

Not in Our Name!

Massage Therapists Against Sex Trafficking

What You Should Know:
A Resource Guide
2012

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Introduction

Currently human traffickers are operating throughout the country under the guise of legitimate businesses, including massage establishments. Human traffickers are using the massage industry as a cover and a way for sex trade customers to identify and connect with paid sex opportunities, often times with women who have no other choices. As aggressive legislation is needed to address this issue, and zoning boards, licensing and certification entities and law enforcement agencies are beginning to

respond, the massage community *must* be part of the conversation. Considerable and understandable confusion exists in these arenas, the judicial system, the media, and in segments of the general population. Rather than view this as an obstacle to be overcome, we should consider the unique opportunity it creates to raise awareness about this human rights violation.

Read through these pages to educate yourself about human trafficking and sexual exploitation, and then refer to “Action Items and Powerful Tools” for ways to become involved and make a big difference for exploited individuals in your area.

The Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation (CAASE) envisions a community free from all forms of sexual exploitation, including sexual assault and the commercial sex trade. CAASE addresses the culture, institutions, and individuals that perpetrate, profit from, or support sexual exploitation. Our work includes prevention, policy reform, community engagement, and legal services.

What is human trafficking?

Human trafficking is defined as the recruitment, transportation and maintaining of people within or across boundaries by force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of exploiting them for sex labor.

- Force can involve the use of rape, beatings, kidnapping or confinement to control victims. Violence is used especially during early stages of victimization, known as the “seasoning process,” which is used to break victims’ resistance to make them easier to control.
- Fraud often involves false offers that induce people into trafficking situations. For example, women and children will reply to advertisements that promise jobs as waitresses, maids, and dancers in other countries and are then trafficked for purposes of prostitution once they arrive at their destinations.
- Coercion can involve threats of serious harm, a scheme, plan or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in serious harm to or physical restraint against any person; or the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process.

If the victim is under the age of 18, there is no requirement to show force, fraud, or coercion to demonstrate exploitation.¹

¹ *Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000*, H.R. 3244, 106th Cong., 2nd Sess. (2000). Critical to this definition is recognizing that while trafficking often involves the movement of people from their own communities and transporting them across borders or within a nation, a victim does not need to be physically transported in order for this crime to fall under the TVPA definition. Clawson, H.J. & Dutch, N. (January 1008). *Identifying victims of human trafficking: Inherent challenges and promising strategies from the field*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Retrieved July 22, 2009, from <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/07/HumanTrafficking/IdentVict/ib.htm#What>

How big is the problem?

Human trafficking is the world's third largest criminal enterprise, after drugs and weapons, and it is the fastest growing. Every year millions of men, women, and children are bought and sold for commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor. Traffickers generate billions of dollars in profits by victimizing these people in every country around the world, including the United States; sex trafficking alone produces an estimated \$7 billion annually.²

The U.S. Department of State estimates that between 14,500 and 17,500 international victims are trafficked into the United States annually.³ These estimates include women, men, transgender individuals and children. Victims are trafficked into the United States from throughout the world. Many of these victims do not speak or understand English and are therefore isolated and are unable to communicate with service providers, law enforcement and others who might be able to help them.⁴

Polaris Project

Polaris Project is an organization that works to abolish human trafficking by using a holistic approach and taking what they learn from their work with survivors and using it to guide the creation of long-term solutions.

Polaris Project's comprehensive approach to combating human trafficking includes conducting direct outreach and victim identification; providing social services and transitional housing to victims; operating the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC), which serves as the central national hotline on human trafficking; advocating for stronger state and federal anti-trafficking legislation; and engaging community members in local and national grassroots efforts. For additional information, go to <http://www.polarisproject.org/>.

Many people who are trafficked, however, are U.S. born and are exploited within our borders.

Traffickers seek out people who will be vulnerable to influence, people who often lack economic opportunities or suffer from a history of abuse.

