

SLAVERY NO MORE 2012 GLOBAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING CONFERENCE
August 10-11 ~ LOS ANGELES, CA

PANEL: Victim Aftercare Remedies in the United States

Peter White: Good afternoon. Keeping it moving, our next moderator is currently a pastor in the Phoenix area. He's done great work with *Food for the Hungry* in the Phoenix area, and was formerly the President of *Street Light Phoenix*, an organization that works to eradicate child sex slavery in the Phoenix area. He's become a dear friend and has amazing passion and heart, much like you've seen from a lot of our speakers throughout the day- an amazing love for survivors. Please welcome Pat McCalla.

Patrick McCalla: My name is Pat McCalla, and I have the great privilege of facilitating this panel. Really the purpose of this session is to address recent successes and challenges in providing safety care and restorations to survivors within the United States and that includes U.S. Citizens, Foreign Nationals, and minors. With the introductions in one sentence can you give us your name, who you work with, and why you're passionate about what you do.

Debra Deem: My name's [Debbie Deem], Victim's Specialist for the FBI. I'm passionate about this, because I have been working with crime victims for many, many years, and it's the underserved victims that always take a piece of my heart. I think when we're talking about trafficking, these are some of the most underserved victims that we've had for a long, long time. The day we have today is a long time coming.

Delia Setareh: Again I'm Delia Setareh with the Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles. I have a little bit of a personal reason. I was thinking why am I passionate about this? When I was a kid, we lived in Germany, and my whole family we were victims of anti-Semitism. Even though we spoke the language, and we had some level of education and status, we were still so vulnerable. We didn't know who to turn to. Law enforcement was not interested in looking into the case, and we felt very afraid. That stayed with me, and working at the immigration unit at Legal Aid, I feel that I get to work with people who are or have been in the situation where they've been very vulnerable. It gives me an opportunity to try and do a little bit about that.

Kenneth Chuang: My name's Kenneth Chuang. I am a Professor of Psychiatry over at UCLA Medical School where I run the refuge trauma service. Basically I take care of a variety of different underserved populations mainly homeless and uninsured, but I also have specialized programs specifically for two refugee populations. One is political asylum applicants who have been tortured and the other is of course people who were trafficked into forced labor settings. I'm excited about what I do, primarily, because trafficking really touches upon some of the greatest social issues of our time, namely the persistence of extreme poverty, the systematic gender discrimination that takes place in countries of origin and also simply the overall plight of migrant labor across the globe.

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Vanessa Lanza: My name is Vanessa Lanza, and I am the Director of Partnerships with CAST, and I'd say I have very similar motivations in that what makes me passionate about this issue before learning about trafficking, I worked really looking at the biggest global issues affecting people, including gender based violence and poverty and disaster, risk reduction and issues. These big macro things that are hard and complicated. I see that this movement, this issue, crosses with so many of them. I think that it's an opportunity for us to see how intricate and connected this issue is when we look at the vulnerabilities, what makes people vulnerable and when we start thinking about solutions. I think that's what I'm really passionate about is what can we do to not just look at this narrowly but really look at how this relates to a lot of the broader issues that we hear about.

Anna Park: Good afternoon. My name is Anna Park. My title the Regional Attorney for a federal agency called the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. We enforce antidiscrimination laws in employment. We were created out of the *Civil Rights Act*, and our mission is to eradicate discrimination in the workplace. I'm here because, our first case in conjunction with CAST, a referral from them, we took on the first case in southern California involving trafficking which resulted in about a million dollars and a host of other remedies including social service support for the individuals. Trafficking from my point of view is the ultimate civil rights violation, so I feel it is very important for our agency as far as pursuing civil remedies to be here. I appreciate the opportunity to be here.

