admitted taking the items because she had no food in the house.

(*Excerpted from WHO manual. See reference, pg. 3)

What information in this police report alerts you to the possibility of a trafficking case?

Would your local police be alert to these clues so they would not re-traumatize the victim?



Advocacy

Ten Guiding Principles for the Ethical and Safe Conduct of Interviews with Women Who Have Been Trafficked

1. Do No Harm

Treat each woman and the situation as if the potential for harm is extreme until there is evidence to the contrary. Do not undertake any interview that will make a woman's situation worse in the short term or longer term.

2. Know Your Subject and Assess the Risks

Learn the risks associated with trafficking and each woman's case before undertaking an interview.

3. Prepare Referral Information - Do Not Make Promises That You Cannot Fulfill

Be prepared to provide information in a woman's native language and the local language (if different) about appropriate legal, health, shelter, social support and security services, and to help with referral, if requested.

4. Adequately Select and Prepare Interpreters and Co-workers

Weigh the risks and benefits associated with employing interpreters, co-workers or others, and develop adequate methods for screening and training.

5. Ensure Anonymity and Confidentiality

Protect a respondent's identity and confidentiality throughout the entire interview process – from the moment she is contacted through the time that details of her case are made public.

6. Get Informed Consent

Make certain that each respondent clearly understands the content and purpose of the interview, the intended use of the information, her right not to answer questions, her right to terminate the interview at any time, and her right to put restrictions on how the information is used.

7. Listen To and Respect Each Woman's Assessment of Her Situation and Risks To Her Safety

Recognize that each woman will have different concerns, and that the way she views her concerns may be different from how others might assess them.

8. Do Not Re-traumatize a Woman

Do not ask questions intended to provoke an emotionally charged response. Be prepared to respond to a woman's distress and highlight her strengths.

9. Be Prepared for Emergency Intervention

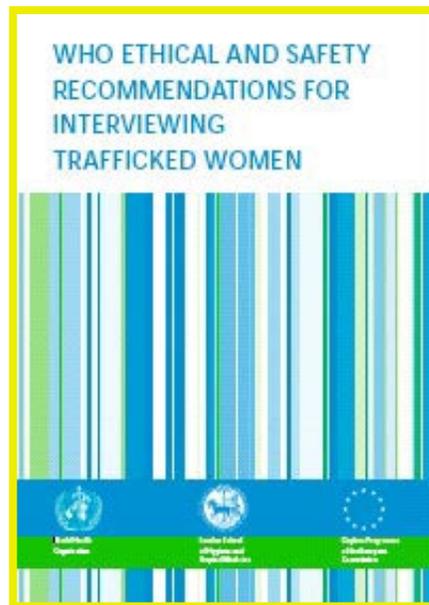
Be prepared to respond if a woman says she is in imminent danger.

10. Put Information Collected to Good Use

Use information in a way that benefits an individual woman or that advances the development of good policies and interventions for trafficked women generally.

(WHO Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Interviewing Trafficked Women 2003
by Cathy Zimmerman and Charlotte Watts.

Obtain from: Marketing and Dissemination, World Health Organization, 20 Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland (tel: +41 22 791 2476; fax: +41 22 791 4857; email: bookorders@who.int).





Advocacy

Working With NGOs (A Cheat Sheet For Government Types)



Successful trafficking cases require cooperation between many different agencies and individuals within and outside of the government. In many cases this is the first time that the various players have worked together, after having often worked on the opposite side of a case. But cooperate you must! Here is a list of things that you need to know about your NGO partners-to-be!

1. We have limits, lots of them.

Some limits are set by our funding sources, some by agency policy, some by a lack of resources.

Here is a list of some of the limits we often struggle with:

- the types of services we can provide
- the eligibility factors we must use for clients (place of residence, immigration status)
- the number of clients we can serve

2. We need information.

- We need to know if the clients meet our eligibility criteria.
- We need the number of clients to determine if we have (or can find) the resources.
- We need to know if the client has 'Continued Presence' to determine benefits eligibility.
- We need to know the status of the investigation/prosecution to better prepare the client or respond to changing needs.

