Conference Program: 5th Annual Interdisciplinary Conference on Human Trafficking, 2013

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5th annual interdisciplinary conference on

**human trafficking**

2013

global knowledge: what we know and what we need to know

October 10th –12th, 2013
Embassy Suites, Lincoln

http://humantrafficking.unl.edu
The UNL Conference has for the past two years found women who were trafficked to make the conference bags.

This year once again we gave the bag order to Salvage Sri Lanka. All bags were made by a woman who now runs her own Salvage project. She had been forced into child labor in Sri Lanka from the age of six, as was sold by her parents into servitude. She had never gone to school and was illiterate. Today through Salvage and her hard work, all her three children go to school, she can read and write, and she runs a small workshop where she makes products from recycled material. She gets paid for her work and all the additional profits go to run Heavena (a home for trafficked, abused, and homeless women) and to the only HIV drop in center for women in Sri Lanka. Salvage is all about poor women helping women worse off than themselves through making designer products with recycled material.

The materials for your bags came from old movie billboards in Sri Lanka and left over wind surf kite material. Each one is an original and made especially for you. The coin purses with the blue heart were also made from windsurf material.

Program

Thursday, October 10

12:00 – 1:00 p.m. Pre-conference Panel Discussion
University of Nebraska–Lincoln (UNL) East Campus, College of Law Auditorium, 42nd and Fair Streets
“Combating Human Trafficking Through Prevention, Protection, Prosecution and Partnerships”

Participants:
• Anita Sheth, Senior Advisor, Social Compliance and Development, Fairtrade International, Bonn, Germany
• Theresa Flores, LSW, MSeD, Human Trafficking Survivor, Victim’s Advocate, and Author “The Slave Across the Street” and “Sacred Bath”.
• E. Christopher Johnson, Associate Professor, Director, Graduate Program in Corporate Law and Finance, The Thomas M. Cooley Law School. Lead drafter of the American Bar Association Business Law Section’s guiding principles for US corporations to combat trafficking. He currently serves as co-chair of the Community Committee of the State of Michigan Human Trafficking Task Force and works with a number of governmental and non-governmental entities on this crisis.
• John Higgins, Assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of Nebraska.

Moderator: Anna Williams Shavers, Cline Williams Professor of Citizenship Law, University of Nebraska College of Law

5:00 – 8:00 p.m. Registration Desk Open
Embassy Suites, Conference Center

5:00 – 7:00 p.m. Welcome Reception
Embassy Suites, Conference Center
Hors d’oeuvres; soft drinks

7:30 – 9:00 p.m. Public Event, UNL City Campus
“The Sex Slave Across the Street”
Theresa Flores, LSW, MSeD, Human Trafficking Survivor, Victim’s Advocate, and Author “The Slave Across the Street” and “Sacred Bath”
Sheldon Art Gallery Auditorium
University of Nebraska–Lincoln
12th and R Streets

Friday, October 11

7:30 – 9:30 a.m. Coffee, tea, and soft drinks available in the meeting area

8:00 – 5:00 p.m. Registration Desk Open,
Conference Center

8:00 – 8:15 a.m. Official Welcome
Chancellor Harvey Perlman, University of Nebraska–Lincoln
Introduction by Sriyani Tidball

8:15 – 8:45 a.m. Conference Opening Keynote Speech
Regents A, Embassy Suites
“Under No Illusions: What Else You May Need to Know to Stop Child Trafficking”
Anita Sheth, Senior Advisor, Social Compliance and Development, Fairtrade International, Bonn, Germany
Introduction by Anna Williams Shavers

Session One  9:00 – 10:20 A.M.
• Session 1.1 – Microsoft Panel
Location: Regents A
Session Chair: Anna Williams Shavers
Participants:
• Dr. Nicole Bryan and Dr. Sasha Pouki of Montclair State University discussing their research on how networked technologies, including the Internet, mobile phones, and social media, are used by “johns” to procure children for sexual purposes.

• Professor Mary G. Leary of the Catholic University of America, discussing her comprehensive assessment of judicial opinions on child sex trafficking issued over the last 10 years.
• Professor Sriyani Tidball discussing the work of the Nebraska team in research into identifying the clandestine language that is used in web advertising of child sex trafficking.

Moderator: Anna Williams Shavers, Cline Williams Professor of Citizenship Law, University of Nebraska College of Law

• Session 1.2 – International Legal
Location: Regents B
Session Chair: Ron Hampton/Al Riskowski

The Slow Development of Legislature in South Africa to Combat Human Trafficking—Challenges and Confusion
Shelley King, University of KwaZulu-Natal

Anti-Trafficking Legislation in the United States: Focus Washington, D.C. and Ohio
Tina Frundt and Theresa Flores
Tina Frundt, Human Trafficking Survivor, Victim’s Advocate, Founder of Courtney’s House, a non-profit providing services for domestically sex trafficked youth, only U.S. citizen to receive the Frederick Douglass Award from Free the Slaves;
Theresa Flores, LSW, MSeD, Human Trafficking Survivor, Victim’s Advocate, and Author “The Slave Across the Street” and “Sacred Bath”
Friday, October 11 continued

• Session 1.3 – Male Victims
Location: Regents F
Session Chair: Ari Kohen

Sexual Exploitation of Males in Chiang Mai, Thailand
(Part of a multi-site study)
Glenn Miles and Jarrett Davis, Love146

Hidden in Plain Sight: A Baseline Study on Male Exploitation in Metro Manila
Glenn Miles and Jarrett Davis, Love146

Session Two 10:40 – NOON

• Session 2.1 – Cambodia
Location: Regents A
Session Chair: Al Riskowski

Journey of Change: Trends and Influences in Counter-Trafficking in Cambodia in the Past Ten Years
Aimee Brammer and Julia Smith-Brake, Chab Dai Coalition

The Butterfly Longitudinal (Re-) integration Research Project: A Chab Dai Study on (Re-) integration: Researching the Life Cycle of Survivors of Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking
Siobhan Miles, Chab Dai

• Session 2.2 – United States
Location: Regents B
Session Chair: Rochelle Dalla

Sweatshops in Paradise: A True Story of Slavery in Modern America
Virginia Lynn Sudbury, Law Office of Virginia Sudbury (LOVS)

Children Trafficked for Labor in the United States
Ginger Tanton, Northwestern University School of Law

• Session 2.3 – International
Location: Regents F
Session Chair: Ron Hampton

Calculating Risk Factors for External Trafficking in Nigeria and Indonesia
Mark Ryan, University of Roehampton

A Cross-National Evaluation of the Sources of Anti-Trafficking Enforcement
Maria Ravlik, Doctoral Student and Research Assistant, Georg August University Göttingen Associate Researcher, Laboratory for Comparative Social Research, National Research University – Higher School of Economics

12:00 – 1:30 p.m. Lunch Buffet
Embassy Suites, Conference Center

Session Three 1:40 – 3:00 P.M.