Robert Smith: I'm with F.A.C.E.S.S, and I'm a retired San Diego police officer, and I became passionate about this, because we broke up a trafficking ring in La Jolla. It enlightened me, and this was 24 years ago, this is a major problem here locally. We created a secret location where we hide the girls and take care of them long term anywhere from one to five years. I'm very passionate about it. These kids are amazing. They're resilient, but they need the security and the trust. So we don't talk about anything about the program except for people that have been embedded. We take them to court. We do witness protection with ex law enforcement. We've actually been 100% successful in every prosecution of every girl that we have. It's because we can build trust, teach them how to behave in court, what to expect, and it's been an amazing adventure. We've been doing it for about 23 years.

Rohida Khan: My name is Rohida Khan, and I'm a Victim's Specialist for Department of Homeland Security Investigations, and why I'm passionate about it is all my life I've worked with issues of domestic violence, torture victims, and human trafficking. Even at one point in my life when I was practicing law, I saw myself doing those cases. At that time, the word human trafficking was not used... Those girls. My passion is when I see that I become, and all of us in this room, become the voice of voiceless. We see those victims from becoming a victim to survivor and to becoming an empowered person and just being one of us. Working in this field, I think I'm going to live and die with this passion. I just love it. If I were to get the lottery, guess what I'm doing? Opening tons of human trafficking shelters.

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Patrick McCalla: Let's hope she wins the lottery.

Rohida Khan: I never bought a ticket in my life, but maybe I should.

Patrick McCalla: Rohida first question for you. Does Homeland Security have victim assistance programs and if so tell us about some of those?

Rohida Khan: Very good question. We came into being in 2003, so yes we do have a victim assistance program. Los Angeles office is supposed to be the biggest offices in the nation. I work with 500 agents. Does that mean I'm superwoman? Not really. Maybe a crazy woman. What I do is we have one victim assistance specialist for every office that means maybe 26 offices nationwide. We are 18 of us right now, and for every local office, we have one agent for every office whose part-time duty is victim assistance. There's one victim assistance specialist, and eight to ten victim assistance coordinators for every office. That's how we do that. It's pretty amazing work that we're doing. We're working with all of us on this panel and a lot of immigration remedies. We work with both international and domestic victims.

What we do is we really believe in the three P's. Maybe you are all familiar with that. Prevention, so we do a lot of outreach, education training for our own agents as well as for other law enforcement agencies and other partners in the community, plus faith based communities to try and change the mindset of people and to accept them as a community issue, a humanity issue, so everybody's together regardless of whatever anybody's religious, political, linguistic views are. We work with protection, and that means providing them with immigration remedies. If they are international victims, then I will be presenting with the T Visa. After that comes the prosecution, so we assist everybody else, FBI, Labor Department, IRS to serve justice to the traffickers. This is the victims what they need to do. Of course, the most important for us at HSI is partnership. We really believe we work with all of us, because victims have needs whether they are international victims or domestic victims. Any agency whether it's us or any one of us, we cannot do it by ourselves. We really need all of us to team up and do it together. There are tons and tons of examples of cases where we work together, and the result was really good. Vazquez case, that Long Beach case of elderly facility, all of these cases are really good examples of how NGO's and all of us work together under federal, local, and legal.

Patrick McCalla: Partnership has become a key word here hasn't it? It's something that we've heard again and again. Clearly together we're stronger. Debra next question for you regarding the FBI. Can you give us a little more information or understanding on what dictates who works a specific survivor's case?

Debra Deem: I probably need a case agent to really do that, but I do very much the same kind of work as what Rohida does with ICE. Basically I think we have an Innocence Lost Task Force, and there's 47 of those around the country now. If you go on the FBI website, you can find out how to link to those. If you have a nonprofit that they should know about or if your law enforcement's interested in joining. That is a joint task force of both

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local law enforcement and federal, including ICE who goes out and actually works on the recovery of these domestic minors as well as trying to apprehend the pimps, working basically both in a reactive and a proactive way of handling these investigations and prosecutions. As part of that we're the backup in providing victim services. A lot of that now is a lot easier than it was even three years ago when basically it was just me out there kind of saying hi, and we had the *Mary Magdalene Center* and *Children of the Night*, and that was about it, so it's really wonderful.

