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146

HANDBOOK

A 20 PAGE GUIDE TO ABOLITION



**"CHANGE DOES NOT ROLL IN ON
WHEELS OF INEVITABILITY, BUT
COMES THROUGH CONTINUOUS
STRUGGLE. AND SO WE MUST
STRAIGHTEN OUR BACKS AND
WORK FOR FREEDOM."**

-MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.



WELCOME

Love146 Action is here for those who are eager to take meaningful, enduring action against child trafficking and exploitation. Together, we can understand the realities of human trafficking and empower communities and youth across the world to stand up against it.

By starting this handbook, you've already taken a step towards Abolition.

On behalf of Love146, our staff and the children we serve—thank you.

THE PURPOSE OF THE HANDBOOK

The 146 Handbook was designed to educate, equip and empower you:

LEARN.

You'll read real stories, learn official definitions, and be exposed to ideas and concepts about human trafficking.

REFLECT.

The handbook is meant to challenge you and spark reflection. What do you think of what you are learning? How does it affect you? Are you surprised by anything? What can you add to the information?

ACT.

The ultimate goal of the handbook is action. What can you do with the information you have learned and discussed? Begin considering the ideas below; you may choose one area to focus on or touch on all of these areas over time:

Events. Raise community awareness and funds for the work of Love146.

Advocacy. Challenge existing policies, systems and structures to protect the vulnerable.

Community Empowerment. Within your communities, develop strong local relationships with existing businesses and community members that can help recognize and respond to trafficking and exploitation.

You'll notice that throughout this handbook we've included links and references to a number of other organizations. One of our key beliefs at Love146 is that we will only succeed in eradicating slavery if we work alongside the many other organizations that share the vision of abolition. Together, we're a much louder voice. Take the time to explore these other organizations and see how they fit into this greater movement.

THE PROFILE OF AN EXPLOITED CHILD

Read the following stories of survivors we at Love146 have met, and reflect on how they support or challenge your understanding of sexual exploitation and trafficking. (All the children in these stories are no longer enslaved.)



Suggested Video

Stories from the Field (7:10)
Rob Morris, President and
Co-founder of Love146 shares
stories of survivors of trafficking.
www.vimeo.com/7994571

ROBIN

Robin grew up in a street community where prostitution was common. Robin's mother sold her to men for family income. Robin said girls were considered ready for penetration at age 6. She saw other girls be put to sleep with a handkerchief of chloroform to be "broken in." Their rapes would be videotaped.

By age 7, Robin had contracted an STD. Her mother continued pimping her, earning the equivalent of \$50 per customer.

Robin was picked up by authorities and placed in a facility for drug addicted youth. It was months before they realized she'd been trafficked for sex.

CALEB

Caleb didn't have parents. When he was 16, his older brother went to work in another city. From then on, Caleb lived on the streets of the red light district with other boys.

For Caleb and his friends, the only way to make money for food and shelter was to give in to the demands of foreigners vacationing in his country.

But when Caleb couldn't make enough money to rent a room for the night, he would have nowhere to go after the bars closed. The streets—a haven of drug abuse, alcoholism and violence—were often his only option until the next morning.

EMILY

From a family environment of abuse, neglect and financial strain, Emily started working at a strip club when she was 15 years old. Emily was proud that she no longer had to burden her family, and that she could get her hair done. The strip club provided fake IDs for underage dancers. She felt it was a privilege to work there as a teen among grown women.

One man, a prominent judge, would come in and pay Emily extra to have sex with him and his wife. It wasn't until she was 17 that someone told Emily that what she had been through was not her fault...that she had been exploited...that there were people who wanted to care for her.

Reflect on how you felt as you read the stories:

What were your first reactions?

Which story impacted you the most?

How do the stories match or clash with your preconceptions of slavery?

GOING DEEPER

1. GO THROUGH THE LEARN SECTION OF THE LOVE 146 WEBSITE

Click “Learn” at the top of www.love146.org and read through the slides. Make notes about what stands out to you, how it made you feel, and what it inspires you to do.

www.love146.org/learn

2. EXPLORE THE LOVE 146 ACTION COMMUNITY

Make an account for yourself on the Love146 Action website if you haven’t done so already. The website is updated with news from Love146, recent action opportunities, and daily news on human trafficking. The website will also help you connect with other Abolitionists all over the world!

www.love146.org/action

WE’RE HERE FOR YOU

If you have any questions as you’re working through the curriculum, please don’t hesitate to contact us! We can be reached via email at action@love146.org, or catch us on the live chat at www.love146.org/action.

“WE COULD ERADICATE SLAVERY. THE LAWS ARE IN PLACE. THE MULTI-NATIONALS, THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATIONS, THE UNITED NATIONS, THEY COULD END SLAVERY. BUT THEY’RE NOT GOING TO UNLESS WE DEMAND IT.”

**KEVIN BALES
FOUNDER, FREE THE SLAVES**

INTRODUCTION

Love146 believes in a thoughtful response to the complex problems of human trafficking and exploitation.

In order to produce thoughtful responses, we have to learn from the successes and mistakes of those who have come before us and are working alongside us. We have to learn from survivors... and maybe even from perpetrators.