• Session 3.1 – Using the Legal System to Address Victim Protection and Relief
Location: Regents A
Session Chair: Anna Williams Shavers

Therapeutic Jurisprudence Used as Protection and Prevention in Sex Trafficking
Anna Williams Shavers, Cline Williams Professor of Citizenship Law, University of Nebraska College of Law

Severe Underutilization of T Nonimmigrant Visas and Identified Gaps in Guidance for Waivers of Inadmissibility
Hannah Jurowicz, Northwestern University School of Law

• Session 3.2 – Trafficking of Children
Location: Regents B
Session Chair: Dwayne Ball

The Virtual Red Light District: Regulating the Online Solicitation of Minors for Commercial Sex Work
Megan Sobel, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Collaborative Approaches to the Elimination of Child Labor in the Supply Chain: Partnership between Montclair State University and Fairtrade International
Nicole Bryan and Sasha Pouchki, Montclair State University; Anita Sheth, Fairtrade International

• Session 3.3 – Victim/Victim Resources
Location: Regents F
Session Chair: Ari Kohen

To Quit or Not to Quit: A Phenomenological Evaluation of Supportive Services for Exiting Sex Workers
Kathleen M. Preble, University of Texas at Arlington

An Uneasy Alliance: The Connection between Foster Care and Human Trafficking
Michelle Lillie and Elizabeth P. Salett, Human Trafficking Search/OLP Foundation

12:00 – 12:15 p.m. Welcome Address
Dean Donde Plowman, James Jr. and Susan Stuart Endowed Dean, College of Business Administration, University of Nebraska–Lincoln

Session Four 3:20 – 4:40 P.M.

• Session 4.1 – Research Methods
Location: Regents B
Session Chair: Dwayne Ball

Civil Society: Untapped Resource in Domestic Anti-Human Trafficking Efforts
Davina Durgana, American University, School of International Service

Advances in Developing an Assessment to Measure Intentions to Exit Street Prostitution
Andrea Cimino, Arizona State University
• Session 4.2 – Ethics Panel
Location: Regents A
Session Chair: Sriyani Tidball

Participants:
• Anita Sheth, Senior Advisor, Social Compliance and Development, Fairtrade International, Bonn, Germany
• Nicole Bryan, Professor, Montclair State University
• Sasha Pouki, Montclair State University
• Regina Werum, Associate Vice Chancellor for Research, University of Nebraska–Lincoln
• Shireen Rajaram, Professor, College of Public Health, University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC)

Moderator: Sriyani Tidball, Professor, University of Nebraska–Lincoln
College of Journalism and Mass Communication

Saturday, October 12

7:30 – 9:30 a.m.  Coffee, tea, and soft drinks available in the meeting area
8:00 – Noon  Registration Desk Open, Conference Center

Session Five  9:00 – 10:20 A.M.

• Session 5.1 – Technology
Location: Regents A
Session Chair: Dwayne Ball

Freedom Collaborative – Building New Connectivity for the Counter-Trafficking Movement
Taylor Poe and Tania Do Carmo, Chab Dai

It Takes a Market to Defeat a Market: Using Technology to Reduce ‘Information Friction’ in the Modern Abolitionist Movement
Dave Blair, Georgetown University

• Session 5.2 – Awareness Education
Location: Regents B
Session Chair: Rochelle Dalla

Teaching Human Trafficking to Business Economics Students: A Case Study Approach
Dr. Jennifer Bossard and JaCee Pilkington, Doane College

A College Model for Countering Human Trafficking
Ronald D. Petitte, Bryan College

• Session 5.3 – International
Location: Regents F
Session Chair: Sriyani Tidball

A Study on the Impact of Female Migration
Sriyani Tidball, University of Nebraska–Lincoln

Afghanistan’s Neglected Boys
Jane E. Thorson, Hagar Afghanistan, Education and Technical Advisor; Dr. Bares Sadiq, Hagar Afghanistan, National Researcher

Session Six  10:40 – NOON

• Session 6.1 – Emerging Scholars
Location: Regents A
Session Chair: Sriyani Tidball

Human Trafficking – A Contemporary African Perspective
Joanita Rwebangira, University of Kwa Zulu-Natal

Covering Human Trafficking: A Content Analysis of Sources Cited in Media Coverage in the United States, India and Thailand
Meghan Sobel, University of North Carolina

• Session 6.2 – India
Location: Regents B
Session Chair: Rochelle Dalla

Globalization, Human Trafficking and Micro Credit Model of Women’s Empowerment in India
Dr. Nairruti Jani, Florida Gulf Coast University

Wither Childhood? Child Trafficking in India
Ibrahim Abdelaziz, Independent Researcher

• Session 6.3 – Ghana
Location: Regents F
Session Chair: Anna Williams Shavers

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Ghana: A Comparative Assessment
C. Nana Derby, Virginia State University; Elsie Gaisie-Ahiabu, University of Ghana, Legon

Combating Child Domestic Servitude in Ghana: An Action Oriented Research
C. Nana Derby, Virginia State University; Barbara Ayesu and Barbara Nartey, Lawa Ghana Alumnae, Inc.

12:00 – 1:00 p.m. Lunch and Networking
Embassy Suites, Conference Center

“After yesterday and today, what do we know and what do we need to know?”
1.1 Microsoft Panel

Participants:
- Dr. Nicole Bryan and Dr. Sasha Pouki of Montclair State University discussing their research on how networked technologies, including the Internet, mobile phones, and social media, are used by “johns” to procure children for sexual purposes.
- Professor Mary G. Leary of the Catholic University of America, discussing her comprehensive assessment of judicial opinions on child sex trafficking issued over the last 10 years.
- Professor Sriyani Tidball discussing the work of the Nebraska team in research into identifying the clandestine language that is used in web advertising of child sex trafficking.

Moderator: Anna Williams Shavers, Cline Williams Professorship of Citizenship Law, University of Nebraska College of Law

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1.2 Legislation

The Slow Development of Legislature in South Africa to Combat Human Trafficking—Challenges and Confusion

The development of legislation to combat human trafficking in South Africa has been a long and arduous journey. The South African government, though party to international standards set out by the United Nations, has made slow progress towards setting in place a legal framework for combating human trafficking. South Africa signed the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, in December 2000; and again showed support for this global crisis by ratifying the Protocol in February 2004. Despite being signatories to this Protocol action in formulating a legislative framework to protect victims and prosecute perpetrators was slow, if not non-existent. The Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Bill was first presented as a draft to the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development for evaluation and development of legislation in 2008. It would then take a further four years before being approved by the National Assembly. This delay could be understood in terms of competing political and developmental agendas, confusion around existing legislation and its impact on human trafficking, and a lack of understanding of the evidence of human trafficking within South Africa. This paper will critically evaluate the Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Bill and existing legislation that has implications for human trafficking i.e. Sexual Offences Amendment Act, 2007 and the Immigration Act, 2002. Furthermore the discussion will point out the narrow understanding of Human Trafficking in South Africa and highlight the challenges in rooting out the offences.