I've actually been doing these cases since the early 1990's. I can tell you it's a much different world, and my roles a lot changed from what it used to be. Basically we get our cases as part of the task force. The advantage of that, and again law enforcement can address that better, is that we can attack that case or do that investigation both whether it's a local case that's going to be referred to the District Attorney's Office as well as if it's a case that might be federal. A lot of times that will be crossing state lines. The victims are put on a circuit. For our area, it might be Los Angeles, maybe Phoenix, San Diego. Maybe San Francisco, Oakland, and they're traded around to different places to have fresh date's available for the men that are buying them.

The advantage of that task force is that the case can go either way, so I guess in answer to how our cases are decided, often if they have a case, and we have a pimp or a trafficker of some kind that we're looking at, they can decide. Does this look like a case that should go federal or is this maybe a three striker and we can get more time on him. At the state level are there photographs involved? That's actually examples of child pornography, and maybe we don't even need to get a victim to testify, and we can take that case and basically do it as a pornography case rather than a case involving human trafficking, and should that go federal versus state. So there's a whole list that they can look at in doing these investigations. We're there to support and provide again the victim's service and all our allied professionals when that happens.

Patrick McCalla: Good thank you. Vanessa can you briefly describe how an NGO like CAST works in partnership with law enforcement.

Vanessa Lanza: CAST along with Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles, we help found the Los Angeles Metro Task Force on Human Trafficking in 2005. Now there are many task forces across the country, but the one in Los Angeles was one of the first federally funded tasks forces. From the beginning, we are a coalition. We understand that it is extremely important to have these strong partnerships. Specifically, CAST has many different direct services that we provide, but we also have an emergency response coordinator. This is a person whose job is to liaise with law enforcement to really be the one to answer the hotline calls. She's amazing. She's a former PD out of Tucson. Her name's Terry. Love her. Is she here? You should all meet her.

She really is doing a lot to be the person to help link a survivor who either comes to CAST through the community and sort of linked if they're interested in pursuing their case. She

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helps facilitate that introduction into law enforcement. If the individual comes to law enforcement to us she is available 24 seven, answering her phone. She's personally very committed to being a part of that and making sure that services are available for someone right when they come forward.

Patrick McCalla: Thanks Vanessa. It's a beautiful picture how an NGO can serve those who are called to serve and protect so love that. Dalia a survivor's been rescued, and they have immediate legal needs. When does the Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles typically join or get involved in the case?

Dalia Setareh: A lot of times we will get a case through the task force or from law enforcement or from CAST or from another local NGO. Even though we're a legal services organization, a lot of us attorneys end up doing a lot of social work. I think actually that's really important. I've been trying to educate myself more and more on the importance of that. For example, I learned a term called psychoeducation about how healing it is for a victim to be told about the process of things. How that in itself, explaining to them what victimization means and what remedies there are and allowing them to make choices themselves. How that in itself is therapeutic to them. If you didn't know that, that is a part of what I do.

Once the victim comes to us, we will do an intake assessment to see what language needs does this person have? Then making sure that we have a translator who will be able to communicate with them in their own language to be able to really make that human connection and to gain their trust. Then seeing what is that they need legally? Do they want to repatriate. In that case, we would probably in conjunction with CAST and the IOM help the victim get a passport and be returned to their country. If they want to immigrate, looking at what their options are. Do they qualify for a T Visa, a U Visa, asylum? Assessing what is the best legal remedy for them. If they want to continue with the immigration benefits, then most likely if it's for T Visa, U Visa, they will have to cooperate with law enforcement. If the case hasn't already come through law enforcement, we will then make a contact with law enforcement with of course the clients permission, letting them know of what the consequences of that might be. Contacting law enforcement to report the crime and to see whether they want to investigate the case. More often than not, I will then prepare a declaration of the client, send that to law enforcement for them to review. Then they will set up an interview with a client, and I will most of the time be with the client to support them during the interview with law enforcement. Just to make sure they're not exposing themselves to any criminal liability or making sure that everything goes on track. Seeing if they qualify for any government benefits. If they need housing, again, referring them to CAST. Government benefits, referring them to DPSS with a letter explaining that they qualify and if there's problems with that, we have our government benefits unit which has been advocating on victims getting government benefits that they're eligible for. If there's a civil litigation LAFLA has been able to take come of the wage claims otherwise we'll make other appropriate referrals.