THE GOALS FOR THIS SECTION:

1. Understand the differences between slavery in the 18th and 19th centuries and modern-day exploitation and trafficking.
2. Be able to define human trafficking.
3. Be able to define child exploitation and trafficking and recognize its effects.
4. Understand the factors that contribute to child exploitation and trafficking.
5. Know the areas where trafficking and exploitation are most prevalent.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING: AN OVERVIEW

DEFINING SLAVERY

When you think of the word “slavery,” what comes to mind? Slave ships? Auction blocks? Plantations? Europeans forcing Africans from their homes and across the ocean?

For many, the word “slavery” evokes thoughts of an era long past. In those days, there were 13 million slaves transported from Africa in the transatlantic slave trade. Today, the International Labor Organization estimates there are 20.9 million men, women and children enslaved worldwide (ILO, 2012).

Trafficking today functions differently than the institution of slavery did 200 years ago. Then, slaves were bought and sold publicly. Today, people are still exploited commercially, but in private. It is done in secret, often arranged with the use of modern technology.

Then, slavery was legal. Today, slavery is considered illegal everywhere in the world, though some nations turn a blind eye towards it.

Then, slaves were thought of as highly valuable means of production. Owners viewed slaves as considerable economic investments, worth the money because of the work they would perform and the income they would help produce. In comparison, slaves today are far less expensive and are seen as easily replaceable.

(Some material adapted from Free the Slaves’ “Slavery Throughout History” document.)

DEFINING HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human trafficking is slavery.

Human trafficking is the practice of tricking, luring, coercing or otherwise removing persons from their home or country and then forcing them to work for no or low payment or on highly exploitative terms. It is the fastest-growing criminal industry in the world, generating billions of dollars in annual profits.

What is the difference between trafficking and exploitation?

Trafficking, in humans, is any commercial sex act or labor induced by force, fraud or coercion. To exploit someone is to take advantage of their vulnerabilities.

For labor or commercial sexual exploitation to be trafficking, it must involve force (physical restraint, beatings, rape), or fraud (false promises, lying about working conditions or wage), or coercion (threats or blackmail, confiscation of passport or documents, making person afraid of seeking help).

LABOR TRAFFICKING

Labor trafficking ranges from domestic servitude and small-scale labor operations

The United Nations defines Human Trafficking as “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or 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.”

U.N. Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children

to large-scale operations, including service to major, multi-national corporations. Labor trafficking can be broken down into two types:

Bonded Labor. Bonded labor is the most common method of enslavement. In bonded labor situations, labor is demanded as a means of repayment for a loan that does not have defined terms and conditions, or in which the value of the victims' services is not applied in a meaningful way toward the debt. The (actual) value of their work is ultimately greater than the original sum of money "borrowed," but victims are trapped in a cycle where the interest and debt increase faster than their "earnings" can repay.

Forced Labor. Forced labor occurs when victims are forced to work against their own will, under the threat of violence or some other form of punishment. Their freedom is largely restricted and a degree of ownership is exerted. Forms of forced labor include domestic servitude, agricultural labor, sweatshop factory labor, begging, and janitorial, food service and other service industry labor.

(Source: US Department of Health & Human Services)



Suggested Video

The Veiled Commodity (5:33)

A short, animated film that deals with slavery's past and present-day issues.

www.vimeo.com/2834212

SEX TRAFFICKING

Sex trafficking involves any form of sexual exploitation (such as prostitution, pornography, or bride trafficking) for the purpose of a commercial sex act. This highly lucrative and incredibly widespread form of human trafficking also includes child sex trafficking and exploitation.

(Some material adapted from: <http://www.polarisproject.org> and the U.N. Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons.)

CHILD TRAFFICKING & EXPLOITATION

The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (aka "CSEC") is any sexual act(s) with a child (under the age of 18) in exchange for something of value, such as money, goods, or services. Some, but not all, victims of CSEC are victims of child sex trafficking.

According to U.S. law, if any person under the age of 18 is used for commercial sexual exploitation, they are a victim of human trafficking. Force, fraud, or coercion, while often present, do not need to be shown, because a child is inherently vulnerable.

The modern-day abolition movement is broad and interdisciplinary, and it needs those specializing in areas like legal advocacy, prosecution, and business supply chains (to name a few). Love146's vision, in particular, is the end of child trafficking and exploitation.

SETTING THE SCENE

SEREY

Serey was an bright-eyed girl in the Philippines. The sixth of seven children, Serey was part of a large family that didn't have enough money. One day, a woman visited Serey's home and offered Serey work in a department store in Manila.

Excited at the chance for more money, Serey's parents allowed her to travel with the woman to Manila. Upon arrival, the woman didn't take Serey to the store. Instead, she took her to a bar—a bar that functioned as a front for a brothel. That brothel became young Serey's dark and painful reality for months.

At one point, Serey got her hands on a cell phone and managed to relay a message to her family. Her father and brother rushed to Manila, but upon finding the bar/brothel, they were not allowed inside and were told Serey wasn't there.

Eventually, Serey was freed after a raid on the brothel, and she found her way to Love146's Safehome in the Philippines. Following her time there, Serey was reunited with her family and reintegrated into her community. Her past is still a tangle of slavery and darkness, but her future is one of hope and light.