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1.3 Male Victims

Sexual Exploitation of Males in Chiang Mai, Thailand (Part of a Multi-Site Study)

As the sexual exploitation of women and girls remains a central concern among NGO’s and Anti-Trafficking in Persons organizations, the sexual exploitation and violence against men and boys is often little acknowledged—much less understood. What studies have been conducted on males in the sex industry have primarily focused on sexual health, rather than addressing these young men as whole persons. Furthermore, social and cultural norms often assume that men and boys in the sex-industry are inherently strong and/or invulnerable to sexual exploitation; however, research in this area continues to show these assumptions to be false. This study aims to provide a holistic baseline of information of sexually-exploited young men working within entertainment districts in Chiang Mai, Thailand. Structured interviews were conducted with male entertainment workers in various vicinities that are known to be key to the industry. Vulnerabilities of these young men were assessed, particularly focusing on a number of areas including: financial security, sexual health and history, experiences of violence, spirituality and future plans. Additionally, this study aims to provide a qualitative assessment of the broader male sex industry in the Chiang Mai area for use of the NGO and partner Urban Light. This information serves to provide a useful background and context for the quantitative data gathered from respondents. This is part of what is becoming a larger multi-site research study across the region including India, Cambodia, Thailand and the Philippines with Young men and Transgender.

The researchers at Love146 plan to present papers about sexual exploitation of young men this year and then of transgender next year.

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1.3 Male Victims

Hidden in Plain Sight: A Baseline Study on Male Exploitation in Metro Manila

As the sexual exploitation of women and girls remains a central concern among NGO’s and Anti-Trafficking in Persons organizations, the sexual exploitation and violence against men and boys is often little acknowledged—much less understood. What studies have been conducted on males in the sex industry have primarily focused on sexual health, rather than addressing these young men as whole persons. Furthermore, social and cultural norms often assume that men and boys in the sex-industry are inherently strong and/or invulnerable to sexual exploitation; however, research in this
area continues to show these assumptions to be false. This study provides a holistic baseline of information of the young men in the massage industry in Metro Manila, Philippines. Structured interviews were conducted with male masseurs from massage services in various vicinities within the Metro-Manila area known to be key to the sex industry including, Timog Ave (QC), Malate (Manila), Diliman (QC), and Recto (Manila) areas. Vulnerabilities of these young men were assessed, particularly focusing on a number of areas including: financial security, sexual health and history, experiences of violence, spiritual development and spirituality, and future plans. In addition, this study provides a qualitative assessment of the broader male-to-male sex industry within the Metro-Manila area, including escort services and both direct and indirect male sex work. As a part of this holistic baseline of data, this study serves to provide a deeper look at issues of stigma, discrimination, and identity development of male-to-male sex workers within the largely Roman-catholic society and culture of the Philippines. This study is part of a larger multi-site research project across the region including India, Cambodia, Thailand and the Philippines with Young men and Transgender Males in SE Asia.

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2.1 Cambodia

Journey of Change: Trends and Influences in Counter-Trafficking in Cambodia in the Past Ten Years

The issue of human trafficking has garnered much attention both in Cambodia and globally for the past ten years. This research aims to map the changes in the case environment in Cambodia over the past decade, and the key influencing factors on programmatic responses to the issue. The purpose of this research is to establish a common framework of issues, shifts, and responses to human trafficking and exploitation in order to inform future strategy. The research used a mixed-methods approach, including a literature review, semi-structured interviews, and surveys. Five key themes emerged in the research about factors that have influenced changes in responses to exploitation and trafficking in Cambodia, including the media, donors, the Cambodian government, research, and, in the context of member organization influences, Chab Dai Coalition. Based on the key findings some of the main shifts related to the issue of trafficking and exploitation in Cambodia include a shift in the nature of sex trafficking, increased awareness of issues relating to the exploitation of boys and men, and growing attention on labour trafficking and safe migration. Some of the key recommendations stemming from this research include the importance of collaboration, a continued commitment to learning, further research into cross-cutting issues, and understanding the issue of trafficking in the broader framework of human rights and community development.

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2.1 Cambodia

The Butterfly Longitudinal (Re-)Integration Research Project: A Chab Dai Study on (Re-)Integration: Researching the Life Cycle of Survivors of Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking

What happens to those who are liberated from slavery in the short and long term? What are the effects of aftercare and what measurable benefits can we discern? Moreover, what can we learn directly from trafficking survivors, from their own voices and stories, as they reclaim their lives? The literature is bereft of detailed research exploring these questions. Yet, policy makers need more information in order to implement better programs. The Chab Dai Butterfly Longitudinal (Re)integration research project attempts to fill that gap. It began in early 2010 and is a ten-year longitudinal research study prospectively looking at the experiences and perceptions of a cohort of 128 participants comprised of 48 per cent women, and children (females -80 per cent and males- 20 per cent). The main purpose of the research is to enable people who have been sexually exploited and or trafficked for this purpose to have a ‘voice’ about their own (re-) integration experiences over a long period of time. Our research design and approach is mixed methods utilizing both quantitative and qualitative methods as it follows the lives of this cohort and has committed to producing an annual end of year report of its findings and recommendations. Our approach is also novel in that it is a partnership of both academic and policy perspectives. One member of our team is a full-time academic in the United States who will help us observe trends in our longitudinal findings. The other members of our team are full-time practitioners with Chab Dai in Cambodia who are well-versed in the nuances of the (re) integration project. In our paper, we present some of the trends from 2010-2013 and specific findings from our end of year report 2012. Based on these findings, we summarize recommendations to assistance programs, donors, stakeholders and government bodies.

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2.2 United States

Sweatshops in Paradise: A True Story of Slavery in Modern America

Virginia Sudbury will present her firsthand account of the class-action lawsuit Nga v. Daewoosa, as chronicled in her recent book Sweatshops in Paradise. The book is the non-fiction account of the notorious garment factory/sweatshop lawsuit, which took place in the South Pacific Territory of American Samoa from 1999 until 2001. This precedent-setting case drew international attention to the issues surrounding involuntary servitude and trafficking in human beings in far-flung US territories. Ms Sudbury is the Lead Attorney for the 300 Vietnamese and Chinese garment workers represented in Nga v. Daewoosa. These workers were recruited by Vietnamese government organizations to labor for a Korean national in the Territory of American Samoa—with the endorsement of the island government. When the workers arrived on the lush Polynesian island, they unexpectedly encountered civil injustices, rampant abuse, and imprisonment at the hands of the Korean factory owner and the American Samoan Government. Sweatshops in Paradise is a dramatic legal tale about the efforts of the disenfranchised workers, virtually held hostage in American Samoa, who were abused, imprisoned, and injured. They ultimately prevailed, despite
the deaths of the lead plaintiff and translator, the horrific beating of the garment workers under the orders of the Korean factory owner, and the complicity of the island government. All to make certain the garments carried a “Made in America” label. Ms Sudbury is an entertaining and engaging speaker. She recounts this heartfelt and often tragic tale in a compelling, dramatic and humorous way. (Think “Erin Brockovich” in a grass skirt.) She has told the story at various conferences and gatherings, including a recent BYU Trafficking Conference, to excellent reviews. This captivating story is at its core a tale of equal justice and the worker’s path to that goal. Ms Sudbury hopes to inspire the audience to better recognize involuntary servitude when they see it in their own daily lives, and to equip them with the tools to question and combat its existence.

