

Stop Trafficking !

Anti Human Trafficking Newsletter



Awareness

Advocacy

Action

July 2015 Vol. 13 No. 7

This issue highlights the plight of children and other laborers in the mineral mines, as well as signs of real advocacy in the business sector of the U.S.A.

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Dirty Fingers:

Our Electronic Gadgets and Human Trafficking

Child Trafficking: Forced Labor in Mineral Mining

As our demand for electronic devices (cellphones, laptops, cameras, video gaming consoles, etc.) grows, so does forced child labor in the Dem. Rep. of Congo, where 20-50% of the world's rare minerals are found. Because of the severity of hazardous working conditions, child labor in mines is categorized by the U.N. as among the worst forms of child labor.

By 2000 rebel groups and unscrupulous business people forced Congolese farmers and their families off their agricultural land and into artisanal mining of coltan, tin, tungsten and tantalum. As a result, widespread destruction of agriculture and devastating social effects occurred, which in a number of instances were akin to slavery.

In 2010, the Dodd-Frank financial reform bill became U.S. law. It requires American companies to disclose the origin of their products, including the miner-

Child Labor in Mines

cont. on pg. 2

'Taking Conflict Out of Consumer Gadgets - Company Rankings on Conflict Minerals 2012'

In 2012 the 'Enough' Project compiled a list of 24 leading consumer electronics companies, ranking the companies by their use of conflict minerals. (See pg. 3). The Report stated, "Leading electronics companies are making progress in eliminating conflict minerals from their supply chains, but still cannot label their



endchildlabor.org/

products as being conflict free. Since Enough's last corporate rankings report on conflict minerals in Dec.

2010, a majority of leading consumer electronics companies have moved ahead in addressing conflict minerals in their supply chains—spurred by the conflict minerals provision in the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and growing consumer activism, particularly on college campuses. Most firms have improved scores from the 2010 rankings, but some laggards still remain.

Enough Project *cont. pg. 2*



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Child Labor in Mines

cont. from pg. 1

als used to make them. Fortunately, “green,” or conflict-free, mines began to emerge shortly afterward, when the government began inspecting mines. The army kicked out the militias and rogue soldiers and sent in newly trained mining police to monitor the sites. Armed groups that were trading in tin, tantalum, and tungsten saw their profits drop by 65%. Yet, according to National Geographic, only about 10% of mines in eastern Congo are now conflict-free.

Many in the electronics industry continue to work on conflict-free technology. Apple purchases its minerals from conflict-free smelters, Intel is working on a conflict-free microprocessing chip, and HP helped to launch the Conflict Free Smelter (CFS) program, which verifies and maintains a list of conflict-free smelters.

(<http://www.ringoffireradio.com/2013/10/conflict-minerals-demand-electronics-fuels-child-labor-suffering/>)

‘Enough’ Project

cont. from pg. 1

“In particular, four leading companies—Intel, Motorola Solutions, HP, and Apple—have been pioneers of progress. These firms have moved forward to develop solutions despite delays in the legislative rule-making process by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC—an excuse that many other companies have used to explain their lack of significant action. These leading companies have developed conflict minerals programs that have paved the way for other companies to follow. These include a smelter auditing program

and an aid project for lagging smelters, direct sourcing and aid projects to help Congo develop a clean minerals trade, and tracing projects to dig deeply into their supply chains to identify precise numbers of smelters. Several other companies—SanDisk, Phillips, Sony, Panasonic, RIM, and AMD, in particular—have significantly improved their efforts by surveying their suppliers, piloting due diligence, and joining the smelter audit program.

“At the other end of the spectrum, laggards are also standing out due to lack of progress and communication. For example, despite growing public awareness about this issue and significant industry movement, Nintendo has made no known effort to trace or audit its supply chain. Sharp, HTC, Nikon, and Canon are taking initial steps to join industry efforts, but their progress remains far behind industry leaders. Additionally, other industries that use conflict minerals—automotive, jewelry, mining, and industrial machinery—are finally taking initial steps to tackle the problem because of the legislation, but remain far behind the consumer electronics firms.

“If companies from other industries that use conflict minerals were to be surveyed and ranked using our criteria, the majority would likely earn few to zero points. Enough only ranked large consumer electronics companies because of our extensive engagement with them over the past three years and a basis on which to differentiate their actions. But the involvement of other industries is also important and there has been nascent engagement with the largest companies in six other key sectors: automotive, aerospace, jewelry, mining, industrial machinery, and retail.

