

## **A Historical Context for the Trafficking of Women and Young Girls for Prostitution in**

### **Modern Europe: 1950-2006**

By Kristine Wardle Frederickson and Amanda Solomon, Brigham Young University

In the autumn of 1879 a couple living in France, the parents of a young son and daughter, age eleven and nine, became ill. The parents described languor, pain and chronic headaches. Shortly thereafter, the children lost all energy and “became silent, sad and listless.” They began to manifest unnatural fears and phobias. It seems their domestic servant, Marie, under the influence of the local chemist, introduced opiates to the parents’ food so that this man, her lover, could secret the children out of the house, “to the residences of several men in Bordeaux of high rank in the French army, there to be outraged, and to be forced to take part in orgies... This went on for several months... The children were also frequently taken to the house of a... professional procuress... The children were made over (for large sums received by her) to old debauchés, her clients,” most of them upwards of 70 years in age.

Another 19<sup>th</sup> century account tells of an occasional visitor to a brothel who was offered “one day a very fair little English girl about twelve years of age. He was taken up to the room where she was. The child flew to him in an agony of crying and weeping, and asked his help to get away. She said she was *never* allowed out of that room—never---never. The child was so full of distress and so small that the man was touched” and complained to the landlady of her treatment. Subsequent investigations by opponents of “white slavery” and attempts to free her and return her to her family in England resulted in the disappearance of the young girl. As Josephine Butler explains, “What became of her none of us know; she and her wrongs are buried in silence. Poor little caged and frightened bird, we may hope that she is now safely cradled under the earth, awaiting the day when she will face her murderers before God’s judgment seat.”<sup>1</sup>

The great Christian social reformer and feminist, Josephine Butler (1828-1906), organized and led campaigns to repeal state regulated prostitution in Great Britain, in its colonial possessions and on the European continent. State regulation of prostitution, a standard feature in many nineteenth-century European states was a legacy of Napoleonic rule and introduced to Great Britain in 1866. These Contagious Diseases Acts continued in place until suspended in 1884, and repealed in 1886. In leading the campaign to repeal state regulated prostitution and in reclaiming women and children from prostitution Butler came face to face with human trafficking, or “white slavery” as it was often referred to in her day. She argued that halting the traffic of women and children, and significant improvement in women’s lives, would not be possible until social perceptions, behavior, laws, and moral outrage were brought to bear on the problem. Certain constant features that accommodate trafficking existed in Butler’s day and continue into our day. Poverty, women’s devaluation in society, lack of work and education, unsound laws, and profitability, all contributed to human trafficking for sexual purposes in the nineteenth century and play equally significant roles in the trade today.

In characteristic Victorian fashion Butler was given to coded, flowery language but her observations and suggestions for redressing the problem are still quite prescient and in some ways provide an interesting context for considering the best way to halt the trade in women and children

for purposes of prostitution today. In condemning society's flawed values and their expression in law Butler noted "the tenderness shown by English law to property and the carelessness evinced when it is a case of a girl's honour and happiness."<sup>2</sup> She identified laws that did little to defend women and children and everything to protect men's engagement with enforced prostitution. In the interest of children, of women and of men, she invoked florid imagery to ask, "To what a state of hideous carnality devoid of all human sensibility or generosity, must these men have arrived who can devour the flesh of these tender lambs,...—who desire merely a *thing* to debauch,—no longer a human being but a *thing* in the shape of a woman, out of which all feeling, all hope, all intelligence, have been stamped by cruelty and violence!" At her most provocative she adds, "Terrible and heart-breaking as it would be, I had rather however, have a daughter sacrificed thus, than a son, so lost, so brutalized, as to be capable of feeding his lusts upon a struggling, or slaughtered innocent; and yet this is the level to which our Englishmen will descend, if they endure the influence on English soil of the laws which regulate vice."<sup>3</sup>