3. We have safety concerns.

- We are not in government buildings with security personnel.
- We need to know if this client is facing elevated safety concerns so that we can respond.

4. We may have different expertise than you.

- We may have mental health experts that can assist the client in working through trauma and provide expert testimony about the impact of the crime on the client and her ability to tell her story.
- We may have immigration experts that can assist the clients in obtaining legal status through any number of different applications (the T Visa is only one option of many); and advise the client about her eligibility to travel (a very sticky question)!
- We may have medical experts that can give clients health care and provide expert testimony about the physical harm inflicted by the trafficking.
- We may NOT have expertise in civil or criminal litigation and may NOT understand what the heck you are talking about! Please explain yourself fully and give periodic overviews of where we are in the process and what the next few months should look like.

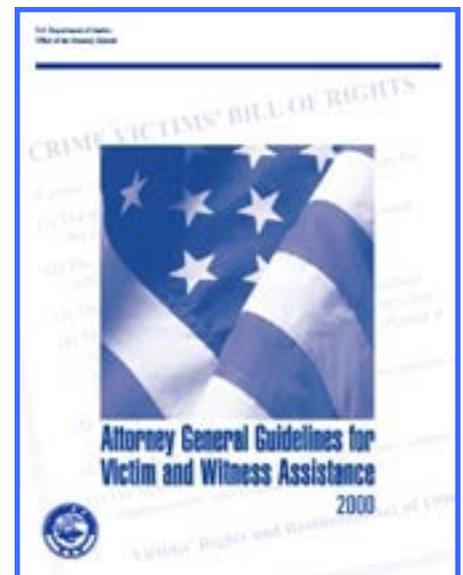
5. We generally work in teams.

- We can provide a wider range of services through collaborations, BUT:
- Remember that you may not have only one point of contact for a client. There may be a civil attorney, immigration attorney, case manager, and others involved. You may need to hold periodic conference calls or divide responsibilities clearly.

6. We need you to be able to trust us, and for us to be able to trust you.

- If the NGO trusts you, the client will find it much easier to trust you.
- Building trust BEFORE a case breaks is the ideal, try to meet with local NGOs at least once to get to know each other and the services the NGO can provide.

(Source: Victims of Exploitation and Trafficking Assistance (VETA) Program 6400 Arlington Boulevard, Suite 640, Falls Church, VA 22042 Phone (703) 538-2190; Fax: (703) 538-2191; www.bpsos.org)



Manual (97 pages) of Guidelines for Assistance by the U.S. Dept. of Justice for Victims of Crime



Advocacy

Available Immigration Relief

| CONDITIONS | CONTINUED PRESENCE (temporary immigration relief) | T VISA | U VISA |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Who Requests | Federal law enforcement agency to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) | Victim applies to Vermont Service Center of ICE | Victim applies to Vermont Service Center of ICE |
| Eligibility criteria | Victim of "severe form of trafficking" Potential witness in case | Victim of "severe form of trafficking;" Available to assist law enforcement; In U.S. because trafficked here; Extreme hardship or severe harm, if removed | Because victim of one or more of 23 enumerated federal, state, local crimes or criminal activity; suffered severe abuse; has information; is likely to help law enforcement; crime occurred in U.S. |
| Assisting law enforcement agency | Federal law enforcement agency only | Federal, state, or local law enforcement agency | Federal, state, or local law enforcement agency |
| Minors exempt if under | 18 | 18 | 16 |
| Duration of relief | One year, renewable annually | Up to four years; may be extended if law enforcement certifies presence still needed | Up to four years; may be extended if law enforcement certifies presence still needed |
| Adjustment of immigration status | No, temporary only | Yes, may adjust to permanent resident after three years or completion of investigation, prosecution by Attorney General | Yes, may adjust to permanent resident after three years or completion of investigation, prosecution |
| Number available per year | Unlimited | 5,000 per year | 10,000 per year |
| To whom available | Victim only * | Victim and immediate family | Victim and immediate family |
| Authorized to work? | Employment Authorization Document (EAD) available, for which victim applies | EAD available, for which victim applies | EAD available, for which victim applies |
| How application adjudicated | One stage determination | Two-stage determination (1) bona fide application; (2) final determination | New regulations forthcoming |
| Fees required | No | Yes (but all but \$50 fingerprint may be waived) | No fees for interim relief; fees for EAD waivable |
| When is the victim certified by HHS | Law enforcement agency makes request; minors eligible without certification | ORR/HHS issues certification when informed by BCIS while victim is assisting** that victim has been granted T-visa or has submitted bona fide application. | Can be filed anytime * If the victim's family is threatened, other immigration relief may be available. ** Minors under 18 are not required to assist. |