“Much of the progress made by com-

panies on conflict minerals since 2010 is owed to the U.S. legislation passed on conflict minerals as well as the rapid growth of the conflict-free consumer movement. Since it was signed into law by President Barack Obama in July 2010, Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act has brought the conflict-minerals issue to the attention of executives of the approximately 6,000 companies that will be affected by it. Although its final rules have not yet been issued, the law, in broad terms, requires all companies that use the 3 Ts or gold in their products to trace the origins of these minerals and conduct due diligence, including an audit, if they originate in Congo or surrounding countries. Companies across the board have cited that the law has sped up their actions on this issue, as they trace through their supply chains in preparation for compliance with the legislation.

Consumer activism has played a significant role in helping move tech companies on conflict minerals over the past three years. Companies ranked in the top and middle tiers have been directly targeted by activists and the leadership of these companies has impacted the entire industry, pushing forward progress on the ground. It is not a coincidence that no other industry affected by the law has gone as far

as the consumer electronics sector in its action on conflict minerals; this is largely due to electronics companies being the main target for consumer activists.

“Over the past three years the conflict-free movement has demanded that companies support federal legislation on conflict minerals and strong rules for the law. Consumer activists at college campuses, faith-based groups, socially responsible investment groups, and other civic associations

‘Enough’ Project
cont. on pg. 3



Taking Conflict Out of Consumer Gadgets

Company Rankings on Conflict Minerals 2012

Video edition and this infographic August 2012

Tin ore from Walikale, the minerals capital of eastern Congo.



Awareness

'Enough' Project *cont. from pg. 2*

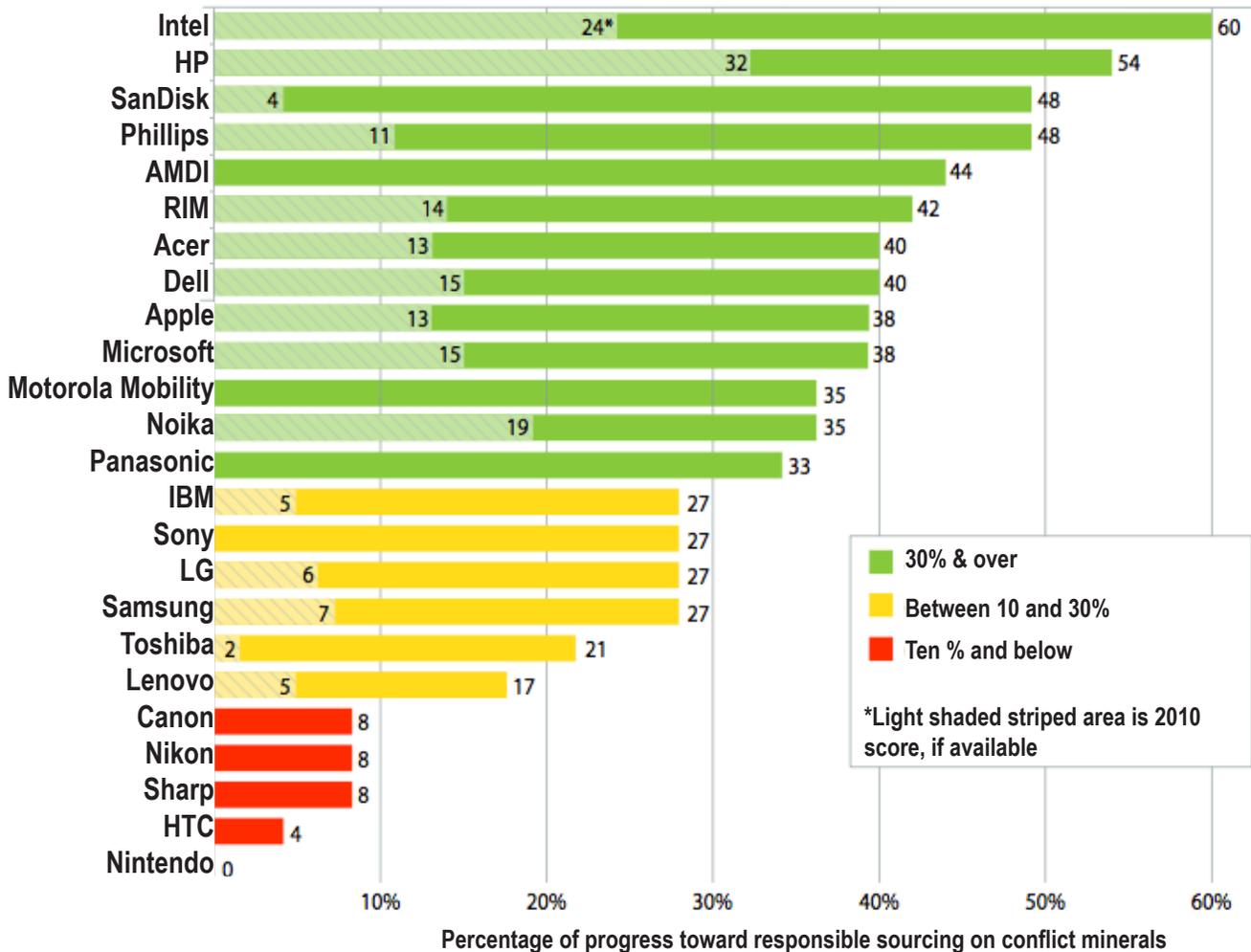
have also asked companies to publish company policies on this issue, join industry and multistakeholder groups such as the EICC and the PPA, and invest in cleanly sourced minerals from the region that benefit local communities.” (Enough Report, pgs. 1, 6, 8)