How does this story match your preconceptions of human trafficking?

What about the story stood out to you the most?

COMMON ELEMENTS

You'll notice a few elements common to most trafficking stories:

- A victim who is vulnerable to exploitation because of his or her life situation. Often poverty is a contributing factor.
- A promise of income. Frequently this comes in the form of a job offer. The victim's desire and hope to improve their circumstances are leveraged against them.
- The promise is revealed to be a ruse. The victim discovers that the "job offer" is actually exploitative, but often it is too late.
- A perpetrator may provide some basic needs, and due to manipulative tactics of the traffickers, the victim may come to feel "indebted" to them.
- Fear and intimidation are used to control the victim. Often, victims are forced into drug use to incapacitate them from escape.

The more we understand these common elements, the better equipped we are to produce creative solutions to fight them.



Suggested Video

Diana's Story (5:33)

Diana is a survivor of sex trafficking who came to the Love146 Round Home in the Philippines and found hope, healing, and restoration.

www.vimeo.com/9078826

THE EFFECTS OF CHILD TRAFFICKING AND EXPLOITATION

Sexual exploitation and abuse have grave and long-lasting effects on a person's health and well-being, and such effects are amplified when the victim is a child. Unprotected sex, gang rapes, forced abortions, involuntary drug use, and emotional manipulation cause severe psychological and physical damage to these children. HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases are common consequences, as well as a myriad of psychological conditions.

The effects of sexual exploitation and abuse are so deep and so intense that many children deal with suicidal tendencies. These children have also frequently lost their ability to consider a future for themselves. When asked, "What do you want to be when you grow up?" they generally respond with silence and a blank stare, unable to think in such terms. It is all painful, tragic, and depressing. But it is not hopeless.

Through years of working with children, we've found that restoration IS possible. We've worked with children who have regained their ability to dream about the future. We've helped these children reimagine their future, rediscover their humanity and experience childhood. It's not easy, but healing is an achievable goal.

The stories of children caught in sex trafficking are terrible. They are hard to hear and difficult to process. For those of us who have never experienced such horrific trauma, just imagining the depth of pain and torment these victims have experienced affects us deeply. But as hard as it is to hear these stories, it is good for us to do so—because then we become aware, and awareness leads to action.

**"ACTION IS THE ANTIDOTE TO
DESPAIR."**

JOAN BAEZ

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

Child trafficking and exploitation happen because numerous factors— some cultural, some structural or governmental, some personal— combine to create situations and environments where injustice can take root and spread. For example:

POVERTY.

People in poverty can be vulnerable to exploitation. They're promised help, but the help is only an illusion. Some families believe they have no choice but to sell their children into trafficking in order to make money to survive.

GREED.

Human greed is a powerful motivator. When an individual's greed outweighs their moral reservations, they are more prone to do something drastic to get what they want. This could include trafficking children in the sex trade for financial gain.

“THE MODERN-DAY SLAVE AUCTION IS ELECTRONIC, WHEREIN LOCAL PIMPS CAN EXAMINE & PURCHASE VIA EMAIL WOMEN AND GIRLS FROM WHOLESALERS IN OTHER COUNTRIES, AND WHERE RETAIL CUSTOMERS CAN ORDER UP THE PROSTITUTE OF THEIR CHOICE.”

**MOISES NAIM
FROM HIS BOOK “ILLICIT”**

CULTURE.

Culture that normalizes the sexual objectification of children allows for trafficking and exploitation to become both more prevalent and less likely to be perceived as a problem. Normalizing the view of children as sexual objects fuels the demand behind trafficking, and becomes a barrier to legal and social action against it.

MYTHS.

Some societies maintain that sex with children is good luck. Others believe it will cure AIDS. Rumors, false stories, and unsound, illogical reasoning perpetuate these fallacies.

CORRUPTION.

Members of governments sometimes ignore child sex trafficking for financial incentives such as bribes. Other times, they remain silent because traffickers have personally threatened them. Nations with corrupt governments struggle to protect their citizens and stop child trafficking and exploitation.

TECHNOLOGY.

The Internet allows illicit activity to remain largely anonymous. Email and international message boards keep buyers unnamed and safe from prosecution. Likewise, traffickers have an easier time remaining in the shadows.

DEMAND.

The most basic rule of economics is that demand drives supply. As demand increases, suppliers seek to meet that demand—by trafficking more children.

Some material adapted from www.nmci.org

GOING DEEPER

1. COMMON MYTHS

In raising awareness about human trafficking, it's important to make sure we're sharing an accurate depiction of what trafficking looks like instead of working off our own assumptions. For a list of common myths and actual truths, visit:

www.love146.org/learn/common-myths/

INTRODUCTION

Human trafficking is not a term that applies only to the developing world. It applies to Western nations and it applies to the United States.

Traffickers and pimps recruit at malls, restaurants, shelters, schools, after-school programs and on the streets. They're recruiting vulnerable children into lives of exploitation, pornography, and prostitution.

Love146 has made a commitment to local communities in America. We know that our global efforts would ring hollow if we ignored the child trafficking that happens in our own backyard. Children are in danger in Phnom Penh, but they're also in danger in Philadelphia. We want to help end child trafficking *everywhere*... overseas and at home.