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If the client goes forward with a T Visa, we will then see the case through, so I've kept clients for over ten years. One of the first cases which was about ten years ago which was a California case in which a Thai woman had enslaved my specific client for seven years, working at restaurants and out of her home, so that client has been with me for the last ten years. First we helped her get the T Visa. After that we helped her get her green card, bringing her family bringing her family members to the United States to join her, and then finally U.S. Citizen, so she's a citizen now.

Patrick McCalla: Thank you and if we're unable to circle back around with this, you've mentioned a couple of times the T and the U Visas. If we're unable to circle back around on that, Dalia does have handouts on that if you want more information on that. We'll see if we have time to circle back around and give a deeper explanation about that. If not, they can come and see you and get more information.

Anna recently the Equal Opportunity Commission filed lawsuit in Hawaii and Washington against *Global Horizons*, and this lawsuit contends that they engaged in a pattern of national origin and race discrimination, harassment, and retaliation when it trafficked over 200 Thai male victims to farms in Hawaii and Washington. Can you give us an update on that case? Are you able to do that?

Anna Park: Sure as Dalia said earlier, this was a case that the commission had investigated for many years. Because our authority is strictly limited to employment, the theories you pursue is really because they were focusing on one group that they subjected them to harassment, terms and conditions, so essentially treated them differently than others. This is very different from let's say wage and hour case where it's strictly limited to pay. The remedies we seek in the civil context under the Civil Rights Statutes encompass not just wages but also compensatory damages for the pain and suffering and humiliation they suffered as well as punitive damages that the company did evil things to them, and they deserve to pay lots of money. Under federal law the cap is about \$300,000 per person just for compensatory punitive damages.

I think that's an important component to everything that the speakers have been talking about today which is how do you make the victim whole? You can't just make them whole with criminal, as important as that is as show in the *Global Horizons* case, justice decided to not pursue it to the end of trial. As far as to answer your question where are we, we were holding off to allow justice the chance to go forward with their criminal case. Since they decided not to, we're now a full board to go after them.

The breadth and scope of our case is very big. And just so you know who we sued, we sued not just the recruiter as evil as people have been described. We also sued the farms. Farms like Del Monte, Mac Farms, some major, major farms. As we all discussed earlier, there was a supply and demand. It is the supply and demand that fueled bringing over thousands of workers from Thailand alone, so our view is we're not just going after the recruiter; we're going after the farms as well. Believe me they're bitterly fighting this case, and we will be

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equally bitterly fighting this to the bitter end. At this point, the only remedy left for the victims in this case is in this case the EOC's case. At this point, the Hawaii case, the judge has given us a very good ruling. We can go as far back as 2005, way back. We can bring in a huge group of people that we think may go into about 400. The Washington case, we had to file two, because we sued the farms. There are two farms up there. The ruling wasn't great, but our case is still alive. We intend to take it until the end.

I want to stress if I can take a moment that please don't look at the EOC as a afterthought as the panel description is. It has to be right in the beginning, because it has to be a holistic approach along next to our partners doing the criminal enforcement. We have a 300 day statute of limitations. It's not very long. Once that date is blown, they can't get remedies. We are the gatekeepers of those federal laws, so if there's any doubt, you have claims you are helping, you know of certain cases just call us. We'll coordinate. We will try to preserve those claims. We'll let our partners in the criminal arena do what they need to do. This is very important I think that we approach this holistically. You have to think of civil remedies as well as criminal remedies.

Patrick McCalla: Great advice. Thank you very much Anna. Ken you've done extensive research and will actually be presenting in a breakout session titled *Victim Trauma and Models of Clinical Support*, but perhaps you can give us a synopsis of the depth of the trauma that you've encountered with survivors.