Well over one century has passed since Josephine Butler ministered to prostitutes and children and worked to eradicate the white slave trade. Though the enormity of the trade today would astound her, she noted similar conditions and her observations and suggestions are intriguing when considering the conditions of women's lives and the state of human trafficking today. The earliest memory Somaly Mam has is of working as a domestic servant in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. She does not know her exact age, only that she is in her late thirties, and has no information about her birth or her mother. The last family for whom she worked sold her to a brothel. After witnessing the death of one of her best friends at the hands of a pimp, she escaped with the help of an aid worker.<sup>4</sup> Somaly's story is similar to that of millions of other humans, mostly women, who are bought and sold each year by traffickers. Ursula Smartt of the School of Law at Thames Valley University describes human trafficking as, "All acts involved in the recruitment and/or transportation of a person within and across national borders for work or services by means of violence or threats of violence, abuse of authority or dominant position, debt bondage, deception or other forms of coercion."<sup>5</sup>

Though it is a worldwide problem of enormous proportions, there has been scant media attention and little social outrage over human trafficking, though by United Nation estimates four million humans, mostly women, are trafficked annually. This global and burgeoning industry has been assisted since the 1950s by certain political developments, by economic factors, by the worldwide media, and by increasing demand for prostitutes. Particularly heinous and what will be meant in this paper when mentioning human trafficking is the trafficking of women and children for sexual purposes. The intention herein is to identify four critical areas that contribute to its advance; discuss how trafficking works, its effect on its victims and suggest practices to stymie the sexual trade in women and children's bodies.

### **Political**

In today's world many people are as ignorant of the global nature of human trafficking as were colleagues of Josephine Butler in the 1880s--though many were aware of the trade in Belgium. Butler informed them, "I must tell you that I object to the expression 'Belgian traffic' ....This modern slave traffic in young girls is, I am sorry to tell you, world-wide....I tell you all this...that you may understand how inadequately the term 'Belgian Traffic' expresses the monster evil against which we are contending....Until Government and men in a high position are forbidden by the voice of public opinion to legalize this [trade]...the international traffic in its victims will *never cease*."<sup>6</sup>

Over one hundred years ago Butler recognized the critical role governments must play in curtailing human trafficking. The need is especially great today due to political conditions since the 1950s. In 1957, under the Treaty of Rome, the European Economic Community (hereafter the EEC) was founded.<sup>7</sup> Its main goal was to establish a financially competitive European Community by creating a common market, an economic and monetary union, and implementing common policies.<sup>8</sup> Its formation was a monumental event since only a decade earlier many of the countries joined under the treaty viewed one another as long-standing enemies or suspicious neighbors. World War II and the advent of the Cold War closed borders between many nations and tight border control made it difficult or impossible for humans to move between European states or into the international community. However, in the interest of trade, Article 3 of the Treaty eliminated customs duties on goods between member states, and established, “an internal market characterized by the abolition, as between Member States, of obstacles to the free movement of goods, persons, services and capital.”<sup>9</sup> In addition, Title III of the treaty added a clause stipulating the free movement of “workers.” By 1973 Britain, Ireland, and Denmark joined the ranks of the EEC. Though the treaty’s effect on human trafficking was unanticipated, nevertheless, unification made human trafficking easier by eliminating border controls that served as obstacles to the illegal movement of individuals between member countries.

The Schengen Agreement followed in 1985. Effective in 1995, it “abolished the internal borders of the signatory states and created a single external border where immigration checks for the Schengen area are carried out in accordance with a single set of rules.”<sup>10</sup> In 1997 the number of countries in the agreement totaled 13 and currently totals 26. Citizens in any of the participating 26 nations need one visa, a Schengen Visa, to travel within this “territory without internal borders.”<sup>11</sup> For purposes of trade and travel the agreement is sound. Unfortunately, human trafficking is also more easily facilitated.

A third political event of enormous import was the collapse of the Eastern Bloc. After WWII the free world ratified “the Paris agreements...for the formation of a new military grouping in the shape of the ‘Western European Union.’”<sup>12</sup> The communist states in Central and Eastern Europe responded by creating The Warsaw Pact for the duration of the Cold War. It was officially dissolved in July, 1991. Former communist states opened their borders and a number added their names to the Schengen Agreement. The pool of individuals accessible to traffickers expanded enormously as eastern European borders dissolved. The formation of the EEC, the Schengen Agreement, and the collapse of the Eastern Bloc all contributed to a more open and unified Europe; they also provided freedom of movement and a wider pool of women for traffickers.