Advocacy

Issues Victims Experience Throughout Their Recovery from Enslavement

| Outcome: Issues: | Before Rescue or Removal | In Crisis | Vulnerable |
|--|---|--|--|
| Shelter/Food | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Victim still enslaved •Living at work site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •No shelter •No food •No clothes •Detention/jail/bond | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Emergency shelter •Food provided through emergency housing •Lives with friend/other |
| Medical | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Emergency care needed •Injury •Physical abuse | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •No health care •Suffering from work-related illness, injury •Health education needed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Health evaluations •Treatment/medications needed •Some knowledge of health issues |
| Social/Emotional Health | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Post-traumatic stress symptoms •Rape trauma •No contact with family | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Depressed/suicidal •Harms self •Contemplates return to previous situation |
| Employment/Education | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Unemployed •No access to legal employment •Limited/no job skills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Link with refugee organizations for employment •Informal sector work •Job training program |
| ESL/Literacy (Native & English) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Cannot ask for help | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Illiterate •Unable to speak, read or write English | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Native language literacy and study •Limited English skills •Studying ESL |
| Legal Issues/Immigration Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Unable to locate passport, passport held by employer •Unaware of rights | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •No documents/illegal status •Cooperating with feds •Needs documents renewed •Continued presence required | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Certified by ORR as victim •Obtains some ID •Receives government benefits •Family endangered |
| Life Skills | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •No transportation •Unfamiliar with surroundings •No money/no access to money | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Accesses transport with some assistance •Knows address & surrounding area |
| Human Rights Labor Rights Education | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Blames self for being trafficked/enslaved •Afraid of employer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Unable to develop normal employee/employer relationship |



Advocacy

Issues Victims Experience *cont from pg. 6*

| Outcome: Issues: | Stable | Safe | Thriving |
|--|---|--|--|
| Shelter/Food | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Transitional shelter •Food subsidized •Rent subsidized | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Low-income housing •Buys own food | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Independent living |
| Medical | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Completes treatment of diagnosed problems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Rents own apartment/house | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Makes own health appointments •Practices prevention |
| Social/Emotional Health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Attends counseling •Moderate emotional stability •No danger to self/others •Regular contact with family | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Preventative health care/awareness (mammograms, HIV gynecological exams) •Healing •Following case management plan for mental health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Completed medical care plan •Strong coping plan and support network |
| Employment/Education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Full-time employment •Paid minimum wage •Work authorization •Completes job training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Paid living wage •Low-cost or other health benefits | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Paid beyond minimum wage with full benefits •Working in formal sector |
| ESL/Literacy (Native & English) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Working command of English | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Conversational spoken English •Improved spoken and written skills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Fluency in spoken and written English |
| Legal Issues/Immigration Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Applies for T or U visa •Obtains documents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Temporary legal status received •Safely repatriated | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Adjust to permanent status •Safely reintegrated •Civil proceedings for back wages/damages |
| Life Skills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Accesses transport for work/school •Uses banking system •Budgets/saves money | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Accesses transport for all living activities •Sends money home | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Travels independently •Balances work with rest and recreation •Financially independent |
| Human Rights Labor Rights Education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Understands rights as worker re: working conditions, pay, labor laws, legal redress | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Applies concepts when seeking work and in daily living activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Acts as spokesperson/human rights activist •Helps others |



Action

The editor thanks the sponsoring SNJM members for sharing with readers of Stop Trafficking how they are working against human trafficking.

Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary

Congregational Report on Anti-Trafficking Activities,
Presented to the UNANIMA International Board

Legislative Action:

Canada: Meetings with Members of Parliament to enhance the laws to protect trafficked victims. Many participated in lobbying workshops. CATHII (Action Committee Against Internal and International Trafficking) has eight on-going lobbying teams and three are SNJMs.

U.S.: Many states have passed or are passing anti-trafficking legislation. Networks have formed in various states to help pass legislation. Catholic sisters and associates are publicly recognized for their work in helping to pass this legislation.

Advocacy:

Canada: Lobbying efforts with Ministers and Members of Parliament to obtain temporary visas for trafficked victims and a victory was achieved in this area. In addition, there was a postcard campaign (Canadian Council for Refugees) to lobby Members of Parliament to develop an immigration solution for trafficked women.

U.S.: Sisters are working with attorneys and states' special 'task forces' to follow-up on anti-trafficking legislation. Protocols are being developed for local police officers and emergency room personnel.

International: Lesotho, Brazil, Peru, Haiti: Sisters took part in demonstrations and action on behalf of women's rights in these countries.

Education:

Canada, U.S., and International: Many workshops/educational presentations/public forums were held in parishes, hospitals, schools, universities and civic groups. Newspaper articles were published educating the public about the issue and about advocacy work for victims of trafficking done by SNJM sisters and associates. CATHII initiated a bilingual play called "Lost in Traffic" with professional actors. The play, by Theatre Parminou, has been going on in Canada since 2004.

A PowerPoint presentation on Anti-Trafficking with assignments for use with secondary schools is nearing completion and will be available to teachers and religious congregations interested in educating students.

Direct Services:

Canada: Support for a Nigerian woman who was resettled in Ontario.

Haiti: Support for "little girl house slaves"

Brazil: Special project with women in San Paulo.

Collaboration:

Canada: leadership and participation in CATHII; in Windsor Coalition Against Trafficking; in Women's Federation of Quebec; in Network of Justice and Solidarity Communities of Quebec.

U.S.: participation in Women's Refugee Alliance – WA; in the Northern California Coalition of Religious

Congregations Against Trafficking (NCC); in OSSIP (Outreach and Support to Special Immigrant Populations – OR; in LCWR: (Leadership Conference of Women Religious); in Educational Website of Anti-Trafficking Groups/Resources through the Intercommunity Peace and Justice Center (IPJC-WA www.ipjc.org/links/trafficking.htm)

UNANIMA International: collaboration with other groups (e.g. Coalition Against the Trafficking of Women - CATW) and with member congregations.

Donations:

To UNANIMA for its *Anti-Demand* Campaign.

Toward sponsorship of the *Stop Trafficking* newsletter.

Toward sponsorship of the Los Angeles Justice meeting, in which trafficking was a topic of presentation.

To the Salvatorian Anti-Human Trafficking Project.

To a D.C. non-profit clinic that provides services for trafficked women.

Volunteers:

WA: four SNJM sisters and one associate volunteer with the Women's Refugee Alliance in Seattle, an agency working directly with victims of trafficking.

CA: one sister volunteers in a shelter in San Francisco for trafficked youth.



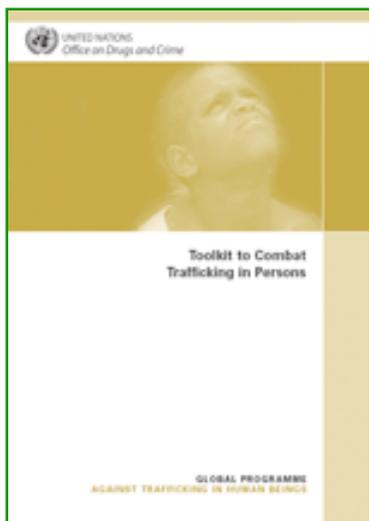
Action

UN Announces Toolkit on Human Trafficking

On Oct. 5, 2006 the *United Nations' Office on Drugs and Crime* (UNODC) launched a toolkit to assist governments, law-enforcement agencies, policy-makers and civil society groups tackle the scourge of human trafficking more effectively.