Kenneth Chuang: Trauma is medically very complicated topic that I always get a little anxious talking about it. I'll just make two simple observations with respect to the trauma that we see amongst our traffic clients. The first is simply that some degree of physical or psychological trauma appears to be universal amongst at least the traffic clients that we see. It really should come as no surprise. Traffickers generally tend to recruit from a very vulnerable population. Then they already have exposure to high background rates of interpersonal violence. In our sort of client population, I would estimate that, perhaps, up to 55% or 60% of the individuals that we see had already experienced a significant physical or sexual or some sort of violent trauma even before they were contacted by their traffickers for recruitment.

There's not too much in the way of solid scientific research with respect to rates of violence and this population but probably the largest and well known study was conducted by Cathy Zimmermann by the London School of Tropical Medicine and Public Hygiene. In that study, she interviewed over 200 trafficked women who had sought aftercare services, and in that study 60% had actually experienced either physical or sexual violation before they were actually recruited. That 60% figure went up to 95% by the end of their time in the forced labor setting. Essentially serious psychological trauma pretty much is a given. At least in terms of trafficked survivors who make it to a clinic such as ours.

The second observation I would make is that the psychological trauma that can be seen in trafficking can often times be extraordinarily severe and may have very distinctive

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characteristics. As you might expect, a lot of the clients who come through our clinic may actually qualify for psychological diagnosis that the lay public is probably pretty familiar with. Probably the most pertinent examples would be things like major depression, a substance abuse disorder like alcoholism or anxiety disorder like having panic attacks.

The thing about the sort of violence that we see in trafficking is that not all trauma is the same. If you are unfortunate enough to survive a bad car accident or maybe a natural disaster, the odds are actually in your favor as a single isolated incidence that you might actually recover from it without any long lasting psychosocial. If you have a severe car accident, there's probably only a 15% chance, if you're living in the United States, that you would go on to develop PTSD. Even if you did, with proper treatment or even in cases of no treatment, the likelihood that your symptoms would remit after three or four months is actually very good. It's like 30% or 40%.

If you think about the type of violence as peculiar that's often seen in trafficking, it's very, very noxious. Very often in trafficking settings, you see violence that is repeated over long periods of time in conditions of isolation, and it's often perpetrated by individuals that have a preexisting relationship to the victim in question. As a result, that type of repeated sustained interpersonal violence has a really toxic effect on the psyche of individuals involved. Consequently, a lot of the traffic clients we see might actually fit what researchers term is as Complex PTSD or DESSNOSE. This is actually relatively new. It's maybe ten or 12 years old diagnostic category that was originally developed to address the symptoms that were being observed by clinicians and other groups of other highly traumatized individuals such as children, who were victims of long term incest or political prisoners who were tortured. For us the traffic clients that we see who have Complex PTSD have symptoms that go beyond just sort of transient periods of depression, anxiety, and instead they appear to have enduring personality changes as a result of the really horrific experiences they endured.

Those individuals with Complex PTSD, not only are they depressed or anxious, but very typically, they have fundamental difficulties just regulating their basic emotions and impulses. Very frequently, they have perplexing somatic complaints, and a lot of times they have a lot of suicidal ideation. They disassociate, and they also tend to have a really profoundly pessimistic sense of self-worth and a sense of a foreshortened future to form and sustain relationships. This kind of syndrome of Complex PTSD goes quite a bit far beyond a checklist of depressive symptoms that you can find in the DSM and such and accounts for a great deal of the difficulty and the challenge in taking care of these individuals.

Patrick McCalla: Thanks Ken. As I researched years ago when I first started learning about human trafficking, I think it was the reading about the trauma that wounded me the deepest. I think you would all agree as you studied or learned or read about that. It's horrific when you begin to recognize the long term trauma that is done to these victims or survivors. Robert at *Fight Against Child Exploitation and Sexual Slavery* your focus is stated

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so succinctly. I love that your website simply says, *"We are passionate about helping kids."* You go on to say, *"Our desire is to restore to these children the childhood that was stolen from them through relationships, mentorships, family style outings, and activities."* You run a facility that is capable of caring for 150 children?