### **Economic**

The economic benefits of human trafficking also contribute to its growth. Profit from the trade is estimated at \$56 billion annually.<sup>13</sup> Some women earn as much as \$100,000 a year for their pimps.<sup>14</sup> Some estimate that currently human trafficking is more profitable than drug trafficking. Drug trafficking realizes a one time profit. A woman or child can be sold repeatedly, even multiple times in one day. In Cambodia, one woman had up to 30 clients each day for three years, and this is not unusual.<sup>15</sup> Victims of human trafficking are not seen as human, but rather as commodities to be bought and sold. The revenue they bring in fill the pockets of vicious men and women and satisfy a perverse desire for those who use them.

On the other side of the economic coin, many women who are trafficked are dreadfully poor, and unable to find work in their communities--particularly in Eastern Europe and Asia. Desperate to find work, they respond willingly to bogus advertisements offering them gainful employment in other nations. One story is illustrative. Maria, a 30-year-old mother left her

husband and two children in the Ukraine to take a job in Italy as a cleaner. Promised high wages, she was transported with two other girls to Italy. She was told by the man she was delivered to that he had “bought” her for several hundred dollars. She owed him money for the cost of her airline ticket and she would work as a prostitute to repay the debt. For the next nine months she was forced to have sex with up to ten men per day. If she refused or customers complained about her performance she was severely beaten and a fine was added to the supposed debt she owed her pimp. Only when the brothel was raided was she freed, then charged with prostitution and deported back to the Ukraine.”<sup>16</sup> Large international cities are filled with thousands of foreign prostitutes with similar stories. In the Eor district in Rome, women and girls from Albania and other former communist countries, are trafficked by the Albanian mafia; forced to choose between working as a prostitute or being killed. One woman said, “Dead or alive—this was my only real choice.”<sup>17</sup>

Some families even sell their children--usually female, because male children are more valued—in order to escape the economic burden of raising a daughter. Andrea Parrot explains, “The selling of daughters in India is not unusual because selling a daughter is a way to avoid having to pay her dowry later in life. In most cases, the parents do not understand what they are selling their daughters for but are blinded by the possibility of large profits.”<sup>18</sup>

The traffic in women is also tied to a lack of education. Of the nearly one billion illiterate people worldwide, about two-thirds of them are women.<sup>19</sup> This makes women more likely to seek employment which requires little or no education and makes them more vulnerable to traffickers. The lucrative nature of the trade, poverty, and a lack of marketable skills increases the incentive for traffickers to continue to coerce women and children into prostitution.

### **Media Representations of Women**

A critical factor in today’s global trafficking industry, though often a less regarded contributor, is the increasing objectification and commodification of women. Though we often think that gender, being male or female, has everything to do with biology, nothing could be further from the truth. Societies superimpose certain social and cultural distinctions on men and women. Gender is then elaborated, integrated, and turned into broad organizing principles for human culture and society. Gender distinctions structure roles, power, and activities within a society. Consider the following activity. Given a list of professions and descriptive words and told to identify them as either: male, female or neutral, individuals will usually identify nurses as female and doctors as male. Flight attendants are female, pilots are male, though the above listed professions include both men and women. Terms such as “aggressive,” “ambitious,” “forceful,” “analytical,” “competitive,” are identified as male, while terms such as “submissive,” “gentle,” “affectionate,” “loyal,” “shy,” “emotional,” “sympathetic,” “soft-spoken,” are identified as female. A woman who is sexually active is often referred to as a “slut” or a “ho,” which carries a negative connotation. A man who is sexually active is often described as a “stud,” or “pimp,” a term used to valorize that particular man.

Such perceptions are the result of artificially contrived cultural distinctions between men and women. They result in stereotypes. Being an aggressive, sometimes cutthroat business “man” is appropriate, even requisite. Being an aggressive business “woman” often earns a female the title “bitch.” The behavior of the man and the woman may be identical but “aggressive” men are socially accepted while “aggressive” women violate socially constructed boundaries and earn society’s condemnation. Much of today’s social thinking is created, maintained and reinforced by the visual, print and music, media’s perverse notions of gender and gendered behavior. Men are strong. Women are weak. Men take. Women give. Men are sexually aggressive. Women submit.