THE GOALS FOR THIS MODULE:

1. Understand the state of child trafficking and exploitation in the United States.
2. Know what the U.S. is doing about trafficking within its borders.
3. Consider the dynamics of child exploitation and trafficking in your community.

OVERVIEW

- The Trafficking Victims Protection Act defines "severe forms of trafficking in persons" as:
 - a. sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such an act has not attained 18 years of age; or
 - b. the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

A victim need not be physically transported from one location to another in order for the crime to fall within these definitions. (*Trafficking in Persons Report, U.S. Department of State, 2012*)

- Traffickers (also called "pimps") are known to recruit at malls, fast food restaurants, schools and after-school programs. Recruitment can take multiple forms, including: 1) kidnapping; 2) solicitation by other girls/boys and men/women who are recruiting on behalf of the trafficker; and 3) the "loverboy" or "lovergirl" approach of appearing interested in a romantic relationship while gradually coercing the victim into prostitution.

Suggested Read

"Girls Next Door"

This article from 5280, a magazine in Denver, follows the story of two victims of child sex trafficking and gives a great introduction to what sex trafficking looks like in the United States—from grooming to forced prostitution, and the prosecution of the perpetrator. www.5280.com/girlsnextdoor

STORIES

You may be wondering, “How could a child possibly end up trafficked in America?” Read the following two stories. Though fictional, they are comprised of the most common elements from hundreds of stories we’ve heard.



Suggested Video

The Making of a Girl (5:08)

Rachel Lloyd tells the story of an intimate journey of a hypothetical preteen girl as she faces a life of sexual exploitation.

www.vimeo.com/7948323

VINCENT

Vincent has found himself homeless at 16. His mom has always struggled financially and was having a very hard time providing for Vincent and his siblings.

Vincent didn’t want to be a burden to his mom, so he dropped out of school and started sleeping on friends’ couches and sometimes on the street. He visited a couple of community organizations that provided services to homeless youth and some of the volunteers there were trying to help him.

One day, Vincent told one of the volunteers that he was moving to another state and was very excited because he had gotten a job. In spite of the volunteer’s advice not to go, Vincent went to a state where he had never been before. He now works for a magazine sales crew but makes very little money when he makes anything at all. The work is hard and expenses his motel are deducted.

He often finds himself without food and feels that his situation is worse than before. The managers are often harsh in the way they treat him and tell him that he would be left with no support or money in a city he is not familiar with if he quits. Vincent is confused and ashamed to call his mom or the volunteers that were trying to help him.

SARAH

Her best friend introduced them. Things got serious quickly, and David asked Sarah to live with him after only a month. It felt like a big step and Sarah was nervous about it, but she had felt so lonely for so long. David gave her those butterfly feelings every time she saw him. He said he would do anything for her, and she felt the same way.

As soon as she moved in, David changed. He started telling Sarah that she was stupid and that she was lucky he was willing to take care of her. After a while, David started asking her to do favors for him, like having sex with his friends or people he knew. He told her they needed the money to pay rent. Sarah doesn’t like it, but she loves David and believes it is her responsibility to help because of everything he has done for her.

One day, David and Sarah had a fight about whether or not she would work that night. It was so loud that the neighbors called the police. The officer spoke briefly with David and Sarah and said that he would file a report indicating a domestic dispute.

Unfortunately, stories like these are not uncommon in the United States.

Many trafficking victims are boys and girls from other countries who are lured to the United States under false pretenses. The promises of a better life turn out to be lies. Some of these trafficking victims are undocumented immigrants already living outside of the view of law enforcement officials.

Others are American children. They're runaways who end up in the hands of pimps who see them as a means to a monetary end. Held captive, these children become nameless products. In other, less frequent cases, children are kidnapped for trafficking purposes.

Children in the foster care system move from home to home so often it is difficult to keep tabs on them. These groups of children can easily slip through the cracks, ending up in trafficking situations.

KNOW THE LAW

TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION ACT

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) was signed into law in 2000 and is still the largest piece of human rights legislation in U.S. history. The TVPA has been renewed through the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Acts of 2003, 2005, 2008, and 2013. The TVPA created the first comprehensive federal law to address human trafficking, and covers both domestic and international trafficking.

The TVPA takes a three-pronged approach against trafficking: 1. Prevention of trafficking vulnerability 2. Protection of survivors 3. Prosecution of traffickers

Important Takeaways for the TVPA

- Under this act, defendants can't use ignorance of age as an excuse when trafficking minors.
- When prosecuting traffickers, a victim's dire circumstances that would cause them to be more vulnerable to trafficking are not taken into account.
- People who participate in the commercial sex industry can no longer escape convictions by willfully ignoring indicators of abuse. They can't claim they "just didn't know."

SAFE HARBOR LAWS

While the prostitution of a child is a form of human trafficking under U.S. federal law, many states still do not offer legal protections for minor victims. In many cases, these victims are treated as criminals or delinquents, which results in further harm to the child. Safe Harbor Laws vary for each state.