Robert Smith: 200 actually.

Patrick McCalla: 200 children wow. Can you share with us some of the changes that you see over the course of that care?

Robert Smith: I'd like to share four quick stories of girls to show the diversity of the girls that we recover. One of the girls that we recovered was basically a San Diego girl taken right off the street, taken across the border, sold to a female what we call slaveholder. We like to use that term rather than pimp, because it implies the girl's a prostitute and she's not. She's a slave, so we use the word slaveholder. She was sold to a slaveholder, female. Eventually, she resisted, so they threw her in a closet for about a week with no food, no water. I'm sure they gave her something to keep her alive until she broke, and then they put her out on the street. Eventually the State Department got ahold of her and eventually through a chain of events we got her.

Second girl five years old, exploited from that age forward in a cult with men every day that was part of that cult. We know for a fact that she was with multiple, multiple men at the age of eight all the way to the time we got her at 13. I mean that's just unbelievable. How can a child sustain that? The third girl was at a party and was with a boyfriend who was actually a recruiter who was dating multiple girls, sold her, took her to this party, unbeknownst to her he left. The person that he sold the girl to came out and basically took her in the back room, raped her, beat her, and now they knew about the family, because the guy had been dating. They threatened her brother and her parents, so she would sneak out at night for six months to be prostituted on the street. Then she'd come back in, sneak back home, have breakfast with her mom, go to school, and maintain basically an A, B grade point average.

Forth girl with a friend goes to the mall. They meet a third friend. Third friend says hey why don't you come over to my forth friend's house. They go over to the forth friend's house and when they get to the house, cheerleaders, straight A student, guy says hey I want you go to go out and walk the street, and she's like you're nuts I'm not going to do that. Beats her and threatens her family and puts her out on the street.

When it comes to what these girls need, it's too large to describe. They need everything and on top of that because of the damage that's been done to them. We're finding that a lot of the girls that we recover have cognitive damage. They're suffering, and we figure it's about 30% of the girls that experienced this damage. This is our experience. The second girl I described didn't speak for four months. The eight year old didn't speak for four months. Just complied but just didn't say anything, and one day she stuck her tongue out at me. I realized we made a connection, and since then she's been in the program for about two years.

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She's amazing. Just resilient. I would never be that resilient, but she's just a joy to be around. Early on though, she wanted to go visit some relatives in the San Diego area, so she came to the campus director and said hey I'm not really sure I want to go. The campus director said why not? She said, I think they'll just steal me. They'll come find me. She was absolutely paranoid. She kept asking will they come find me here. That's why we're so secretive about where we hide the girls, because it's really for their benefit. The risk is there, but it's probably not as large as some people may think. We're just doing due diligence, because we want the girls to know that we really care about them and that we're going to protect them.

She asked the director will you put a GPS tracker on me. She said I'll do one better than that. She called me up, and she said, *"This child she's 13 years old. She wants to go visit, but she's scared out of her mind."* I said okay, so I hired two retired police officers that trailed her for the entire four days that she was down in San Diego, and they said we'll just stay in the background, you have a blast with your family. You've got the tracking device on you. We're always going to keep you in eye view, and we just want you to have a good time.

It's been an absolute amazing journey for us. Like I said, I got involved in it first as a San Diego police officer and started this program about 23 years ago. The thing that's the big misconception is that all of these kids are troubled teens. That's not the case. Our experience has been it's about 30% are kids that have had a troubled past. 70% are pure victims like the last two I described, so this is the misconception that these are trouble teens all the time. Sometimes they are but sometimes they're not. The other problem that we're seeing is that there's a lot of dysfunction in this effort. People aren't working together. They're working independent. There's a lot of pride involved. We want it to be ours, and I'm with Rohida in the sense that collaboration to me is a blessing. It's like let's work together. We're all trying to save these kids, and they need us to work together not apart.