Women as sexual objects and commodities to be bought and sold create a nightmare world for women. As well, such notions comfortably accommodate and even legitimize human trafficking. Sadly, not only men but women have bought into these stereotypes. Today's media, pornography, even parents, peers and celebrities help reinforce these perceptions. Mary White Stuart of the University of Nevada, Reno notes, "Media portrayals are reflections of cultural assumptions as well as socializing agents. The portrayals of women...are clear, though sometimes subtle, messages to and about women. They demonstrate the roles, behaviors, and attitudes that will be rewarded and punished."<sup>20</sup> In far too many movies, TV shows, advertisements, music and lyrics, women are presented as sexual objects. Even more grotesque is the constant portrayal of women as willing and complicit in offering their bodies for the right gift or the right price to men.

An advertisement for a Sega video game shows two muscular, macho, gun-toting men firing pumped-up weapons. An ad for a Sega game console offers a naked woman with game parts strategically located on her body. In a 1950s advertisement for household cleanser a modestly attired wife smiles lovingly at her husband. In a 2006 ad for shoes a lustful, scantily clad woman straddles a towel-draped man. A 1950s ad presents a sweet, innocent child sipping a Coke. Today's ad tenders a heavily made-up, jewelry-loaded, high-heeled, long-legged child looking anything but the prepubescent youth she is. Such perverse representations of women legitimize in people's mind, create a demand, and promote the sexual exploitation of women and children.

### **Demand for Prostitutes**

Human trafficking would not be the billion dollar industry it is today minus today's highly sexualized society, legalized prostitution, and a paying clientele. M. Lecour, the head of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century Parisian police confessed to Josephine Butler that state-regulated prostitution leads men to become "fastidious, capricious, hard to please. They cease to be satisfied with the human merchandise prepared and guaranteed for them by the State, and go out of their way to seek excitement and novelty; hence the violence practiced on children."<sup>21</sup> Butler observed, "When a nation's morality has fallen very low, there comes to be a *fashion* in vice, as in dress...and the present fashion, or rage, is for the destruction of childhood. Libidinous devourers of human flesh and destroyers of souls prefer, it appears at this time, to devour the flesh of infants. Their pampered or worn-out passions require to be stimulated by the brutality of rape and violence, in addition to other acts of impurity. The younger, the more tender and innocent, the more helpless and terrified the victims, the greater their value in the eyes of these accursed beings. Such crimes as these are not now...of rare occurrence. Wherever the State and public authorities take sexual vice under their protection...the most awful forms of vice are stimulated, until such things... become so common as not to excite that deep wrath which ought to be kindled in order to work their destruction."<sup>22</sup>

Government complicity in the trade, be it through the example of its leaders, its laws, police cupidity, or military corruption serves to legitimize human trafficking. At age seventeen Victoria graduated from high school in Chisinau in the former Soviet republic of Moldova. A supposed friend told her she could find work in a factory in Turkey and that he would drive her there. Instead, she was taken to Serbia, raped, and then taken to Bosnia. At 20, she was considered a "veteran" of the trade. Victoria eventually escaped after discovering she was pregnant. She had been forced to dance seminaked and have sexual relations with any customer for the price of a few packs of cigarettes. She explained, "The clubs were all awful, although the Artemdia, in Banja Luka, was the worst—all the customers were cops."<sup>23</sup> In London in 1963, the press reported British War Minister John Profumo's sexual involvement with a 21-year-old prostitute, Christine Keeler.<sup>24</sup> Though public outrage drove him from office, when men in positions of power and

prestige participate in prostitution, it serves to validate the trade and, as Josephine Butler suggests, all women are devalued. Butler asserted, such practices are, “not degradation for [prostitutes] alone, it is a blow to the dignity of every virtuous woman too.” She reasoned it is not possible to respect some women and disrespect others, “As you are unjust and cruel to them, you will become unjust and cruel to us. Already the sad proofs of this are increasing day by day...Even if we could admit that chivalry could exist in the same person along with the vilest selfishness; that a man could at the same time practice debauchery and cherish an honourable love; even then we would refuse to acquiesce.”<sup>25</sup>