Immigrants, runaways, and youth are particularly susceptible. Sometimes traffickers coerce their targets with promises of work or stability; sometimes they simply kidnap their victims.⁵ Traffickers will force many of the women and girls they control into sex trafficking. In one study of women in prostitution, 79 percent

² U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2005. *Sex Trafficking Fact Sheet*.

³ *Id.*

⁴ U.S. Department of State (June 2009). *Trafficking in persons report 2009: Introduction* [Electronic version]. Retrieved July 22, 2009, at <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2009/>

⁵ The Polaris Project, "The Victims," accessed August 27, 2011, <http://www.polarisproject.org/human-trafficking/overview/thevictims>.

of women interviewed indicated that they were in prostitution due to some measure of force.⁶

Traffickers control their victims in a number of ways. Victims are often subjected to debt-bondage, usually in the context of paying off transportation fees into the destination countries. Victims do not realize that their debts are often legally unenforceable and, in any event, that it is illegal for traffickers to dictate how they have to pay off their debts. In many cases, the victims are trapped into a cycle of debt because they have to pay for all living expenses in addition to the initial transportation expenses. Fines for not meeting daily quotas of service or “bad” behavior are also used by some trafficking operations to increase debt. Most trafficked victims rarely see the money they are supposedly earning and may not even know the specific amount of their debt. Traffickers will often threaten victims with injury or death, or threaten the safety of their family back home. Traffickers commonly isolate victims and take away their travel documents to make escape more difficult.⁷

Some victims are forced to work at establishments offering commercial sex under the guise of legitimate massage. This is a violation of human rights and constitutes human trafficking.⁸ These operations may be masquerading as massage in strip malls, office buildings, and sometimes, residential homes in urban, suburban and rural areas in almost all 50 states. In Iowa City, for example, 17 people were arrested during a two-day prostitution sting (refer to the relevant articles section for the full story). The behavior of this problem poses numerous challenges in the efforts of law enforcement and the judicial system to address this issue. But we can help the legal community understand why these criminals’ activities are nothing like our healing profession.

⁶ D.M. Hughes, “Demand: The Driving Force of Sex Trafficking,” Coalition Commentary, Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault, (Spring 2003).

⁷ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (February 2009). *Fact sheet: Human trafficking*. Retrieved July 22, 2009, from http://www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking/about/fact_human.html

⁸ National Certification Board for Therapeutic Massage and Bodywork (NCBTMB). *Human trafficking: what you need to know. Protecting people, safeguarding the massage profession*.

How can I help identify trafficking in my community?

Sexual exploitation is commonly assumed to take place in secrecy behind locked doors with victims who are physically restrained or held hostage. While this extreme scenario certainly does occur, domestic sexual exploitation is often happening much closer to home. From the busy commercial streets of cities to brothels posing as massage establishments in the suburbs, to websites like Backpage.com, sexual exploitation takes many forms. No form of the sex industry is inherently “safe,” however; a woman being sold on an exclusive website can be abused and exploited just as easily as a girl being sold from behind a locked door of a seedy apartment.⁹

Exploitation in plain sight

Human trafficking can be very difficult to detect because the illegal activities and abuse are hidden from the public eye. In instances where trafficking operations are posing as massage establishments, there are some common warning signs:

- Suggestive or blatantly sexual advertising
- An expired or nonexistent license
- Darkened, obstructed, or covered windows
- People coming and going at odd times
- Mostly male clientele utilizing the establishment
- Predominantly Asian women, of diverse ethnicities and nationalities, including Korean, Thai, Chinese, and ethnically Korean-Chinese citizens performing the services.¹⁰

Other ways to identify brothels posing as massage establishments:

USA Sex Guide and www.rubmaps.com are online forums that men use to facilitate their purchasing of sex all around the country. With a simple search of your area, you may find very detailed information and advice on the best

⁹ Raphael, J., & Shapiro, D. L. Center for Impact Research, (2002). *Sisters speak out: The lives and needs of prostituted women in Chicago*. Chicago, IL