Goals of the Legislation:

- Remove minor victims of commercial sexual exploitation from the jurisdiction of the criminal justice and juvenile delinquency systems.
- Decriminalize children in prostitution, while ensuring that other legal

"AS THE TRAFFICKED GIRLS GREW OLDER, THE TRAFFICKERS RAN OUT OF PLACES TO PUT THEM AND HAD TO RENT MORE LIVING QUARTERS. THE HOMES THEY RENTED WERE ALWAYS IN THE MIDDLE OF RESIDENTIAL AREAS WITH MANICURED LAWNS, AND NICE HOUSES..."

FROM A CNN ARTICLE ON TRAFFICKING IN THE U.S.

Read the full text of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act online:
www.state.gov/j/tip/laws/

mechanisms are in place for the state to take temporary protective custody of these children.

- Provide protection and specialized services in recognition of the children's status as victims of crime and of the unique trauma that child victims of sex trafficking endure.
- Child victims of sex trafficking have very specialized needs that may include: safe houses, longer-term residential options, mental health care, access to GED or other remedial education programs, and life skills learning.

Each state's Safe Harbor Law looks different, and not all states have one in place. Search to see if there is legislation in your state to protect victims of sex trafficking from being treated as criminals in your state.

GOING DEEPER

What does trafficking look like in your backyard?

CONSIDER YOUR AREA

What would make children in your city or community vulnerable to trafficking? Are you near a seaport? An international airport? A border? Is there a known "red light" district in your community? Are there areas of poverty and frequent criminal activity? Are you near any major highways?

DO THE RESEARCH

Do an Internet search for news articles concerning recent activity in your region. Try Googling terms like: the name of your city or region "child trafficking," "arrests," "bust," and "sting." Compile a list of major operations as well as the names of the agencies that spearheaded the campaign.

Look up your state on Polaris Project's website (<http://www.polarisproject.org/state-map>)—which provides a full list of existing laws.

When starting to research your city/state laws, here are a few things to look for:

1. Does your city/state law, ordinance, or code mandate that every person found in prostitution be screened for signs of human trafficking?
2. Does your city/state law, ordinance, or code mandate that if those signs of human trafficking are present, the person must be routed to specified and appropriate social services?
3. Is there provision for addressing demand for sex trafficking and prostitution through arrest and/or education of buyers? And/or provisions for the arrest of sellers (pimps/traffickers)?

EMPOWER YOUR COMMUNITY

Look through the Community Empowerment Initiatives on the Love146 Action website, which are resources created to help you talk to the "eyes and ears" of a community. This includes hotel/motel owners, taxi drivers, employees at truck stops, etc. Take a look at the packets and decide which audiences you think will be most likely to come across a victim of trafficking in your area.

www.love146.org/cei

INTRODUCTION

This section is meant to teach (or remind) you about Love146's mission, vision, philosophy, and communication strategies.

You'll learn about Love146's Vision and Mission Statements, the story behind our name, and some answers to Love146's most frequently asked questions. In addition, we'll explain the "how" and "why" behind our communication strategy.

THE GOALS FOR THIS SECTION:

1. Know and be able to share Love146's background and key talking points,
2. Understand how and why Love146 communicates the way we do.

OUR DNA

The following are the key strands in the Love146 DNA. As an organization, we consistently remind ourselves of these ideas as we make decisions and envision what's next.

VISION STATEMENT

The abolition of child trafficking and exploitation. Nothing less.

MISSION STATEMENT

Abolition and Restoration! We combat child trafficking & exploitation with the unexpected and restore survivors with excellence.

HOW DID LOVE146 GET ITS NAME?

In 2002, the co-founders of Love146 traveled to Southeast Asia on an exploratory trip to determine how they could serve in the fight against child sex trafficking. In one experience, a couple of our co-founders were taken undercover with investigators to a brothel where they witnessed children being sold for sex. This is the story that sparked our abolition movement.

Here's the story as told by Rob Morris, President and Co-founder of Love146:

"We found ourselves standing shoulder to shoulder with predators in a small room, looking at little girls through a pane of glass. All of the girls wore red dresses with a number pinned to their dress for identification.

They sat, blankly watching cartoons on TV. They were vacant, shells of what a child should be. There was no light in their eyes, no life left. Their light had been taken from them. These children... raped each night... seven, ten, fifteen times every night. They were so young. Thirteen, eleven... it was hard to tell. Sorrow covered their faces with nothingness. Except one girl. One girl who wouldn't



Watch some of the videos produced by Love146--this will help familiarize you with more information about Love146 and our communication style.

www.love146.org/videos

watch the cartoons. Her number was 146. She was looking beyond the glass. She was staring out at us with a piercing gaze. There was still fight left in her eyes. There was still life left in this girl...

...All of these emotions begin to wreck you. Break you. It is agony. It is aching. It is grief. It is sorrow. The reaction is intuitive, instinctive. It is visceral. It releases a wailing cry inside of you. It elicits gut-level indignation. It is unbearable. I remember wanting to break through the glass. To take her away from that place. To scoop up as many of them as I could into my arms. To take all of them away. I wanted to break through the glass to tell her to keep fighting. To not give up. To tell her that we were coming for her...