It is well-established that in an increasingly contentious world rape is often used as a tool of war to terrorize and neutralize belligerent populations. Even when they do not sanction rape many military leaders look the other way as their troops abuse their power to coerce women and children. In 2005 Jordanian Prince Zeid Ra’ad Zeid Al-Husseini gave a report detailing allegations against peacekeeping troops in the Congo. He reported, “among other things, that the peacekeepers had enticed desperate women and children to engage in sexual acts for a pittance of money or a small piece of food, sometimes giving them money or food after raping them to make the intercourse appear consensual.”<sup>26</sup> U.N. troops have also contributed to the rise in human trafficking. Ten years ago in Bosnia-Herzegovina, “a trade in trafficked women sprang up nearly overnight outside the gates of U.N. compounds.”<sup>27</sup> In a 2001 study Graca Machel, reported, “in half of the postconflict country case studies from the 1990s, the arrival of peacekeepers was associated with a rapid rise in child prostitution.”<sup>28</sup>

Travel packages put together for employees of transnational corporations visiting Thailand include hotel, airfare, and a prostitute. Estimates suggest that such packages are used by sixty percent of Thailand’s visitors.<sup>29</sup> If world leaders, peacekeepers, and local governments condone and support prostitution it is inevitable that the human trafficking industry will enslave increasing numbers of women and children.

### **The Industry**

Victims of human trafficking come from countries all over the world. Eastern European trafficking routes are fairly well-established. For example, traffickers headed from Russia to the UK have a trafficking center in Moscow. They make stops in either Poland or the Czech Republic and from there enter the UK. The trafficking center for the Ukraine is in Kiev, with stops in Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, and Slovenia before they enter the UK. Similar routes exist from other European countries.

Once traffickers have women under their control their first acts are intended to degrade and dehumanize girls so they will submit. Upon arrival at their destinations traffickers deprive them of their identity by taking their passports and often assign them a new name. Violence, physical, sexual and emotional—as described throughout this paper—is employed to traumatize and terrorize these victims. Carol Bebbe Tarantelli, former Italian MP, said, “They are brought here, their passports are destroyed, often, usually as a matter of fact they are tortured to break their wills. They’re moved around from place to place so they don’t know where they are. They don’t speak the language. They’re terrified and they can’t escape. They’re held in slavery.”<sup>30</sup>

### **The Aftermath for Victims**

Jo Smith, of the Poppy Project, a women’s support group, explains that women who escape the trade face a difficult transition, “often, the main problem facing the women is their legal status and the possibility of being sent back to their country. Another difficulty is finding an alternative to prostitution and all the problems that go with that.”<sup>31</sup> Continuing the story of Maria mentioned above: after her return to the Ukraine, she did not tell “her family about her ordeal in Italy.” She

fears telling “her husband the truth” and social marginalization if she discusses her enslavement in prostitution.<sup>32</sup>

Stress and violence create both health and psychological problems for victims of human trafficking. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, victims of trafficking may suffer from: sexually transmitted diseases; pregnancy, resulting from rape or prostitution; bruises, scars and other signs of physical abuse; substance abuse or addictions; malnourishment and serious dental problems; infectious diseases like tuberculosis; undetected or untreated diseases, such as diabetes or cancer; psychological trauma, including depression, stress-related disorders, disorientation, confusion, phobias and panic attacks.<sup>33</sup> Often, “Survivors report a sense of contamination, of being different from others, and self-loathing, which lasts many years after getting out of prostitution.”<sup>34</sup> Posttraumatic stress disorder is also a common side effect with symptoms that include anxiety, depression, insomnia, irritability, flashbacks, emotional numbing, and hyper-alertness. One woman questioned society’s response to her victimization, “I wonder why I keep going to therapists and telling them I can’t sleep, and I have nightmares. They pass right over the fact that I was a prostitute and I was beaten with two-by-four boards, I had my fingers and toes broken by a pimp, and I was raped more than 30 times. Why do they ignore that?”<sup>35</sup>

Melissa Farley also reports that “women leaving prostitution in their 20s and 30s may have been in prostitution since they were adolescents and may never have had a job other than prostitution.”<sup>36</sup> Because their freedom has been so limited, often for long periods of time, they need help with even the simplest tasks such as buying tickets for travel. Physically, emotionally, and mentally victims of human trafficking are fragile. Rather than being doubly victimized or treated as social pariahs, society must begin to view these women as victims, to extend them love, care and resources to facilitate their reentry into society.