¹⁰ Polaris Project (2011).

places to buy commercial sex. These websites also provides in-depth information on the individuals who can be purchased.¹¹

Analysis of the posts on the USA Sex Guide shows that many men posting are aware of the fear experienced by women in these brothels.¹² Evidence suggests that they are also aware of the control that *mamasans* (female manager of the brothel) and *papasans* (male manager of the brothel) hold on the women being trafficked. For instance, men stated that women were pressured to provide sexual “extras,” which might include something like unprotected sex. The patrons also commented on the periodic turnover of women staffing the brothel (reports of “new girls” and other girls frequently “going on vacation” or “disappearing”). A critical viewer may recognize that this is an indicator of human trafficking.

¹¹ Research performed by Lara Hanson, published by CAASE, publish date (forthcoming)

¹² Id.

What role does demand play?

The only way to truly eliminate prostitution is to eliminate the demand for paid sex. If there were no demand (i.e. market) for the purchase of individuals (predominantly women and girls), then pimps and traffickers would have no reason to recruit victims. It is impossible to create real change unless the root cause of the sex trade is addressed – deterring the demand for sexually exploited individuals. As stated by a man who purchases sex in Chicago:

*“If there were no customers, there would be no prostitution.”*¹³

There are three different components to the demand side of the sex trade. These include:


1. **Johns, or purchasers of sex.** This group constitutes the demand for sexual acts from women, men, transgendered individuals, and children. Purchasing sex is often an act of asserting power and control. Buying sex from another person dehumanizes the victim because it puts a price on a person’s self-worth.

2. **Traffickers, “pimps,” and sex-industry executives who ensure the supply of people.** Pimps and traffickers prey on vulnerable people and profit from the sale of their bodies. The group tends to frame prostitution as another profitable economic market. This framework minimizes the harms caused by sexual exploitation; it lifts the blame from the individuals who profit from selling others and places the responsibility elsewhere. The goal of these corrupt individuals is to capitalize on the commodity (the people whose bodies are being bought) with as little cost to themselves as possible. No concern is then paid to the individuals whose bodies are sold but rather focus is given to the profit that can be made from doing so.

3. **Governments or ruling systems that tolerate or legalize the sex industry.** The sex trade provides a lucrative tax base and may generate millions of dollars for both legitimate governments that legalize prostitution as well as corrupt officials. Exploiters may utilize their power and wealth to manipulate laws and policies.

These three components work together to dehumanize the people caught in the sex trade, reinforcing the concept that people are commodities that can be bought and sold for the right price. Ending demand involves targeting each

¹³ Durchslag, R. & Goswami, S. (2007) Deconstructing the Demand for Prostitution: Preliminary Insights From Interview With Chicago Men Who Purchase Sex. The Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation.



component through tactics like policy reform, education, community engagement, and law training. This is where concerned individuals can play a key role in ending the harms of the sex trade.

Characteristics of Johns

A note on language: CAASE explicitly refrains from utilizing words and phrases that reflect the idea that the purchase of sex is a normal business transaction void of an exploitive component. Therefore, terms like “buyer” or “customer” will be avoided when referring to an individual who pays for sex. Instead, CAASE and fellow experts on human trafficking have widely adopted the term “john” to refer to a man who purchases sex.

Who are these men?

There is no single profile of a man who purchases sex. They come from every race, age group, sexual orientation, profession, economic class, and education level.

According to the study, *Deconstructing the Demand For Prostitution*, conducted by the Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation (CAASE), 32% of men interviewed had earned a college degree. The age of men who purchased sex ranged from 20 to 71 years old, and 28% earned a salary between \$40,000 and \$60,000. There was diversity among all interviewees in terms of income, education, race, and age.

It is unrealistic to end the demand for prostitution by only targeting certain men, since men from every background make up the demand for the sex trade.