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2.2 United States

Children Trafficked for Labor in the United States

This study was conducted with 79 masseur and 79 escort young men living and working in Mumbai which provides preliminary data on their lives. Most research with this population has tended to focus on HIV risk but this study attempts to provide a broader look at their lives to take into consideration vulnerabilities such as stigma, shame, violence, debt and then ask them about their future expectations such as their hopes for better work. The study found the differences to be quite marked in some areas e.g. masseur boys started working much earlier compared to escort young men and escort young men were a lot more educated. Masseur boys appeared to be more vulnerable to violence probably because they worked on the streets but both groups described multiple risk factors. After completing this base-line study a follow up study was made which compared the initial data with what they said after completing a vocational skills program. This is still being analyzed but the preliminary results indicate that even those who were reluctant to start the program with peer support were able to complete the training and get alternative work.

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2.3 International

Calculating Risk Factors for External Trafficking in Nigeria and Indonesia

The researcher attempted to determine how useful quantitatively analyzing secondary data is when studying human trafficking in individual countries. Two countries were chosen to analyze: Nigeria and Indonesia. Secondly, the researcher tried to determine whether or not current human trafficking theory, which is based on international studies, can be applied when studying a nation individually. The researcher used content analysis to identify ‘hotspot’ areas of Nigeria and Indonesia. The researcher then used quantitative analyses of various secondary state-level data to search for risk factors that may be facilitating trafficking in these hotspot areas. In Nigeria, hotspots were generally more developed and populated, less impoverished, and suffered from more crime. An explanation was offered which said that Nigerian traffickers may be targeting highly populated and resourced areas because they provide better operation bases for their businesses. The crime culture of these areas may also allow the traffickers to operate more discretely. The researcher questioned if the nearly decade-long conflict in the highly prosperous Niger Delta was exacerbating trafficking in the area. Indonesian hotspots were characterized by large, dense, slowly growing populations. The proposed explanation for this result was that the hotspots were overpopulated and lacking in economic opportunities, creating a demand to emigrate of them and making residents vulnerable to traffickers. Indonesian problem areas were also found to have a higher proportion of females which was explained by the overwhelming amount of female victims trafficked from Indonesia. It was concluded that individual countries possess their own sets of risk factors which drive external trafficking. Based on this study, current trafficking theory should not be relied upon in analyzing individual nations, but it can be helpful. The researcher determined that secondary data analysis of human trafficking is useful in creating a broad picture of the driving factors and generating research ideas.

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2.3 International

A Cross-National Evaluation of the Sources of Anti-Trafficking Enforcement

Studies repeatedly label human trafficking “modern slavery” or “the slavery of our times” (Holmes 2010; Shelley 2010; Roth 2010). Indeed global awareness of this problem is growing. However, despite the rising concern and the study of human trafficking for 20 years, few studies systematically analyze the phenomenon and almost none take a global, cross-national approach. Quantitative research is rare in this field and most studies cover just one or a few countries (Jac-Kucharski 2012; Mahmoud and Trebesch 2009; Clawson et. al. 2006; Cho 2012; Karakus and Mcgarrell 2011; Danailova-Trainor and Belser 2006; Ake 2007). This speaks to the necessity for more systematic, cross-national research. I expect to contribute to the existing literature on the determinants of human trafficking. It is worth mentioning that studies give us controversial conclusions on the determinants of human trafficking. In her extensive research all the push and pull factors examined in the literature, Cho (2012) demonstrates that some results contradict each other. That is why a larger, more systematic cross national analysis will be of great importance in this field. Also, the value aspects of human trafficking never been tested through cross national, quantitative analysis. Incorporating this analysis also fills a gap in the literature.

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3.1 Using the Legal System to Address Victim Protection and Relief

Therapeutic Jurisprudence Used as Protection and Prevention in Sex Trafficking

Particularly various types of therapeutic courts are often discussed under the general category of “problem-solving” courts. These courts are typically seen as using unconventional action-oriented methods in the way the legal system handles offenders. Although
drug treatment courts began appearing in the 1980s, the drug treatment court established in Dade County, Florida is often cited as the first modern “problem-solving court.” While the early drug treatment courts can be viewed as a tool of judicial efficiency designed to handle the load of drug offense cases appearing on the courts’ dockets, the modern drug treatment courts focused on the therapeutic aspects of the drug offender. The perceived success of drug treatment courts has led to the creation of and advocacy for a number of other “problem-solving courts,” including mental-health courts, domestic violence courts, veterans’ courts, and community courts. These developments tend to occur in existing courts with specialized dockets or when there is a realization that specialized dockets should be created. It is reported that by 2007, over 2,500 problem-solving courts existed in the U.S. A major influence on the creation of these courts has been the development of the concept of “therapeutic jurisprudence Therapeutic Jurisprudence” (TJ) which was originated by David Wexler and Bruce Winick. In my paper, I explore the application of TJ to the establishment of “john schools” and the potential for use with diversion programs of trafficking victims who have been charged with prostitution and treated as offenders.

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3.1 Using the Legal System to Address Victim Protection and Relief

Severe Underutilization of T Nonimmigrant Visas and Identified Gaps in Guidance for Waivers of Inadmissibility

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act created the T visa to incentivize victims’ cooperation in trafficking investigations by providing victims with immigration relief. Unfortunately, the T visa has failed to be accessible to the very victims it was designed to protect. Up to 17,500 people are trafficked into the United States each year, yet in ten years, less than 6,000 applications have been filed and less than 2,500 have ever been approved. A major consideration in deciding whether to file is the risk of inadmissibility. This paper identifies key gaps in U.S. immigration regulations and policy on the adjudication of inadmissibility waivers for T visa applicants. When applying for a T visa, applicants must not only prove that they meet the visa’s requirements — they must also show they are admissible to the United States. Most grounds rendering an applicant inadmissible (i.e. barred from receiving a visa) can be waived, but inadmissibility remain a fundamental consideration and potential barrier for applicants. Gaps in inadmissibility regulations increase the likelihood of inconsistent adjudications and make it riskier for applicants to file. This paper focuses on inadmissibility waivers that are “in the national interest” for acts committed “because of, or incident to” the trafficking victimization. It identifies and analyzes crucial gaps in regulations, policies, and case law for (1) acts committed prior to being trafficking in the United States; (2) acts committed after the victim has escaped the physical control of her trafficker; and (3) calls for a re-evaluation of how to best adjudicate “in the national interest.” The paper recommends how existing regulations and policy should be clarified or amended. Clearer guidance on immigration eligibility is essential for applicants to better assess the likelihood of receiving a T visa and strategically inform the arguments and evidence presented to make approval more likely.