**Help For Victims of Human Trafficking**—Currently there are few programs available for victims of human trafficking. The police chief of Dures, Albania laments, “a big problem is what to do with the girls caught up in the system, especially if they come from outside Albania. The fact is we do not have any organisation for helping them. At times we’ve had to keep the girls in prison because there’s nowhere for them to go.”<sup>37</sup> Tragically many governments support and maintain state-regulated prostitution while they do little for its victims. One outreach program that helps women make the transition from sexual slavery to independence is the London-based Poppy Project. It aims to: provide high quality accommodation and support services to women who have been trafficked; establish safe re-integration and resettlement programmes for women who have been trafficked; create a better understanding of the factors leading to women's initial and continual involvement in prostitution; conduct research to establish the overall picture and extent of international trafficking; continue to work with partners to influence policy on trafficking and prostitution; continue to raise awareness of the issues surrounding prostitution and trafficking; and, develop appropriate services to help trafficked women or those wanting to exit prostitution safely.<sup>38</sup> Despite its determination to assist trafficked women’s re-entry into society, the Poppy Project can only support 25 women at one time: a small number compared to the over 1400 women and children trafficked into the UK in 2005.<sup>39</sup> Other programs face the same daunting challenges.

The Italian Justice Ministry has allied with Catholic charity to organize camps for illegal immigrants who are victims of human trafficking. Father Cesari helps run a witness protection program for former prostitutes from Albania and other Eastern European countries. Entry into the program requires the women and girls to denounce their pimps and cut all ties with the past. Father Cesari knows, “It’s not an easy decision to make. So these girls must have the courage to do it.”<sup>40</sup>

Thus far, eighty girls at these camps have agreed to collaborate, earning for themselves the right to remain in Italy and acquire a new identity. Five hundred declined out of fear.<sup>41</sup>

**Conclusion**—The increasing tendency in today’s world is to look to government and law to solve society’s problems. It is clear that human trafficking cannot be eradicated without government and legal reform. However, as Josephine Butler so presciently observed, that will never effect necessary reform. It cannot get to the root of the problem. Butler insightfully observed, “I have not very great faith in Law, further than as an instrument, while I have unbounded faith in the inspirations of a people awakened to the great idea of justice.”<sup>42</sup> Women and men morally outraged over human trafficking must raise their voices against, and work to eradicate, the trade. Awareness, education and carefully considered laws must go hand in hand. Butler described a “conspiracy of silence” in her day, with women and men, “resign[ing] themselves, first to forgetfulness, then to acceptance, and in the end to think only of keeping on good terms with those with whom they live...They take the average morality of men for their standard...They conform their language to the flippancy of ordinary talk, and...they give an unreflecting adhesion to the hateful judgments...which dismiss the immoral man scatheless, while...they condemn the victim of his pleasure.” Such complicity will never “bring about the suppression of the slavery of women.” Butler plead, especially with women, as the class most affected by human trafficking, “Arise, oh ye women? Look upon these hecatombs of flesh and blood, these holocausts of souls offered to the Moloch of Lust, and say if you can bear the sight any longer without recognising how heartrending it is for the whole race of women.”<sup>43</sup> Butler offers a reasoned and impassioned solution and one to consider today: human trafficking will only be suppressed with the development of a “higher moral sense among the people, and...the constant and unflagging exercise of individual responsibility among citizens.” Not only laws, but “Unofficial & voluntary action must be widely encouraged and unerringly sustained,” if human trafficking is to end.<sup>44</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Josephine E. Butler, *A Letter to the Mothers of England, Commended also the Attention of Fathers, Ministers of Religion, and Legislators, April 1881* as quoted in Jane Jordan and Ingrid Sharp, eds., *Josephine Butler and the Prostitution Campaigns, Diseases of the Body Politic*, Vol. IV, *Child Prostitution and the Age of Consent* (London and New York: Routledge, 2003), 83-85 and 81-82.

<sup>2</sup> Josephine E. Butler, *Laws for the Protection of Youth* (1882), as quoted in Jordan, IV, 105.

<sup>3</sup> Josephine E. Butler, "The Modern Slave Trade," *Shield*, (1880), as quoted in Jordan, IV, 24.

<sup>4</sup> Mariane Pearl. "Global Diary...Cambodia: The sex slave tragedy," *Glamour*, July 2006.