In 2008, nearly 67% of prostitution-related arrests in Chicago were of prostituted people, 34% were of customers, and only 1% were of pimps.¹⁴ This approach fails to address the root cause of prostitution: the demand.¹⁵ As long as the demand exists, vulnerable women and children will be manipulated, coerced, and forced into the sex trade. By shifting the focus from targeting women in the sex trade to eliminating the demand for paid sex, CAASE believes we will see a real reduction in prostitution and the harms associated with it.

Since there is no one type of man who purchases sex, there is not one specific deterrent that will work for everyone. Therefore we must ask ourselves, **what deterrents can be used?**

¹⁴ Data compiled by the Mayor’s Office on Domestic Violence for the Innersystems Assessment and obtained through the Chicago Police Department

¹⁵ Research performed by Lara Hanson, published by CAASE, publish date (forthcoming)

Through research performed by CAASE, johns have indicated that they would have benefitted from an in school curriculum regarding sexual exploitation.¹⁶ Feel free to look over CAASE’s curriculum for young men and advocate to have it integrated into your local schools.

In the research study, *Deconstructing the Demand for Prostitution*, men were asked what would deter them from purchasing sex.¹⁷ The following are 113 Chicago men’s responses to a list of potential legal consequences that could serve as a deterrent:

Potential Consequences	Percentage of Johns interviewed who said it would deter them from buying sex
Photo and/or name in local paper	87%
Jail Time	83%
Photo and/or name on billboard	83%
Photo and/or name on internet	82%
A letter sent to family saying you were arrested for soliciting a woman in prostitution	79%
Having a Driver’s License Suspended	76%
Greater Criminal penalties in general	75%
Car Impounded	70%
Larger fines (more than \$1,000)	68%
Having to do community service	58%
Being required to attend education classes for “johns”	41%

¹⁶ Gillings, A., & Willoughby, M. Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation, (2010). *An investigation into 'john's schools'*. Chicago, IL

¹⁷ Research performed by Lara Hanson, published by CAASE, publish date (forthcoming)

Myths and facts about women exploited in the sex trade

There are several myths that are perpetuated, especially by johns themselves, about the women who are forced into prostitution in brothels posing as massage establishments. Johns themselves espouse the following attitudes about the women from whom they buy sex:

- Johns believe the women are there by their own volition
- Johns believe the women are trying to make a profit and will scam johns for money
- Johns believe women are “sexual creatures” who want to participate in the sex trade
- Johns believe women receive a fair portion of the money that the patron pays
- Johns recognize that women are undocumented immigrants
- Johns believe the tip money they give to the women is helpful, like charity work¹⁸

The *actual* experience of women in this situation

- Women found in brothels disguised as massage establishments typically live on-site where they are confined and coerced into providing commercial sex to men. These women typically do not leave unless moved by their trafficker or a taxicab service that provides transportation of the victims for the trafficker.¹⁹
- Trafficking victims are often threatened by the mamasan or papasan (manager of the operation) that they will be deported, arrested, or that they or their family will be injured if they attempt to escape the brothel. Intimidation is often used to keep the victims from escaping; traffickers may claim police or nearby people are watching the women.²⁰
- Women are often forced to participate in commercial sex for approximately 6 to 10 men a day, 7 days a week from 10am – 2 or 3am.²¹
- Commercial front brothels that claim to specialize in Asian techniques operate by pretending to offer legitimate services (i.e. massages, acupuncture,

¹⁸ Research performed by Lara Hanson, published by CAASE, publish date (forthcoming)

¹⁹ Polaris Project (2011). *Asian massage parlors at-a-glance*. Retrieved from: <http://www.polarisproject.org/resources/resources-by-topic/sex-trafficking>.