The toolkit contains practical tools for police – such as a checklist on how to identify, interview and protect trafficking victims – and theoretical guidance eg., on how to increase international cooperation and harmonize national laws in this area.

There is information on medical, legal and psychological protection for victims, as



well as material on how to deal with their immigration status and possible repatriation and resettlement.

UNODC Executive Director Antonio Maria Costa said the toolkit was created as governments the world over struggle to cope with human trafficking. *“Although evidence suggests that trafficking in people is increasing everywhere, few traffickers are behind bars. Virtually every nation on Earth is affected by the problem.”*

**Toll-Free Hotline:
(Trafficking Information
and Referral)
1.888.3737.888**

‘TRADE’

Trapped in the nightmare world of sexual slavery, a frightened 13-year-old girl is befriended by a young Polish woman as they are forced through the unspeakable terrain of the sex trade ‘tunnels’ between Mexico and the United States.

Kevin Kline plays a Texas cop who joins a Mexico City teenager on a desperate quest to find the boy’s sister.

As these four people forge friendships in the darkest of circumstances, TRADE emerges as an emotional tale of survival in the wake of tragedy and loss of faith.

View the trailer:

[http://movies.yahoo.com/
movie/1809420398/info](http://movies.yahoo.com/movie/1809420398/info)

Free Conference

Movement of Global Solidarity Against Trafficking will feature speakers from *Catholic Relief Services USA* and *India*.

Nov. 4, 2006 in Montebello, CA (9:30-12)
For info: Mary Genino RSHM at wap-jpic@rshm.org or 323.887.8821 ext. 216.

Corporate Stance

Religious congregations and collaborators that have taken a corporate stance against human trafficking.

- o Dominicans of Mission San Jose, CA
- o Dominicans of Oxford, MI
- o Dominicans of San Rafael, CA
- o Dominicans of Sparkill, NY
- o Dominicans of Springfield, IL
- o Dominican Sisters and Associates of St. Mary of the Springs, Columbus, OH
- o International Congregation of Notre Dame
- o Loretto Justice and Peace Network
- o Loretto Women’s Network
- o Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus (Stella Maris Prov. NY)
- o Religious of the Good Shepherd
- o School Sisters of Notre Dame
- o Sisters of the Divine Savior
- o Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary
- o Sisters of Mercy of the Americas
- o Sisters of St. Joseph of Chambery
- o Sisters of St. Joseph of Concordia
- o Sisters of St. Joseph of Orange, CA

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

Translation Dictionaries for 303 Languages
[www.yourdictionary.com/
languages.html](http://www.yourdictionary.com/languages.html)

Limited English Proficiency (Let Everyone Participate)
www.lep.gov/

Federal Citizen Information Center (28 languages)
1-888-8PU-EBLO
1-888-878-3256
[http://pueblo.gsa.gov/
multilanguage/multilang.htm](http://pueblo.gsa.gov/multilanguage/multilang.htm)

Cultural Orientation Resource Center
www.cal.org/co/

The UNDOC Toolkit
[http://www.unodc.org/pdf/Trafficking_](http://www.unodc.org/pdf/Trafficking_toolkit_Oct06.pdf)
[ing_toolkit_Oct06.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/pdf/Trafficking_toolkit_Oct06.pdf)

**Other Resources:
Help In Serving Victims:
USDOJ Language Service
Translation Center**
7:30 am - 6pm CT 202-436-7100
US Dept. Homeland Security, Language Services
Day 212-264-6831
After hours 917-225-7791

Intercultural Human Rights Law Review
Attn:Managing Editor
St. Thomas University School of Law
16401 NW 37th Ave.
Miami Gardens, FL 33054

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://homepage.mac.com/srjeanschafer/sds/stoptraffic/index.html>

To contribute information, or make requests to be on the mailing list, please use this e-mail address:
jeansds2000@yahoo.com

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