Because we went in as part of an ongoing, undercover investigation on this particular brothel, we were unable to immediately respond. Evidence had to be collected in order to bring about a raid and eventually justice on those running the brothel. It is an immensely difficult problem when an immediate response cannot address an emergency. Some time later, there was a raid on this brothel and children were rescued. But the girl who wore #146 was no longer there. We do not know what happened to her, but we will never forget her. She changed the course of all of our lives."

We have taken her number so that we remember why this all started. So that we must tell her story. It is a number that was pinned to one girl but that represents the millions enslaved. We wear her number with honor, sorrow, and a growing hope. Her story can be a different one for so many more.

Note: Many people hear this story and immediately ask, "What happened to that girl? What happened to the girl wearing #146?" Some time later, the brothel was raided by local law enforcement but the children were gone. She could have been trafficked to another brothel. Or, she could have escaped or even been rescued from her next brothel—we don't know for sure.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

These will be helpful to know anytime you are communicating about Love146. Take a look at the FAQ page (www.love146.org/faqs) for answers to more questions, and feel free to direct people there if you aren't sure how to answer their question.

Does Love146 have programs in the U.S.?

Yes. Since 2010, Love146 has been conducting prevention education in high schools, group homes and residential care facilities. In 2013, we were able to expand our programs by opening a new office in Houston, TX. As Love146 has worked directly with children in classrooms, we've been eagerly received by teachers and students whose perspectives on the realities of child trafficking and exploitation are changing right before our eyes. Typically, we work with a classroom of high school students four times over the course of one month. These sessions equip students to understand the realities of human trafficking, better protect themselves and their peers from risk, and get help. At the same time they are being challenged to rebel against those who groom them to be buyers and sellers of sex and to rethink a culture where the word "pimp" is a compliment and "ho" is a joke.

Does Love146 rescue children from brothels?

No. Love146 works strictly in prevention and aftercare. We do, however, work closely with organizations that rescue children.



To find out more about programs in the U.S., visit:
love146.org/u-s-prevention-education and
love146.org/u-s-survivor-care

Can I sponsor a child?

Because survivors of child trafficking and exploitation once had a price (or value) placed on them, we're hesitant to do the same. Our Partners program allows you to support our prevention or aftercare programs monthly.

Does Love146 purchase children out of brothels?

Love146 does not purchase children as a means of rescue from trafficking situations. Though this may seem like an appropriate response, it is in fact contributing to the problem. The purchase of a child financially supports the very systems and structures of exploitation that we're fighting. We support and endorse the work of rescue agencies and law enforcement that remove children from brothels, shut down brothels, and convict and sentence the exploiters.

LOVE 146'S COMMUNICATION PHILOSOPHY

Love146 communicates ideas about child trafficking and the abolition movement in a very specific way. It centers on the dignity and worth of each individual. Every child has dignity and every child has worth. We follow a very strict Child Protection Policy, which is in the resources section of www.love146.org/action.

Here are some key parts of the philosophy of communications at Love146.

AVOID VICTIM-BLAMING LANGUAGE

We believe in the power of words. It can be a matter of syntax, but words can make a world of difference in what message is conveyed about individuals and human trafficking in general. For example, if we were telling the story of a minor named Jessica, saying "men bought Jessica for sex" instead of "Jessica sold sex to men" correctly labels Jessica as the victim in the situation.

HONESTY

Any image or story used for communications should be used truthfully and accurately. We don't need to exaggerate stories or misuse images to make a point. One of the best ways to honor children is to present their stories as honestly as possible.

IMAGERY

When showing images of survivors, we prefer to not show intentionally sad and disturbing images meant to "pull on heartstrings." We use images that genuinely illustrate the story we're telling, not those that perpetuate sensational stereotypes that can alienate the public from reality. We choose photos that preserve human dignity for those pictured. Though we do occasionally use images that convey hurt and heartbreak, we pair these images with ones of hope and resiliency.

STORY

Statistics can be useful for awakening listeners and readers to the scope and seriousness of humanitarian issues, but Love146 prefers to use individual stories

**"JUSTICE AT ITS BEST IS LOVE
CORRECTING EVERYTHING
THAT STANDS AGAINST LOVE."**

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

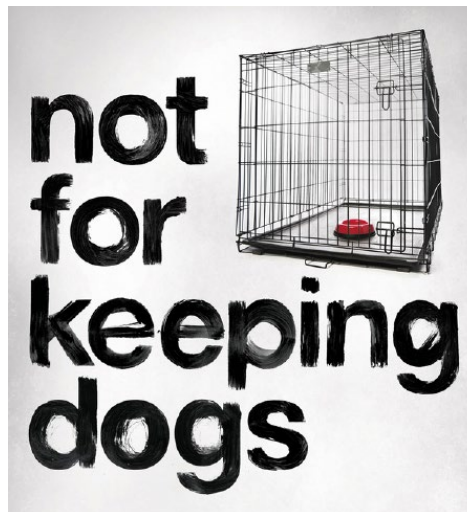
when possible. It is important to remember that trafficking is an illegal underground issue. It is incredibly complex and underreported. We know that the problem is real, and we know that the problem is big. Behind every disputable estimate is a real person who cannot be dismissed, and theirs are the stories we need to help make known.

ACTIVITY 2: EXAMPLES OF COMMUNICATION

Think about the following questions as you take a look at the images below:
How did the images make you feel?