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ *Id.*

etc.), but actually primarily provide commercial sex. The victims are most often Asian women, both documented and undocumented.²²

- Brothels posing as massage establishments frequently operate in strip malls, office buildings, and sometimes, residential homes, in urban, suburban and rural areas in almost all 50 U.S. states.²³

- A “house fee” must be paid by the victims in order to stay, in addition to a weekly “management fee.” Additional fees are also charged to the women including exorbitant fees for food, personal items, pre-arranged transportation, and “security.” The women are also charged high interest rates on their unending debt, which traps them into continuing to perform commercial sex.²⁴

- Victims are frequently recruited using false promises of a better job and a better life. They are often told that they will be providing massage services, but many women do not realize that they will actually be expected to engage in commercial sex.²⁵

- These trafficking victims are typically trained to tell canned stories to law enforcement, social service providers, and others if they ever encounter anyone who is not part of the network or a john.²⁶

- In addition to physical and emotional abuse, prostituted women and girls endure a stigma that can last a lifetime. Even if they succeed in leaving the life, they may still be haunted by their pasts.²⁷ Rachel Lloyd, the founder of GEMS (Girls Educational & Mentoring Services), still struggles with this stigma. Referring to the time a politician at a White House event made an offensive comment to her, Rachel explains, “Despite all my accomplishments, despite the momentous nature of the event, all this person saw was my past. Nothing I did, no one I met, would erase the fact that in his eyes, I was still a former prostitute.”²⁸ This stigma affects a woman’s career opportunities, her future relationships, and her self-esteem. It is perhaps the longest-lasting harm caused by sexual exploitation.

How can an outsider tell?

Here are some warning signs of women in trouble:

- Does not get time off from work
- Cannot change jobs
- May live in their place of employment

²² *Id.*

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ Lloyd, R. (2011). *Girls like us*. New York, NY: HarperCollins.

²⁸ *Id.*

- Are forced to pay for food, clothing, or housing through their employer
- Have their passport or ID confiscated by their trafficker
- Are not given a contract, employee handbook or terms of employment
- May show signs of physical abuse
- Are not paid by their employers²⁹

Case One #1: Victim Calls Hotline

From Polaris Project

The NHTRC received an anonymous call from a young woman, offering information about a suspicious activity at a business claiming to offer massage services. She reported that six Thai nationals, all around 18-years-old, were forced to live and engage in commercial sex at a commercial-front brothel in a strip mall. She said that an older woman named Thip lured the teenagers with promises of legitimate jobs. After they started working, Thip threatened to have them deported and kill their families in Thailand if they tried to quit. The caller provided the phone number for the business, but because she was afraid that someone might find out she had called, she opted not to provide additional information.

The NHTRC reported the situation to a local human trafficking task force, which matched the phone number the caller provided with a phone number from an online advertisement for “erotic massage.” An undercover officer was sent inside the establishment and arranged to pay \$80 in exchange for sex. Once the arrangement was made, police raided the establishment and found buckets of condoms, hidden security cameras, and five trafficking victims, including the anonymous caller. Thip was arrested and charged with involuntary servitude, human trafficking, and pandering. She ultimately pled guilty and received a lengthy prison sentence.

²⁹ *Id.*

Case Study #2: Customer Calls for Help

From Polaris Project

A young woman told a client that she wanted to leave her job where she was working and that she did not want to provide commercial sex, but because of her debt to the brothel's owner, felt she could not leave.

A man named Jake visited an establishment he found on a website advertising “erotic massage” and escort services. After providing a massage, the woman, a young Korean woman in her mid-twenties, offered to engage in sexual activity with the caller for an additional fee. She disclosed to Jake that she had been brought into the US one year ago to work as a massage therapist. Upon arrival, she was told that she would have to provide commercial sex in order to pay off an exorbitant debt that she owed to her recruiter. The young woman and three other Korean women lived on the premises of the brothel and were closely monitored by an older Korean woman in her late fifties. She told Jake that she believed her debt was increasing to cover her rent and living expenses, and she feared that she would not make enough money to pay it off. The young woman had been moved between several similarly operated brothels while in the U.S. and did not know how long she would be working at this location. She told Jake that she wanted to leave the brothel, but was afraid to do so because of the debt she still owed to her employer. After conducting an Internet search, Jake found the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) hotline number and called to report the situation. The NHTRC reported the information to a local human trafficking task force for investigation.