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3.2 Trafficking of Children

The Virtual Red Light District: Regulating the Online Solicitation of Minors for Commercial Sex Work

In recent years classified ad websites such as Craigslist and Backpage have become hot spots for human traffickers to advertise the sex services of their victims. These victims are frequently children. Two states recently created statutes aimed at protecting these children, but Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act provided websites immunity from liability, making the statutes invalid. The topic of regulating the online posting of ads soliciting minors for commercial sex work pits a robust debate about free speech on the Internet against efforts to combat child sex trafficking. Something certainly needs to be done to prevent children from becoming victims of sex trafficking, and while the states’ intentions are admirable, placing the blame on the websites is misapplied. This paper will examine why websites are allowed to display these ads and whether there are possible legal solutions to combat the problem of online solicitation of minors for commercial sex work.

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3.2 Trafficking of Children

Collaborative Approaches to the Elimination of Child Labor in the Supply Chain: Partnership between Montclair State University and Fairtrade International

In the context of globalization and realities of global sourcing, the risk of child labor in the supply chain is both apparent and complex. Current approaches to the elimination of child labor in the supply chain are driven by non-governmental actors, including NGOs focused on child rights, anti-human trafficking and fair trade, and governmental efforts in the area of policy and compliance. The role of the business community, business schools and future business leaders is blurred and ambiguous. The business community often is considered to be part of the problem, e.g., complicit in child labor, but also part of the solution and critical for meaningful reform. Attention is placed on strengthening compliance and responsibility among large multinational corporations, with little emphasis on the role of business schools and future business leaders. The authors argue that collaboration and partnership between business schools and future business leaders (students) and leading NGOs working to eliminate child labor is critical for sustained impact. The authors will discuss a unique partnership between the School of Business at Montclair State University and Fairtrade International to work together to examine challenges of child labor and explore innovative and transformative approaches to the elimination of child labor based on field research and on-the-ground experience. The discussion will focus on the benefits of more direct involvement in addressing child labor in supply chains through experiential learning. The aim is to help fill the gap between theory and practice and create unique opportunities for Montclair State University’s faculty and students to engage in experiential learning with producers in Fairtrade International’s network to learn firsthand about the challenges facing...
3.3 Victim/Victim Resources

To Quit or Not to Quit: A Phenomenological Evaluation of Supportive Services for Exiting Sex Workers

A variety of programs have been developed to support sex workers exiting the industry (i.e., S.A.G.E., in San Francisco, H.I.P.S., in Washington, D.C., and Veronica’s Voice, in Kansas City). Despite prostitution arrest statistics and programs to address the issue, there are few program evaluations assessing the practices of agencies giving supportive services to exiting sex workers (Benoit & Millar, 2001; Mayhew & Mossman, 2007); fewer still assess U.S. based agencies. The primary purpose of this research was to describe, from the client’s perspective, the experience of receiving services from an agency that assists approximately 200 women annually through supportive services. Method. The researchers used phenomenological design to explore the service experiences of 13 former sex workers from a Dallas, Texas agency. Upon IRB approval, agency staff generated a list of active clients (n=44), excluding 10 due to limited experience with the agency. Thirteen clients were selected from three groups: “beginners” (n=7), those who had been with the agency 3 to 12 months; “middle” (n=16), those who had been with the agency more than 12 months but had not graduated; and “graduate” (n=10), those who had received the “graduate” designation by the agency. Four participants in each category were selected at random from name sheets placed name-down on the floor; an additional name was selected for the pilot case. Study participants represented 38% of the eligible client population in the agency. Interviews were conducted between June and October, 2012. Data collection included interviews and observations of the participants during the interviews. An interview schedule was developed, guided by seven questions: 1) How did you hear about the agency? 2) How long did it take for you to reach out to the agency after this point? 3) Which services have you enjoyed the most? Why? 4) Have there been any services that you have found unhelpful? 5) Are there services you wish the agency would provide? 6) At what point did you realize the services you were receiving were actually helping you? and 7) Where do you see yourself in five years? Upon completion of the interviews, transcriptions were completed and analyzed using Nvivo 10 software. Results. Results indicated overall program satisfaction among participants…

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3.3 Victim/Victim Resources

An Uneasy Alliance: the Connection between Foster Care and Human Trafficking

It is general knowledge within the human trafficking non-profit community that children facing abuse, neglect, and parental substance abuse are at the greatest risk for human trafficking. Yet very little research has connected these same abused and neglected children that are currently in foster care with human trafficking. This paper examines the connection between foster care and human trafficking in the United States with special emphasis on sex trafficking. Within the human trafficking literature there is a very large gap in regards to foster care and wards of the state. Very little statistical data is available on prevalence of foster care children involved with sex trafficking but every report used in this research placed the number of children trafficked from foster care well above 50 percent. It is safe to say that minimally half of the Commercial Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC) currently on the streets today were at one time living in foster care or a group home run by the state. An even more surprising statistic is that 25 percent of the pimps actively recruiting girls into human trafficking were also part of the foster care system at some point in their childhood. This paper argues for a stronger state involvement in the training of foster care parents and discusses a variety of options for developing multicultural training material. Suggestions are offered to help service providers identify, interview and protect some of the most vulnerable members in American society. Finally, this article seeks to acquaint readers with what is currently known regarding the extent of human trafficking within the foster care system, who is at risk for becoming a victim and implications for service providers working with human trafficking victims.

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4.1 Research Methods

Civil Society: Untapped Resource in Domestic Anti-Human Trafficking Efforts

The overall goal of this presentation is to demonstrate innovative ways that civil society groups may supplement and bolster existing anti-human trafficking efforts in the United States. Through the demonstration of four pilot cases involving national groups National Court-Appointed Special Advocates Association, Big Brothers Big Sisters of America, National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians and Volunteer Firefighters, including quantitative analysis of survey results from multiple sites and pilot programs in the DC-MD-VA area, this presentation will show the tremendous potential these groups bring to the anti-trafficking field and how they bolster existing publicly funding protections in place. Quantitative methods employed include multivariate regression analysis controlling for variations between various local variants on these otherwise national organizations. The dependent variable is receptiveness to including human trafficking in training protocols as indicated through self-assessed survey responses and the independent variables are the unique civil society groups. This paper outlines the landscape of domestic human trafficking in the United States and the impact of...
existing federal policy on adequate victim service provision. In order to inform this research, the author accepted positions White House Office of the Vice President, where she worked with the Violence Against Women office and the Office of Public Engagement, The Polaris Project non-profit organization, and the Walk Free Foundation. The author worked on the U.S. National Human Trafficking hotline to increase cognitive understanding of the adaptive nature of US networks. Through this paper, the author identifies specific gaps in federal policy towards victim service provision for human trafficking victims and provides innovative policy recommendations that will capitalize on the existing resources of civil society groups. Based on the author’s participant observations of civil society institutions with unique public authorities in their respective communities such as Volunteer Firefighters, Emergency Medical Services Providers, Big Brothers Big Sisters and National Court-Appointed Special Advocates and large N survey data, the author was able to supplement the gaps she identified in her thorough federal policy review. Additionally, the author used her experiences working on the National Human Trafficking Resource Center hotline to inform her gap analysis of which victim populations are under-served or in need of drastically augmented services. KEYWORDS: Domestic Human Trafficking, United States Federal Anti-Human Trafficking Policy, Anti-Human Trafficking Efforts, Civil Society Engagement, Labor Trafficking, Sex Trafficking, Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA)