Do you think these are effective tools for communicating information & awareness? Why or why not?

GOING DEEPER



<http://streetgrace.org/>



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



<http://womensstudiesjmu.wikispaces.com/>



<http://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign>

1. YOUR STORY

You just heard the Love146 story. But what's your story? How did you get involved in Love146? What stirred your interest in abolition? What motivated you originally, and what's kept you going?

We believe in the idea of the “collective shout”—that only by combining our voices and stories can we really make a marked difference.

Spend some time thinking about “your story.” Tell it to yourself, and then tell it to some friends.

Your story is one of the powerful voices in the Collective Shout to achieve abolition.

2. MEDIA LANGUAGE GUIDE

Words are powerful. Read through our “Media Language Guide to Reporting on Child Trafficking and Exploitation,” and send it to your local news reporters so that they can use it as a reference when reporting on topics related to sex trafficking.

www.love146.org/learn/language-media-guide/

**“NEVER BE DISCOURAGED
FROM ACTIVISM BECAUSE
PEOPLE SAY YOU’LL NOT
SUCCEED. YOU’VE ALREADY
SUCCEEDED IF YOU’RE
REPRESENTING LOVE”**

D. HADDOCK

MODERN-DAY ABOLITIONISTS

FELLOW ABOLITIONISTS

The following are just a few representatives from the modern-day abolition movement. Read their bios and look for patterns and themes.



KEVIN BALES

Occupation: Professor, author - USA

Action: After Dr. Bales, a professor of sociology, wrote the book, *Disposable People*, he and a handful of other anti-slavery activists formed Free the Slaves, the U.S. sister organization of Anti-Slavery International (the world's oldest human rights organization). Using cutting-edge research and stories from the front lines of slavery, Free the Slaves helps to liberate slaves around the world. Dr. Bales has come to be recognized as the world's leading expert on modern slavery.

Effect: Dr. Bales and Free the Slaves are in the midst of a 25-year plan to put a definitive end to global slavery. Every year they help more and more slaves gain their freedom.

Quote: “If we can’t use our intellectual power to end slavery, then are we truly free?”



GLENN MILES

Occupation: Glenn Miles, PhD (University of Wales), MSc (University College London), RN-C, RN-A, RN-CA, PGCE-PCET, ACIE. Researcher - Southeast Asia

Action: Dr. Glenn Miles is a researcher in Southeast Asia. Miles has more than 20 years of experience focused on children at risk. His research concerns understanding the opinions of under-represented and sexually exploited communities including boys and transgender youth and he has done research in India, Cambodia, Thailand, and Sri Lanka.

Effect: The research done by Miles and his prevention partners leads the way in directing discussion towards topics that are often ignored, such as massage parlors employing males and advertising to a male clientele in Cambodia.

Quote: “When I see a child in a school I think about how important it is for us to protect every child, girl and boy from experiencing exploitation and consider how we can make that possible.

When I see a girl or boy in a shelter I think about what can we do to enable their restoration and how can we build their resilience.

When I see a child who has returned to their community I consider how we can support all those whom they need to help them move from surviving to thriving.”



RACHEL LLOYD

Occupation: Founder and Chief Executive Officer of GEMS (Girls Educational & Mentoring Services) - USA

Action: GEMS was started in 1998 with only a computer and \$30. Since then, it has grown steadily, building its services and programs and gaining increased visibility and recognition. Now the nation's largest organization offering direct services to American victims of child sex trafficking, GEMS empowers girls and young women, ages 12–24, who have experienced commercial sexual exploitation and domestic trafficking to exit the sex industry and develop to their full potential. A survivor of sex trafficking as a teen, Lloyd brings a profoundly personal understanding to her work.

Effect: In addition to leading the development of the direct intervention services that GEMS provides to American victims of child sex trafficking, Lloyd has also been an important advocate for anti-trafficking laws in the state of New York. She continually challenges common assumptions about prostitution in the U.S. by sharing her story and the stories of the young women she has worked with.

Quote: “There have been experiences I would rather not have had and pain I wish I hadn't felt—but every experience, every tear, every hardship has equipped

me for the work I do now. I get such deep satisfaction from knowing I'm fulfilling my purpose, that my life is counting for something. It puts all the past hurts into perspective."

NOTICEABLE PATTERNS

THEY RAISE AWARENESS.

Bales, Miles, and Lloyd are all driven by the need to inform people about the current state of slavery in the world. They challenge assumptions about what trafficking looks like, and venture into realms of research that reveal important realities that were previously not talked about.

THEY TELL STORIES.

Lloyd tells her own story, and the stories of the young women that she works with. Bales tells the story of modern slaves all over the world.

THEIR EFFORTS ARE BASED ON WHO THEY ARE, NOT WHO THEY ARE NOT.

As a survivor of trafficking, Lloyd speaks with the perspective of a survivor. Bales is true to his research and academic background—and makes the most of it, using his skills to help the abolitionist movement take informed steps. Miles speaks about the girls and boys he's met in Asia, where he lives and conducts research.

YOU ARE AN ABOLITIONIST

TAKING ACTION

YOU CAN RAISE AWARENESS.