Resources for victims

Victims of trafficking are often intimidated to come forward or attempt to escape their situation because they fear legal and social consequences. Pimps and brothel owners will encourage these fearful views in order to keep enslaved women from running away. Increasing awareness on this matter has the potential to help many women.

Victims of trafficking in the United States may be eligible to receive **T-visas** from the U.S. Department of Justice.³⁰ Implemented in 2002, this visa gives temporary non-immigrant status to victims of severe forms of human trafficking, allowing the victim and their immediate family members to remain in the United States for at least four years. This visa is conditional, however; those that receive the visa must agree to assist law enforcement officials in the investigation and prosecution of the traffickers who abused and exploited them. The T-visa program helps to stop future trafficking crimes by putting the traffickers out of business and behind bars.³¹ Trafficked women may find some solace in knowing that they were able to prevent others from being harmed by their trafficker.

The Predator Accountability Act was created in 2006, allowing victims of sexual exploitation to sue pimps, brothels, and customers for civil damage. Because monetary gain motivates pimps and traffickers to sell victims in the commercial sex trade, it is believed that the threat of financial repercussions might deter them from selling women.³²

Any person who is the victim of non-consensual sex (rape) can choose to pursue a **Civil No Contact Order**. The civil court order is a finding that states the person was a victim of sexual assault or sexual abuse. The injunction, or judicial order, may help victims by holding the rapist accountable for their illicit actions via a public trial (providing that they did indeed engage in sexual assault or abuse). The order, if granted, can provide safety and comfort to the victim by requiring the perpetrator to stay away from the victim's workplace, school, and home.

³⁰ 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(T)(i).

³¹ 8 C.F.R. § 214.11(p)(1).

³² Keleher, Christopher (2010) Illinois Predator Accountability Act: A sleeping giant. Retrieved from: <http://www.querrey.com/assets/attachments/320.pdf>

The Gender Violence Act allows survivors of gender-based violence to seek private civil action for monetary damages or injunctive relief against their perpetrators. The act serves to protect victims of violence or physical aggression on the basis of sex, gender, or sexuality, or threats of domestic violence or sexual abuse. This bill may be enacted even when the violent acts do not result in criminal charges. The Gender Violence Act is especially useful because it allows victims a new tool to prevent abusers from causing further physical harm. The statute of limitations is seven years.

Illinois Justice for Victims of Sex Trafficking Crimes Act allows survivors of sex trafficking to clear their record of prostitution convictions incident to their trafficking. This bill is particularly important because it serves to hold pimps, customers, and traffickers accountable for their actions, while simultaneously supporting victims of the illegal industry.

What can *you* do to help stop sex trafficking in *your* town?

We have put together a list of ways you can collaborate with your community to help expose and shut down these illicit operations. Click the *What You Can Do* tab on not-in-our-name.org and download “Action Items and Powerful Tools.” Don’t forget to share your progress and cheer on other practitioners using the blog!

NCBTMB’s New Policies for Approved Schools

As of 2013, the NCBTMB will offer a 30-minute video to schools and state certification bodies to raise awareness of sex trafficking among new massage therapists. Knowledge is power!

Anti-trafficking organizations

Want to learn more or contribute to an organization that serves to end human trafficking? Here is a place to start. You can also search for groups in your area to offer your support.

The Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation (CAASE) is an organization that addresses the culture, institutions, and individuals that perpetrate, profit from, or support sexual exploitation. CAASE's work includes prevention, policy reform, community engagement, and legal services. For more information please visit: www.caase.org

The Coalition Against Trafficking in Women (CATW) is an organization that is dedicated to creating real and lasting changes in countries around the world by launching and supporting anti-trafficking projects. CATW addresses the links between prostitution and trafficking; challenging the demand for prostitution that promotes sex trafficking; and protecting the women and children who are its victims by working to curb legal acceptance and tolerance to the sex industry. For more information visit: www.catwinternational.org

National Certification Board for Therapeutic Massage and Bodywork (NCBTMB) is an organization that strives to define and advance the highest standards in the massage therapy and bodywork profession. For more information please visit: www.ncbtmb.org

Polaris Project is an organization that works to abolish human trafficking by using a holistic approach and taking what they learn from their work with survivors and using it to guide the creation of long-term solutions. Polaris Project advocates for stronger federal and state laws. Polaris Project also operates the National Human Trafficking Resource Center hotline. Learn more about Polaris Project by visiting: www.polarisproject.org

Prostitution Research and Education is an organization that conducts research on prostitution, pornography and trafficking, and offers education and consultation to researcher, survivors, the public and policymakers. Their goal is to abolish the institution of prostitution while at the same time advocating women in prostitution.

Top 10 Must-Read Books About Sexual Exploitation

A Crime So Monstrous: Face-to-Face with Modern-Day Slavery

Author: E. Benjamin Skinner. Free Press, 2008.

Journalist E. Benjamin Skinner gives several accounts of current slaves and traffickers, but emphasizes slavery victims in Haiti, Sudan, Romania and India. Their stories and conditions are recorded and analyzed.

Sex Trafficking: The Global Market in Women and Children

Author: Kathryn Farr. Worth Publishers, 2005.

One million people are trafficked into the sex industry each year. In this timely and provocative study, Kathryn Farr documents the macro and micro impact of trafficking women and children into this industry on a global scale. Farr looks not only at the victims themselves, but also at the sex trade's main players, organized crime structure, economic conditions, and role in which various militaries perpetuate its demand.

The Johns: Sex for Sale and the Men Who Buy It

Author: Victor Malarek. Arcade Press, 2009.

The journalist and author of *The Natashas* (see below) writes another exposé on the sex industry, its customers, and the women who are trafficked from around the world into sexual slavery to meet the demand for paid sex.

Listening to Olivia

Author: Jody Raphael. Northeastern University Press, 2004.

Jody Raphael gives voice to a woman formerly in prostitution and stripping in Chicago, Olivia, who suffered from drug addiction, abuse, and poverty. Olivia overcame her obstacles and now works to help women exit the sex trade and leave behind a life of shame and harm.

The Natashas

Author: Victor Malarek. Arcade Publishing, 2004.

The trend of Eastern European girls being forced into the sex trade is examined—how they get there, what happens, how they survive—as well as its impact on globalization.

Not for Sale: The Return of the Global Slave Trade and How We Can Fight It

Author: David Batstone. HarperCollins Publishers, 2007.

Journalist, professor, and editor David Batstone profiles the new generation of abolitionists who are leading the struggle to end modern-day slavery.

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Prostitution, Trafficking, and Traumatic Stress

Editor: Melissa Farley. The Haworth Maltreatment & Trauma Press, 2000.
An analysis of all aspects of the sex industry, from impoverished Mexican prostituted women to those trafficked around the world, and highlights the various forms of harm they face.

Sex Trafficking

Author: Siddharth Kara. Columbia University Press, 2009.

Kara traveled across four continents to investigate the crimes of the sex trade. He witnessed firsthand the sale of human beings into slavery, interviewed over four hundred slaves, and confronted some of those who traffick and exploit individuals.

Sold

Author: Patricia McCormick. Hyperion, 2006

SOLD is the fictional story of 13-year-old Lakshmi from Nepal who is sold into prostitution as a means to secure money for her family, and held against her will in a brothel in India. This book is suitable for young adults.

Somebody's Daughter: The Hidden Story of America's Prostituted Children and the Battle to Save Them

Author: Julian Sher. Chicago Review Press, 2011.