I'm a private faith-based organization. My biggest problem is money. I could take up to 200 girls, but who's going to pay for it? That's my problem. It's always about money right? So this is my frustration is that I want to rescue as many kids as I can, but we're limited by our resources. The girls that come up, I think the national average that a girl will leave a foster care group home 11 times before they'll finally stick somewhere. These girls, we have a very unique way of caring for them, and they never want to leave. They never want to leave. We never have a problem with these girls saying I'm out of here. They have bad days yes, but as far as leaving, they don't want to leave. I think it's because they realize that they're loved unconditionally which is a unique concept to them.

They always say in the beginning, *"What do you want from me?"* And I'd say, *"What do you need?"* *"You're giving me all this stuff, and you're giving me my education, and you're giving me counseling."* We have an equestrian program and a boating program, and we have a lot of socialization and normalization type of activities. *"What do you want from me?"* I go, *"I want nothing from you. I want you to be happy."* They wouldn't get it for months. They wouldn't get it, but when they finally realized it by talking to the other girls, and talking to the staff, and realizing that we're consistent and there's nothing we're asking of them, their minds

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slowly change. I think it's been talked about quite a bit. It's really a reconditioning of the twistedness, the evil that these guys have done to the girls.

One day I did a talk on love, and I said, "*What does love mean to you?*" It was the most bizarre conversation I've ever had. They just don't understand it. They don't understand what real, true, unconditional love is. It's been a real blessing for me. I'm absolutely ecstatic about what I do. I love these girls. I go up and see them every month for five to ten days. We have had more success than I could have ever imagined. We expected to have a very low success rate because of the type of children we were dealing with but in fact we've had more success with that program. I mean probably double if not more than we have with our troubled teens.

We also have a troubled teen program. When I look I would never take a troubled teen out on an outing because of the risk of them taking off. The girls that we recover from trafficking, we take them everywhere. It's like a family. We're really excited about what we've been able to accomplish. We're excited about the future. If you know people that are financially able, that's the key. I need money to be able to rescue more children, and that's always a problem I know with any other situation, NGO, but this is going straight to the kids for their care. If you know someone, please contact us at F.A.C.E.S.S. Thank you very much.

Patrick McCalla: Thanks Robert. I'll use that word collaboration again. Perhaps you've heard this before, but one my favorite African proverbs is "*If you want to go fast, go long. If you want to go far, go together.*" There's a lot of truth to that and sometimes it's messier and more difficult to work together but that's really how we're going to accomplish this. Let me ask one more question, and in one sentence I want you to answer this. We're going to start this down there with you Debra. Can each of you in one brief sentence share with us what you believe is critical for us to be a part of the solution. I had her start, because she's with the FBI, and I assume you have to think quickly on your feet.

Debra Deem: The one thing that we need to be successful. I think we're doing it. I think it's the collaboration and the awareness and the commitment.

Dalia Setareh: I agree with [Debbie], definitely collaboration. As I said previously looking deeper in whatever profession we're in whether it's law enforcement or therapy or the legal field. Look deeper to see maybe this rape victim, could it be that there also might be trafficking? Maybe this domestic violence incident could there also be trafficking involved? To really just look deeper.

Kenneth Chang: For those of us who aren't fortunate enough to be in a position of where we're making policy or have those specialized skills to offer direct services, I would just simply say buy Patagonia. Literally. I'm not actually joking about that in a sense that I think ultimately with all due respect to politicians and legislatures, I don't think we'll see the end of trafficking unless we actually, collectively as a society take a look in the mirror and think about what we literally purchase as an aggregate society influences the conditions of labor in the countries of origin.