[www.glamour.com/news/feature/articles/2006/07/31/globaldiary06sep?printable true&currentPage=all](http://www.glamour.com/news/feature/articles/2006/07/31/globaldiary06sep?printable=true&currentPage=all). October 28, 2006.

<sup>5</sup> Ursula Smartt. "Human Trafficking: Simply a European Problem?" *European Journal of Crime, Criminal Law and Criminal Justice* 11, no. 2 (2003): 165.

<sup>6</sup> Josephine E. Butler, *A Call to Action, Being a Letter to the Ladies of Birmingham, 1881* as quoted in, Jane Jordan and Ingrid Sharp, eds. *Josephine Butler and the Prostitution Campaigns: Diseases of the Body Politic*, Volume III, *The Constitution Violated*, (London, Routledge, 2003), 162.

<sup>7</sup> Original members included Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.

<sup>8</sup> Treaty Establishing the European Community as Amended by Subsequent Treaties: Rome, 25 March, 1957. Full text online at <http://www.hri.org/docs/Rome57/Rome57.txt>. October 21, 2006.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> The European Union. "Free Movement of Persons, Asylum and Immigration: The Schengen Aquis and its Integration into the Union." 6/13/05. Found online at <http://europa.eu/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/l33020.htm>. 10/21/06. Also, Wikipedia. *The Schengen Agreement*. 10/19/06 Found online at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schengen\\_treaty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schengen_treaty). 10/21/06.

<sup>12</sup> Internet Modern History Sourcebook. "The Warsaw Pact, 1955." Copyright by Paul Halsall, November 1998. Text was obtained from *Soviet News*, No. 3165 (May 16, 1955), pp. 1-2. Found online at <http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/1955warsawpact.html>. October 21, 2006

<sup>13</sup> Melissa Farley. "Prostitution: The Business of Sexual Exploitation," *Encyclopedia of Women and Gender*, Volume II. (Academic Press, 2001), 885.

<sup>14</sup> Andrea Parrot and Nina Cummings, eds. *Forsaken Females: The Global Brutalization of Women*. (Oxford: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2006), 140.

<sup>15</sup> Marian Pearl. "Global Diary...Cambodia: The sex slave tragedy," *Glamour*, July 2006.

[www.glamour.com/news/feature/articles/2006/07/31/globaldiary06sep?printabletrue&currentPage=all](http://www.glamour.com/news/feature/articles/2006/07/31/globaldiary06sep?printabletrue&currentPage=all). 10/28/06.

<sup>16</sup> Ron Synovitz, "Sex Traffickers Prey on Eastern Europeans," [http://www.rferl.org/featuresarticle/2005/08\\_2/26/07](http://www.rferl.org/featuresarticle/2005/08_2/26/07).

<sup>17</sup> "Italy's Sexual Slave Trade," *BBC News Online*. 8/2/00. [news.bbc.co.uk/2/low/Europe/862942.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/low/Europe/862942.stm). 10/14/06.

<sup>18</sup> Parrot, 141.

<sup>19</sup> Joni Seager. *The Penguin Atlas of Women in the World*. (New York: Penguin Books, 2003.), 76.

<sup>20</sup> Valerie Malhotra Bentz and Philip E.F. Mayes, eds. *Women's Power and Roles as Portrayed in Visual Images of Women in the Arts and Mass Media* (U.S., Canada, and United Kingdom: The Edwin Mellon Press, 1993), 19.

<sup>21</sup> Josephine Butler, *A Letter to the Mothers of England*, April 1881 as quoted in Jordan, IV, 90.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid., 85-86.

<sup>23</sup> Andrew Cockburn, "Twenty-first-Century Slaves," *National Geographic*, September 2003.

<sup>24</sup> Derrik Mercer. *Chronicle of the World*. (London: Dorling Kindersley Limited, 1996), 1055.

<sup>25</sup> Josephine Butler, *The Voice of One Crying in the Wilderness*, as quoted in Jane Jordan and Ingrid Sharp, eds., *Josephine Butler and the Prostitution Campaigns, Diseases of the Body Politic*, Volume I, 137 and 144.