Sher highlights the stories of prostituted girls who are fighting for their dignity, the cops who are trying to rescue them, and the community activists battling to protect the nation's most forsaken children. This book gives various girls who have been involved in the sex trade a voice, and it asks all of us to work to hold pimps and perpetrators accountable.

Top 10 Must-See Films About Sexual Exploitation

Call and Response

CALL+RESPONSE is a first-of-its-kind feature documentary film that reveals the world's 27 million dirtiest secrets: there are more slaves today than ever before in human history. CALL+RESPONSE goes deep undercover where slavery is thriving from the child brothels of Cambodia to the slave brick kilns of rural India to reveal that in 2007, Slave Traders made more money than Google, Nike and Starbucks combined. (89 min)

Demand

This documentary exposes the men who buy commercial sex, the vulnerable women and children sold as commodities, and the facilitators of the trade within the marketplace of exploitation. (45 min)

Lilya 4 Ever

At 16 in the former Soviet Union, Lilya is left by her mother and tricked into prostitution. The film tells the story of the horror Lilya's life soon becomes. (109 min)

Not for Sale

This documentary investigates the 27 million individuals ensnared in the modern-day slave trade. Undercover footage covers trafficking operations and what today's abolitionists are doing to fight the rampant terrors of human trafficking in the US and abroad. (85 min)

Sex and Money


A group of student journalists explored the United States in a RV, only to find young children being sexually exploited for the sexual gratification of other individuals. This documentary focuses on the domestic sexual exploitation that is happening right here, in the United States.

Svetlana's Journey

Based on a true story, this drama describes the experience of a young Bulgarian girl sold by her adopted parents to a pimp for only 10,000 euros. (40 min)

The Day My God Died

This documentary presents the stories of young girls who have been victims of the sex trade. The film shows footage from actual brothels in Bombay with



help from “spy camera” technology to reveal the devastating truths behind the sex trade industry.

Trade

A girl from Mexico City is abducted into modern day slavery, and her brother goes on a quest to rescue her. (119 min)

Turning a Corner

This documentary tells the stories of those affected by the sex trade in Chicago and examines efforts to implement policy reforms necessary to end the harm experienced by those in prostitution. (60 min)

Very Young Girls

This film follows 13- and 14-year-old girls in New York and addresses the mistreatment and abuse that they endure as prostituted young women. Rachel Lloyd, a survivor herself, runs GEMS, a recovery center dedicated to supporting young girls as they exit the sex trade. (84 min)

Relevant news articles

Even when activists take a stand, there are frequently misguided attempts to address the issue. Instead of focusing on the demand side, legitimate massage therapists may face consequences. For instance, massage establishments have been subject to zoning in the city of Chicago; this will force some massage therapists to leave residential neighborhoods and move their practice to commercial or industrial parts of the city.

The town of Evanston, just north of Chicago, attempted to create zones for massage therapy businesses to help prevent illegal establishments from operating. This plan received much criticism because of the undue burden it would place on businesses. Moving legitimate massage therapy businesses outside of residential areas does not get at the root of the human trafficking problem, which is demand.

Follow the links to read the articles on zoning in full:

http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2010-04-12/news/ct-met-aldermen-massage-parlors-20100412_1_massage-parlors-aldermen-endorse

<http://evanstonnow.com/story/government/bill-smith/2012-05-17/49704/evanston-massage-zoning-plan-draws-wave-of-criticism>

Iowa City Prostitution Sting: CAASE applauds the Iowa City, University of Iowa, Coralville police department, and Johnson County Sheriff's Department, which focused on demand by arresting the traffickers and johns in a recent prostitution sting at a massage front. Traffickers and johns were arrested and had their picture, full name, age, and occupation listed in the *Gazette* and *Press Citizen* newspapers. The sting arrested many professionals, including an anesthesiologist, dentist, and assistant professor. The licensing board will question if the charges will result in a suspension of the professionals' license.

Follow the link below to learn more:

<http://thegazette.com/2012/04/12/more-details-emerge-in-johnson-county-prostitution-sting/>