You can tell people what's going on in the world—about the slavery pandemic, what's being done about it and what still needs to be done.

YOU CAN TELL STORIES.

Read the stories of survivors of human trafficking. Research what it's like for someone to live in slavery in this day and age. Tell the stories. Write a blog; give a speech; send an editorial report into a newspaper; write a letter. Tell your own story—how you got interested in abolition and what you're doing about it.

BASE YOUR EFFORTS ON WHO YOU ARE; NOT WHO YOU'RE NOT.

Are you young? Own your youth and use it to fight slavery. Are you older? Use your maturity to speak with the wisdom of years and experience. Are you good at writing? Write. Are you good at speaking? Speak. Are you an organizer? Organize. Are you a leader? Lead. Are you a lawyer? A minister? A doctor? An educator? An artist? A politician? Use your unique talents and personal interests to fight for abolition!

**"IT ALWAYS SEEMS
IMPOSSIBLE UNTIL
IT'S DONE."**

NELSON MANDELA

THAT'S IT...

You've finished The 146 Handbook. You've learned about the history of abolition, the current state of human trafficking and child sex slavery, and Love146's history and philosophy.

When you started this curriculum, you were asked if you were ready to be an abolitionist. Well, just by completing this curriculum, you've proven that you are on the right track.

Thanks for joining the fight. It's good to have you with us.

Now, your actions will show the watching world what you believe—the importance of abolition, the need to end child sex slavery, and how everyone can make a difference.

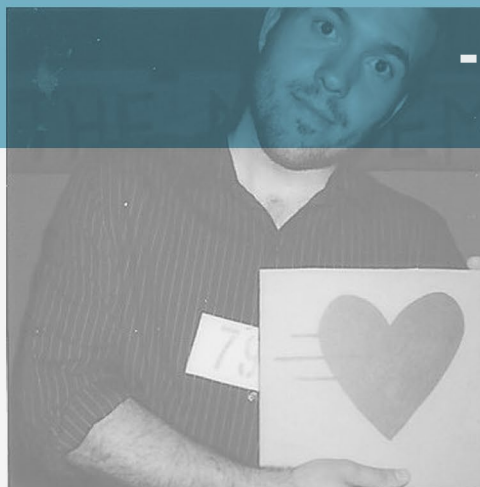
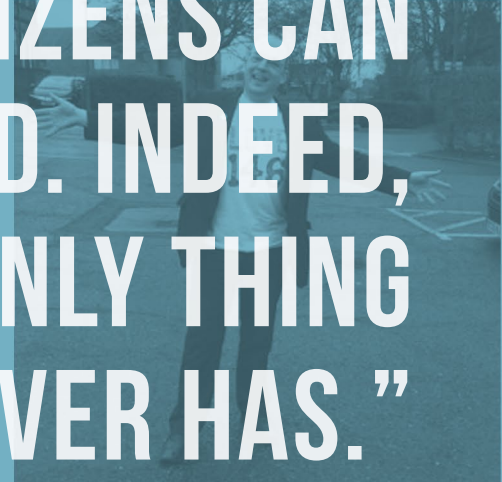
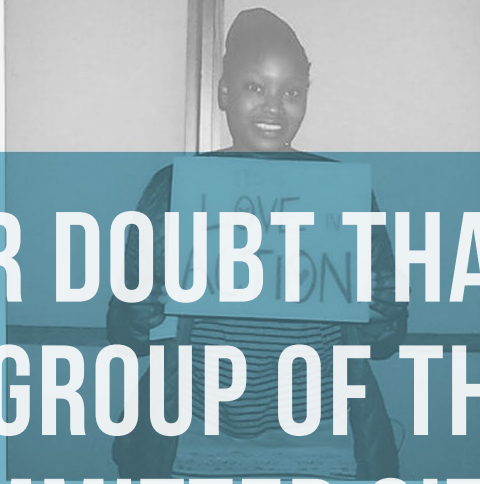
NEXT STEPS

Here are action ideas to get you started. Think of them as starting points! Take the ideas and form them to fit your personal context, or think of entirely new ideas—we're excited to see what we accomplish together.

1. Stop using words that normalize aspects of sex trafficking and hide its harm such as “pimp,” “ho,” and “whore,” and challenge your friends when they use similar language.
2. Be prepared: save the National Human Trafficking Hotline number to your cell phone and call in when you see a potential situation of trafficking: 1-888-3737-888.
3. Stay up to date on action opportunities and consistently take steps to help end trafficking and exploitation! For updates, follow us on Twitter: @Love146
4. Talk to the people in your city who may cross paths with a vulnerable child, such as taxi drivers and hotel owners. Empower them to recognize and report trafficking. For more details, look for the “Community Empowerment Initiatives” at:
www.love146.org/cei

**“IDEAS ARE LIKE RABBITS.
YOU GET A COUPLE AND
LEARN HOW TO HANDLE
THEM, AND PRETTY SOON
YOU HAVE A DOZEN.”**

JOHN STEINBECK



"NEVER DOUBT THAT A SMALL GROUP OF THOUGHTFUL COMMITTED CITIZENS CAN CHANGE THE WORLD. INDEED, IT IS THE ONLY THING THAT EVER HAS."

-MARGARET MEAD

LOVE146