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Vanessa Lanza: I think collaboration is so important. I'd just like to say too that this anti trafficking movement can be very polarized and can be very politicized. A lot of it has to do with very limited resources and great need. I think what's so important is that we're not inadvertently creating these divides that make no sense. If you talk to survivors, whether they're U.S. Citizens or foreign, they're labor or commercial sex, you talk to them, and there's so many things they have in common and so much resilience and so much dignity and so much you learn about the human condition just by talking to them that I think that's what we need to remember. It's really easy in the movement to just sort of really focus on one element but bringing the very diverse experiences together. I think each one of us is going to be a more effective advocate if we can talk about the issue in a holistic way.

Patrick McCalla: Great and again it points to the diversity makes it messy but essential doesn't it.

Susie Baldwin: I'm not going to use it up on collaboration although I agree. I say its money, money, money. Money to house, to provide housing and shelter for the victims, money to go after companies, money to provide social services and medical. I think a lot of our victims have never seen a doctor. Never had therapy. I think that's really the big elephant in the room. There's just not enough money to go around. I could use some.

Robert Smith: I would like to be put out of business, and I think one of the things that needs to be done is that we need to go after the supply and demand. As a police officer when you have the john go to john school, because he picked up a 14 year old, I think was talked about in the last panel, and he gets a slap on the wrist. That's ridiculous. Most of us will go five over the speed limit. Admit it. You will but none of you, most of you unless you're stupid, will go 50 over. The reason we don't go 50 over is because of the consequences and the fact that we know we might lose our license, our car, insurance and get arrested for exhibition of speed. It's the same thing with this.

As long as the johns feel like one they might not get caught, two if they do, it's a slap on the wrist. It's going to keep happening, but if we can make it so it's absolutely a deterrent. Put their name in public display. Let them know. The best deterrent as a parent is when you tell your kid hey look you do this, you're going to get this. They're like that's unfair. That's what you want to hear. It's only unfair if you do it or you don't do it. What we need to do is we need to change the law on the johns to basically come down on them so hard that they just go no way. If she even looks under 18, I'm not going there. That will kill the demand.

Rohida Khan: All of what they said, plus I really believe in change of mindset. I believe unless and until we change the mindset of all the community involved, along with law enforcement, agencies, and everybody else, I don't think we'll be able to make a big difference. We are at the stage where domestic violence was 20 or 30 years back. A law enforcement agent will go in, and it was a private issue. Now it's a community issue, so this is a humanity issue and community issue.

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The sad story is I think we were doing one case, and we were all there. Agents are interviewing. They finished their interview. If anybody is here from Zoe they will remember the time they were with me and brought me those emergency bags as well. After everything was done, long, long hours of night, and we're sitting all alone. I insisted that I have to do another interview. The girls were legal, but they were in that prostitution situation. We knew they were a victim, but if they are not accepting you can't hold them. I insisted. I made everybody, all 50 agents, the local and the federal to stay there and do a second interview. I go there and interview, make all that effort, sit there. Dark place up there with everything around me and guess what the next day? There was somebody who wrote in the L.A. Times, *"Government should not use our money running after prostitutes, wasting our money."* That was a mindset. So the agent brought me a newspaper and said, *"Hey you made us stay for that long. Here."*

That kind of stuff which is practical life stuff, we at the law enforcement agency are changing our minds and doing tons and tons internet trainings. Everybody involved is doing that so money yes. Mindset yes. Education yes. Awareness yes. Services yes, and the positive thing is let's take a positive approach. Like [Debbie] said, there was a time when nobody knew what human trafficking is. It was dark, dark, dark, and the problem was there. The problem is still there. The problem will be there, but the only thing is now we have a lot of awareness, education. Look at from one NGO to 20 NGO's are present over here today. Look at all the budget that all the NGO's are getting, law enforcements are getting, civil liberties, Department of Justice, Department of Labor. Everyone is working on it. That's the positive thing. Are we able to do a lot of good work? I believe so. We need to do a lot more, but 2010 was the first year when we reached the cap of U Visas. This means 10,000 U Visas were given. Isn't that a good thing? So that's what I believe on that.

Patrick McCalla: I think I speak for all of us to say to you thank you so much for what you're doing. You're modern day abolitionists.

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