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4.1 Research Methods
Advances in Developing an Assessment to Measure Intentions to Exit Street Prostitution

Exiting street prostitution is a long and difficult process. Women exit and reenter prostitution five or more times before successfully leaving (Saphira & Herbert, 2004). Even when women make deliberate attempts to exit by enrolling in a formal intervention, only about 20-25% successfully leave prostitution (i.e., Davis, 2000, N = 291; Saphira & Herbet, 2004, N = 47; Dallas, 2006, N = 18). Currently, clinicians do not have an objective assessment to identify persons at risk of returning to prostitution, and thus may not be providing the appropriate level of care. This presentation describes advances in developing an instrument to identify one’s risk of returning to prostitution. A mixed-methods study was conducted to define and operationalize the exiting process guided by the Integrative Model of Behavior Prediction (IMBP). Interviews with 16 prostitutes helped capture latent nuances of exiting and informed the design of a quantitative instrument that was pilot-tested with former-prostitutes and reviewed by experts. The instrument was validated with a sample of 160 prostitutes in a full latent variable structural equation model. The qualitative findings supported a fit between IMBP and prostitution, specifically identifying glamorizing and risk-recognition attitudes; norms; and resistance and survival efficacy underlying intentions to exit, and behavioral performance impacted by skills, and micro and macro environmental barriers. Individual measurement models showed good fit for the attitudes (2 (8, N = 160) = 5.99, p = .65; RMSEA = 0.0 (0.0, .08); CFI = 1.0) and efficacy (2 (1, N = 160) = 1.99, p = .16; RMSEA = .08 (0.0, .24); CFI = 1.0) constructs. Predicting an exit from prostitution could have important and far-reaching implications. This study is the first to measure intentions to exit and may be used to track and improve outcomes for this highly vulnerable group of women.

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4.2 Ethics Panel
Anti-Trafficking legislation in Sub-Saharan Africa: Analyzing the Role of Coercion and Parental Responsibility

Participants:
- Anita Sheth, Senior Advisor, Social Compliance and Development, Fairtrade International, Bonn, Germany
- Nicole Bryan, Montclair State University
- Sasha Pouki, Montclair State University
- Regina Werum, Associate Vice Chancellor for Research, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
- Shireen Rajaram, College of Public Health at the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC)

Moderator: Sriyani Tidball, Professor University of Nebraska-Lincoln College of Journalism and Mass Communication

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5.1 Technology
Freedom Collaborative – Building New Connectivity for the Counter-Trafficking Movement

Human trafficking, “modern-day slavery”, is an abomination that decimates the lives of the trafficked, fracturing their families, and is an act exploiting their labor treating it as a renewable resource. Trafficking is a highly dynamic and fluid phenomenon that reacts remarkably well to supply and demand, under-regulated economic sectors, and can easily adapt to exploit weaknesses in the prevailing awareness and laws. Corporate globalization of storefronts and manufacturing bases has contributed to human trafficking becoming the fastest growing and the third most widespread criminal enterprise in the world. According to the State Department’s 2010 report, there are over 12 million adults and children in forced labor, bonded labor, and forced prostitution worldwide. An estimated 2.5 million people worldwide are subjected into forced labor at any given time. 161 countries are reported to be affected by human...
trafficking by being classified as either a source, transit or destination country. Victims have originated from 127 countries to be transported and exploited in 137 counties, spanning every continent and every sector of the economy. As technology advances, allowing greater and easier access to goods from more and more remote counties, vulnerable and at-risk populations become easy targets for traffickers. Traffickers are reaping enormous financial benefit from the emerging “global culture.” Global profits from forced labor are estimated at approximately $31.6 billion. Understanding the United States markets are a key destination for slave made goods, States non-profit organizations are examining and bolstering their laws to ensure human trafficking is discouraged throughout the supply and manufacturing chains. Trafficking may occur at any point through a product’s life cycle – from harvesting the raw materials to the transportation or retail selling of the good. With the increased consumer awareness through technology, California is the first to codify mandatory supply chain disclosures. Titled the California Transparency in Supply Chains Act of 2010, large retailer sellers must conspicuously disclose on their public web site, their efforts to detect and fight slave labor. By some, states are seen as laboratories of democracy. Micro-economies where citizens can choose to try novel social and economic experiments. California’s legislative and social experiments are often the foundational models upon which other states or Congress chooses to follow or improve upon. This article will highlight the newly honed focus of combating human trafficking with legislative measures designed to increase consumer awareness, mandating labor supply chain transparency and propose alternate legislative methods to advance this goal. Section II of this article will describe modern day slavery and demonstrate the extent slave labor plays an integral role in the international supply chain of goods; Section III will examine current U.S. legislation enacted to ensure products produced from slave labor do not enter United States markets and the California Transparency in Supply Chains Act of 2010; and Section IV will provide U.S. constitutional analysis of a state’s authority to mandate transparency and will provide alternative legislative methods to achieve maximum consumer awareness.

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5.1 Technology

It Takes a Market to Defeat a Market: Using Technology to Reduce ‘Information Friction’ in the Modern Abolitionist Movement

Traffickers have the advantage of a market, which allows them to implicitly share best practices and information. Conversely, the Anti-Trafficking Movement suffers from an “NGO Scramble,” an anti-market which impedes the sharing of best practices and information. I propose the solution to this problem is a ‘synthetic market,’ or ‘data ecosystem’ which creates a space of readily flowing information and collaborative incentives. This space is built on the idea of ‘information friction,’ the opportunity cost of moving information or resources through the network. This friction is driven by 1) transmission costs - how easily data can flow between organizations, driven by connectivity, 2) synthesis costs - how readily that data becomes useful information, driven by shared definitions, and 3) relational costs - whether competition encourages or discourages adoption of best practices of similar organizations, driven by incentive structures. I demonstrate this concept using the case study of the British Suppression of the Atlantic Slave Trade and contemporary efforts against human trafficking. I will use Interrupted Time Series analysis within qualitative Process Tracing for the historical case study, and will use known trafficking market data for the contemporary trafficking studies. Finally, I will describe a proposed structure and implementation strategy for such a ‘synthetic market’ using the IT initiatives of anti-trafficking state and NGO players.