(<http://www.enoughproject.org/files/CorporateRankings2012.pdf>)

Facts and Figures About Child Labor

- Global number of children in child labor has declined by one third since 2000, from 246 million to 168 million children. More than half of them, 85 million, are in hazardous work (down from 171 million in 2000).
- Asia and the Pacific still has the largest numbers (almost 78 million or 9.3% of child population), but Sub-Saharan Africa continues to be the region with the highest incidence of child labor (59 million, over 21%).
- There are 13 million (8.8%) of children in child labor in Latin America and the Caribbean and in the Middle East and North Africa there are 9.2 million (8.4%).
- Agriculture remains by far the most important sector where child laborers can be found (98 million, or 59%), but the problems are not negligible in services (54 million) and industry (12 million) – mostly in the informal economy.
- Child labor among girls fell by 40% since 2000, compared to 25% for boys. (<http://www.ilo.org/ipec/lang--en/index.htm>)

Electronic Companies Ranked by Progress on Conflict Minerals





Advocacy

'Nine Things You Need To Know About Conflict Minerals'

The armed conflict in eastern Congo that has killed over 5.4 million people is financed largely by trading minerals used in an array of common consumer products around the world, from electronics to jewelry. Critiques by the Cato Institute and in the Washington Post have questioned whether current local and international initiatives to combat the problem are causing more harm than good.

In November 2014 the Enough Project's U.S. and Congo-based teams visited mining communities in eastern Congo to get an updated assessment on conflict minerals.

To better understand the debate and what is at stake, here are nine things you need to know about conflict minerals today:

1. Conflict minerals reforms and military pressure are reducing the power of armed groups.

Reforms have made it less profitable for armed groups to mine tin, tungsten, and tantalum (the "3T" minerals), and military operations also have had a major impact on them. Several of the most significant armed groups that were also involved in the conflict minerals trade have decreased significantly in size or have disappeared. In contrast to the situation over the past two decades, there is no longer a major Rwanda-backed militia in eastern Congo. Another major threat, the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) armed group, is now one-quarter of its size from five years ago. Several other militias such as Nyatura and Mai Mai Morgan are severely weakened. But this is a long-term process, and the war is not completely over. Other remaining armed groups must

be the targets of peace-building efforts.

2. Conflict gold is still a problem.

Congo's artisanally-mined gold continues to drive violence against civilians. While security at 3T mines is improving, armed groups are still illegally mining and smuggling millions of dollars' worth of gold. Once again, the global markets that accept that gold are complicit. Both ends of the pipeline need to be addressed. Artisanal gold miners should have access to a formal market that would improve working conditions and help prevent their exploitation. On the other side of the pipeline, companies that use gold in their products can play a positive role by cleaning up their supply chains and supporting a legal, peaceful gold trade in Congo. Some jewelry companies have begun to take positive action by sourcing conflict-free gold and contributing to livelihood projects.

3. Conflict minerals have been a primary source of revenue for armed groups in eastern Congo since the late 1990s.

As the Archbishop of Bukavu François-Xavier Maroy Rusengo told our team, "War is planned by people who want to get a hold of this wealth. There is a correlation between minerals and rape. Most places that are home to mines are where the assaults on women have been most dramatic." Over the past 15 years, numerous UN expert reports and Congolese think tank studies have documented that minerals were "the engine of the conflict," and "the principal method used by FDLR [rebel group] to raise funds." In 2008, armed groups were estimated to have

earned \$185 million from the conflict minerals trade.

4. The U.S. Dodd-Frank Act contains minerals reforms that many Congolese organizations and human rights defenders support.

That law requires companies to publicly reveal if their products might contain conflict minerals from Africa's Great Lakes region. Sakharov Prize winner and Nobel Prize nominee Dr. Denis Mukwege and Bukavu Archbishop Rusengo recently called on the European Union to replicate Dodd-Frank's corporate responsibility requirements. Recently, both Congolese and international experts and Congolese civil society groups have publicly called for policymakers to reinforce Dodd-Frank with further reforms. Dodd Frank is not a panacea and other Congolese groups have raised concerns, which must be addressed by additional mining and governance reforms.