<sup>26</sup> Keith J. Allred. "Peacekeepers and Prostitutes: How Deployed Forces Fuel the Demand for Trafficked Women and New Hope for Stopping It," *Armed Forces & Society* 13, no. 1 (October 2006): 5. These conditions were observed in the Congo among forces from Pakistan, Uruguay, Morocco, Tunisia, South Africa, and Nepal.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid, 6-7.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid, 7.

<sup>29</sup> Parrot, 136.

<sup>30</sup> "Italy's Sexual Slave Trade," 2. Many such examples abound. In October of 2004, a 16-year-old Lithuanian girl befriended a young man at a nightclub. He introduced her to his friends and invited her to join them on a trip to London, all expenses paid. Her new "friends" took her to Sheffield, England, took her passport, and handed her over to

a gang. Sold to another group she was forced to work as a prostitute to cover her travel costs and expenses. Nicknamed “Veronica from Italy,” she was forced to sleep with as many as 10 men a day. Though she made up to £800 per day, all the money went to her captors. She was allowed periodic calls home to her family and her captors occasionally sent her parents money to make them believe she had a good job. Her parents eventually became alarmed, which led police to investigate several brothels in the Sheffield area. “Veronica” was rescued when police raided the brothel she was in and flown back to Lithuania to rejoin her family and to heal. At age 15 Hannah was orphaned and sent to live with extended family in North Africa. She was offered unspecified employment in another locale. When she arrived she was taken and repeatedly raped by a group of men. Over the next two years she was sold for sex in various African countries. Threatened with death if she resisted, Hannah was eventually brought and sold as a sex slave in the UK. Imprisoned in a cold, unheated flat she escaped her captors by jumping from her trafficker’s car. She spent the next two days living on the street, until a woman eventually took her to a Women’s Center in London. Hannah’s story does not have a Walt Disney ending. She entered the Crossroads Women’s Centre in north London, applied for asylum, but without a passport was charged with deception and failure to produce documents. Placed in prison on suicide watch she remained there for a week until she was released. At that point she had to choose between asylum in a foreign country or returning to Africa. She feared, “The same thing may happen again. I don’t have a family there, I don’t have my Mum and Dad. I have not been there for four years now—I don’t have a life there.” In some instances pimps or their lawyers threaten these women or their extended family if they won’t return to the trade. If they are deported they often are still within the reach and face the wrath of traffickers, or they face social ostracism. (“I was Trafficked at the Age of 15,” *BBC News Online*. October 3, 2006.[www.bbc.co.uk/news.bbc.co.uk](http://www.bbc.co.uk/news.bbc.co.uk), October 14, 2006)

<sup>31</sup>“My story: Supporting the Victims of Sex Trafficking.” *BBC News Online*. August 31, 2005.  
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/dna/actionnetwork/A4115161>. October 14, 2006.

<sup>32</sup> Synovitz, “Sex Traffickers,” 4.

<sup>33</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Administration for Children and Families. *Look Beneath the Surface* [www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking) 10/14/06. For more information on trafficking see the website.

<sup>34</sup> Farley, 886.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid*, 886-887. Judith Herman describes a disorder known as complex posttraumatic stress disorder (CPTSD) where victims experience changes in consciousness and self-concept, changes in the ability to regulate emotions, shifts in systems of meaning, and despair. One trafficked woman stated, “You start changing yourself to fit a fantasy role of what they think a woman should be. In the real world, these women don’t exist. They’re not really looking at you. You become this empty shell. You’re not you. You’re not even there.”

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid*, 888.

<sup>37</sup> “Italy’s Sexual Slave Trade,” 2.

<sup>38</sup> POPPY Project. [http://www.eaves4women.co.uk/POPPY\\_Project/About\\_Us.php](http://www.eaves4women.co.uk/POPPY_Project/About_Us.php). 11/13/06. This website provides information on ways to support human trafficking victims, as statistics on trafficking in the UK.

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>42</sup> Josephine E. Butler, *Ladies’ National Association Circular...1885*, as quoted in Jordan, IV, 275.

<sup>43</sup> Josephine Butler, *The Voice of One Crying in the Wilderness*, as quoted in Jordan, I, 138

<sup>44</sup> Josephine E. Butler, *Letter from Josephine E. Butler to Margaret Tanner...1885*, as quoted in Jordan, IV, 272-273.