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5.2 Awareness Education

Teaching Human Trafficking to Business Economics Students: A Case Study Approach

In the past twelve years there have been a multitude of international and national legal frameworks created to combat trafficking. The United States has been at the forefront of combating human trafficking both domestically and internationally and has taken an aggressive lead in the promotion of anti-human trafficking initiatives, largely through the creation of the State Department Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report, and the comprehensive domestic legislation internationally on trafficking, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act. With the TIP Report particularly, the United States has wielded great influence internationally on trafficking, goading, coaxing and threatening nations to improve, and in many instances create, domestic trafficking policies and cooperate internationally to address trafficking through the pressure of international “naming and shaming” and sanctions. While the TIP Report’s international influence is remarkable, to remain a viable monitoring and evaluation tool, the modern-era TIP Report needs to be overhauled. This paper suggests three main areas where the current TIP Report format can be improved upon to address the constantly-changing manifestations of trafficking and ensure more reliable data collection and transparency. The TIP Report should be overhauled: (1) to include better data collection, citations, and sourcing information, while also including greater guidance regarding the minimum standards that enable countries qualify for the specific tiers; and (2) to be more reflective of the amorphous nature of modern trafficking by including wider descriptions of trafficking, including organ trafficking, as well as the linkage between regular and irregular migration and trafficking. Lastly, as the TIP Report is an international document that reports on the current situation of trafficking throughout the world, the United States should minimize its anti-prostitution stance in the reporting, as it is a domestic policy issue which frames American domestic trafficking policy but does not reflect international legal norms. I would like the audience to come away with the ideas that: (1) the TIP Report is a good monitoring tool that could be better (2) to be continued to viewed as a reliable report, the TIP Report must include citations and sources as well as better information on methodology and (3) the US should adopt the relevant international legal standards concerning trafficking, and if that is not politically possible, the US should at
least report the information in the TIP Report to reflect the existing international legal standards and instead of American domestic trafficking policy.

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5.2 Awareness Education

A College Model for Countering Human Trafficking

This research is an attempt to address the demand side of the human trafficking problem from a military standpoint. Specifically, analyzing the demand created by militaries and men in the military. The work will guide individuals through the historical aspect of the demand the military has for prostitutes and trafficking victims. Beginning from biblical times all the way through the current theaters, where rape plays a role in pillage and where prostitutes are a part of rest & relaxation. More specifically, gaining a grasp of how these issues are part of the organization culture that is within militaries. A case study involving Cambodian troops stationed at the border of Thailand is used to exemplify how gains can be made through education, training, and the involvement of soldier’s wives. Exploring various research studies that have hit upon what roles people play in society that allows these military members to become a part of the culture of demand. Finally, consider some possible alternatives in the attacking the issue from this new perspective.

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5.3 International

A study on the impact of female migration of Sri Lankan women going to the Middle East as housemaids on their families and society.

The Saudi government beheaded a Sri Lankan maid, Rizana Nafeek, for killing an infant in Saudi on Jan 13th 2013. In 2007, Nafeek was convicted of smothering to death four-month-old Naif al-Quthaibi, while working as his nanny in 2005. Nafeek was accused of murdering the child. According to the LA Times, Nafeek, who was 17 when the baby in her care died, claimed he had choked to death while drinking from a bottle. Nafeek was 17 years old when she arrived to work in Saudi Arabia. It is alleged by her parents that her passport was forged to adjust the year of birth to 1982, to avoid rules stopping those under the age of 18 being recruited in Sri Lanka for work abroad. Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch (HRW) claims that the execution breached the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, which Saudi Arabia had ratified. However, the Saudi Supreme Court upheld the sentence in 2010 and Nafeek was beheaded. Most traditional studies of migration patterns have only examined male migration patterns. Sri Lanka has the highest portion of female to male migrant workers in Asia. Almost all the female migrants find employment through Sri Lankan brokers, while some rely on friends or relatives abroad. The brokers charge a large fee from the female, which most often is borrowed from local loan sharks at exorbitant interest. The current minimum wage stipulated for Sri Lankan female overseas labor by the Sri Lankan government is $100/month. Most females earn less than that. According to the SLBFE (Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment) the average salary is $95/month. According to the NY Times, more than a million Sri Lankans - roughly one in every 19 citizens – now work abroad, and today nearly 600,000 are housemaids in Saudi Arabia, the most common destination, they call Sri Lanka “the country of housemaids.” The SLBFE also states that main reasons for returning to Sri Lanka is that their contract was finished (57.3%), sickness or injury (6.8%), too heavy a workload (5.8%). What they do not say is 41 Sri Lankan women die every month in Saudi Arabia. “That is more than one body a day. Our housemaids in the Middle East are not moribund old grannies. They are mostly young women. These are certainly not natural deaths. This is like body bags brought back from a war front. It is not a war front but more like a slaughterhouse.” (Barry Duke – March 20, 2013, Islamic Atrocities, THE FREETHINKER) Poor women, often think that working in the Middle East is the best source of income for their families, as they are the chief contributors to their families’ income. However, the temporary benefit is often outweighed by several disadvantages. According to the 2012 TIP report their recommendations for Sri Lanka included the following, “Improve efforts to investigate and prosecute suspected trafficking offenses, and convict and punish trafficking offenders, particularly those responsible for recruiting victims with fraudulent offers of employment and excessive commission fees for the purpose of subjecting them to forced labor; develop and implement formal victim referral procedures.” (TIP Report 2012) I hope to look at personal interviews of housemaids who have returned from Saudi Arabia and other Middle Eastern countries that have been collected by the NGO Community Concern Sri Lanka, and also study other research done by experts on this subject. I will also examine some on-line stories. Finally I hope to analyze the information to look at the impact on families when the women in their homes when the key female in their family, migrates to the Middle East to provide a better life for their poor families.

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5.3 International

Afghanistan’s Neglected Boys

Boys in Afghanistan are more likely to be at risk of trafficking than girls. Nevertheless, little is known about the extent, nature and experiences of male child trafficking in Afghanistan. What attention there is has focused solely on the bacha bazi (dancing boys) tradition, creating a narrow understanding of the challenges facing boys in Afghanistan. In April 2013, a six month qualitative research project, focused on male child trafficking in Afghanistan, was completed by Hagar Afghanistan. Research targeted four different provinces and utilized surveys, questionnaires, focus group discussions and interviews to gather data on the nature and extent of male child trafficking. Researchers interviewed key government ministries, NGOs, caregivers, boys at risk, male child VoTs, and families of VoTs. The resulting data presents groundbreaking insight into the extent, nature and experience of male child trafficking in Afghanistan. It clarifies the specific types of trafficking facing boys in Afghanistan, pinpoints provinces that are potentially at a higher risk of trafficking, identifies gaps in existing services, provides a deeper understanding
of the challenges facing boys at risk as well as the needs of male child VoTs, and creates a multi-dimensional profile of boys at risk of trafficking in Afghanistan. Additionally, the research adds insight on the existing structures involved in victim identification and prosecution, along with current patterns in recruitment. This research offers the first step in ensuring that boys in Afghanistan are forgotten no more.

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6.1 Emerging Scholars

**Human Trafficking – A Contemporary African Perspective**

Human trafficking is not a new phenomenon in Africa, the practice has become less visible with improved methods enhanced by the assistance from institutions of power. The development of these complex syndicates is due to various influences leading to more improved methods of practicing human trafficking crimes. Human trafficking is a complex multispectral, multidimensional, illicit industry affecting all aspects of society. It is equated to modern day slavery due to its nature of practice including all the factors that empower its existence in society. Recently, South Africa has undertaken the reformulation of Trafficking in Person’s legislation to amend and adjust the anomalies that enable the offenders. The acknowledgement of human rights has shed more light on various forms of human trafficking activities hard to regulate due to the nature of practice in the African society. Regulation of violations within institutions is more challenging especially without traceable evidence involving government officials, thus it is difficult to stem out this practice in society. In the attempt to expose innovative forms of human trafficking, this paper will concentrate on evaluating the factors that encourage the practice of human trafficking in Africa today. It will also include recommendations that should be considered with regards to prevention and prosecution.

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6.2 India

**Globalization, Human Trafficking and Micro Credit Model of Women’s Empowerment in India**

Human Trafficking in India is increasing at a steady pace (jani, 2013). My previous research revealed a direct link between globalization and privatization of Indian economy and increasing number of women becoming vulnerable to trafficking. Female subordination is a culturally ingrained in India. It is embedded in the nexus of the relationships within the family as well as the underlying social structure. Within the family, there is strict sexual division of labour due to purda norms in several communities (Hossain et al, 2012). Because of purda, a huge number of women are confined in to the household, and have their contacts within their immediate family relations. However, they have limited contact with the world outside of their family. These social norms restrain women’s involvement in the organized economy, thus holding back their potential to generate an income and reinforcing dependency (Hashemi, et al,., 1996). Post globalization Indian men’s skilled labor market has collapsed, forcing women to run their families without basic income. In my previous study, I found that most women in India are prostituted or trafficked by family members due to economic necessities. Drawing from the results of my previous study, in this article a micro-finance model is developed which has a potential to reduce human trafficking in Indian society. Microcredit has proven to be a key instrument to the path of women empowerment in the developing world. Self Employed Women’s Association is one of the successful examples of women’s economic empowerment in Gujarat, India. In light of the socio-cultural realities of Indian women, this article explores the feasibility of developing a micro-finance model for millions of Indian women who are soft-targets for human trafficking post globalization.

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**Wither Childhood? Child Trafficking in India**

Wither Childhood? Child Trafficking in India Ibrahim Mohamed Abdelfattah Abdelaziz Ibrahim Abdelaziz is a doctoral student in the Faculty of Social Work at Helwan University in Egypt Direct correspondence to Ibrahim Abdelaziz, Faculty of Social Work, Helwan University in Egypt Ain helwan, Tel.: 002-0100-782-8405; e-mail: ibrahimmohamed19@gmail.com © 2007 International Consortium for Social Development This article reviews the current research on domestic trafficking of children in India. Child trafficking in India is a highly visible reality. Children are being sold for sexual and labor exploitation, adoption, and organ harvesting. The article also analyzes the laws and interventions that provide protection and assistance to trafficked children. There is no comprehensive legislation that
covers all forms of exploitation. Interventions programs tend to focus exclusively on sex trafficking and to give higher priority to rehabilitation than to prevention. Innovative projects are at a nascent stage. Keywords: human trafficking, child trafficking, child prostitution, child labor, child abuse Human trafficking is based on the objectification of a human life and the treatment of that life as a commodity to be traded in the economic market. In general terms, trafficking refers to an illicit trade in goods. Human trafficking is the illegal sale and purchase of human beings who are often used for sexual exploitation, labor exploitation, and organ harvesting. It is a contemporary form of the slave trade, and, like the slave trade, human trafficking is marked and defined by deception, coercion, and exploitation. Trafficking in humans is defined by Article 3 of the United Nations’ Protocol Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children as “The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or the use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.” .

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6.3 Ghana

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Ghana

Ghana has signed, ratified and adopted several treaties and international conventions aimed at the protection of women and children - and the generally vulnerable - from diverse forms of abuses and exploitation. It was the first country to ratify the convention on the rights of the child, and has subsequently promulgated numerable laws including the Children’s Act of 1998 and the Human Trafficking Act of 2005. It has implemented a free compulsory universal basic education policy and is one of a few countries with a cabinet ministry for women, children and social protection. This explosion of rights, conventions, and treaties notwithstanding, children’s labor continues to be enormously abused in Ghana. Although not extensively researched, some appreciable amount of literature exists on child domestic servitude in Ghana. The trafficking of children for purposes of labor exploitation in farming especially on cocoa farms has also been significantly documented. Recently, a cross-section of the Ghanaian and international media focused attention on the trafficking of rural Ghanaian children for exploitation in fishing along the Volta Lake. What is less written about is the commercial sexual exploitation of children in Ghana, and that forms the basis of this presentation, which comparatively examines its incidence among some selected communities in parts of urban Ghana. This is a qualitative study that interviewed some commercial sex workers and members of the communities where the commercial sexual exploitation of children was prevalent. The study partly aimed at the exploration of the modus operandi of child commercial sex workers and the interpretations that the workers perceived of their locations and statuses in their respective communities, health implications of their activities, and the causes of commercial sexual exploitation of children. Among others, the link between poverty and this phenomenon was highlighted.

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6.3 Ghana

Combating Child Domestic Servitude in Ghana: An Action Oriented Research

The U.S. State Department identifies Ghana as a Tier Two country in its program to eliminate trafficking in persons. This implies that although there is willingness on the part of the government to eliminate various forms of trafficking in the country, such efforts tend to be stymied by a lack of adequate resources and programs. Funds and resources have thus been provided through international organizations for programs that have seen the return of 100s of children to their parents. Such programs have, however, been focused primarily on children who were trafficked into the fishing industry, thus leaving a greater need for those who work under slavery or slavery-like conditions in domestic servitude. In a proposal to the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons at the U.S. State Department, the principal investigator sought funds to engage in an action-oriented research to combat child domestic servitude in Ghana. Since it started in 2010, the project, now a collaboration between Virginia State University and LAWAG Ghana Alumnae Inc., has rescued 360 – 60 more beneficiaries than the approved target - young women and children, mostly girls, reunited them with their families and reintegrated them into their respective societies through schools and skill training. To empower their families while preventing re-trafficking of the beneficiaries, parents were provided training in petty trading and given small seed funds to start some forms of sole proprietorship. This presentation is an overview of the project and outlines the various programs the team executed to achieve its goals. It discusses the strategies implemented to fight and protect the children, progress of partnerships with governmental and non-governmental agencies, and policies that were adopted to overcome major setbacks the project faced.

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Panel: Combating Human Trafficking
Through Prevention, Protection, Prosecution and Partnerships

Thursday, Oct. 10 @ 12:00 p.m.
University of Nebraska–Lincoln East Campus,
College of Law Auditorium, 42nd & Fair Streets

Guest Speaker
Theresa Flores
The Sex-Slave Across the Street

Thursday, Oct. 10th
@ 7:30 p.m.
Sheldon Art Gallery Auditorium,
12th & R Streets

Guest Speaker
Tina Frundt
Founder of Courtney’s House

Friday, Oct. 11th
@ 7:30 p.m.
CBA Auditorium,
12th &d R Streets

5th annual interdisciplinary conference on
human trafficking 2013

October 10th –12th, 2013
Embassy Suites, Lincoln
http://humantrafficking.unl.edu