5. Conflict minerals reforms are helping make life safer for thousands of miners and many mining communities.

Today, three-quarters of miners working at 3T mines in eastern Congo no longer work under threat of armed groups. Before Dodd-Frank passed in 2010, the UN Group of Experts reported, "In the Kivu provinces, almost every mining deposit [was] controlled by a military group."

6. While safer, many miners have lost income in the short-term because the reforms to certify clean mines have been too slow.

Miners still face harsh conditions,
Conflict Minerals
cont. on pg. 5



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Conflict Minerals *cont. from pg. 4*

especially gold miners. These mining communities must be assisted. The E.U., the World Bank, USAID, governments, and companies should support robust livelihood programs to support mining communities, road-building, increased conflict-free certification, and further mining reforms.

7. Conflict minerals are not the whole story. Addressing conflict minerals alone will not end the conflict in Congo.

An interconnected web of issues are driving Congo's armed conflict, including impunity for war crimes, corruption, and interference by Congo's neighbors. A broad coalition of local and international advocacy partners is engaged in a comprehensive strategy to help end the war, including regional democratization and mining reforms, the responsible development of roads and infrastructure, disarmament and reintegration programs, and targeted measures against armed groups.

8. Corporations must be held accountable for their supply chains.

Dodd-Frank's conflict minerals regulations are the only mandatory mechanism for such accountability. Corporations are the end-users of Congo's minerals. The Dodd-Frank disclosure law requires corporations to have more transparent supply chains. Without this, companies would again be free to source minerals opaquely from some of the worst war zones with no mechanism for public accountability. Because of the law, companies have set up rigorous conflict-free auditing programs, and approximately half of the world's smelters are now conflict-free.

9. "Conflict-free" should mean more than the absence of armed groups.

Historically, corporate interests in Congo have led to exploitation and environmental degradation. Criminal and destructive behavior by corporations in Congo is not acceptable. The UN 'Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights' recognize the links between business practices and human rights impact, and provide protocols for companies to undertake impact assessments of their activities on local populations. Any investment and sourcing must meet international standards related to human rights, community engagement, due diligence, and the environment.

The trade in conflict minerals is an illegal market that kills. Critiques of the implementation of Dodd-Frank regulations, corporate due diligence, and other global and local efforts to combat this trade should be used to improve those initiatives – not abandon them.

Authors: Holly Dranginis is a Policy Analyst for the Enough Project, focused on the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Lord's Resistance Army.

Sasha Lezhnev is the Enough Project's Associate Director of Policy for Congo, Great Lakes Region, and LRA. (<http://thinkprogress.org/economy/2014/12/04/3599824/conflict-minerals-enough/>)

Religious Sisters of Charity Take Corporate Stance Against Human Trafficking

"We, the Religious Sisters of Charity, inspired by the love of Christ, take a corporate stance against the Trafficking of Human Persons because we believe in the dignity of each and every human being and in their right to justice. At our General Chapters 2013 we committed 'ourselves once more to be a voice for all who suffer injustice'.

"As Religious Sisters of Charity we walk with and are moved by the suffering of children, women and men who are trafficked.



Whenever possible we add our voices to those speaking against the evil of human trafficking and the economic and social systems and conditions that allow it to flourish. We commit ourselves to take concrete actions in the places in which we work to abolish human trafficking. We listen to and tell the stories of those who have been trafficked.

"Each of us is committed to keeping the reality of trafficked persons central to our ministry and prayer.

"We recognize the complexity of the issue of human trafficking and we appreciate the diversity of approaches and cultural contexts in the areas in which we live and work. Our approach is to network and collaborate with others committed to the abolition of human trafficking."

The RSC Generalate is in Ireland and the U.S. headquarters is in Culver City, CA.



Advocacy

Advocacy Good News

U.S. Flight Attendants Seek Mandatory Training to Spot Human Trafficking

Flight attendants in the U.S. are calling for the government to step up action against human trafficking by funding mandatory training to help them spot victims in the air.

The Association of Flight Attendants-CWA (AFA), the world's largest flight attendant union, said its 50,000 members from 18 airlines can act as a massive network of trained eyes in the skies, potentially saving millions of lives. Trafficking victims are "hidden in plane site", the union said on its website.

The call came two years after the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Agency launched an anti-trafficking campaign called 'Blue Lightning' to encourage airlines to train personnel on how to identify potential traffickers and report suspicious activity to police.

The U.S. government agencies responsible for transportation have a computer-based training module and printed material available, while the union offers its members tips on how to recognize victims of trafficking.

But AFA wants to go further and is calling on Congress to make the training program mandatory for the aviation industry and to allocate government money to finance this.

(<http://kfgo.com/news/articles/2015/jun/05/us-flight-attendants-seek-mandatory-training-to-spot-human-trafficking/>)

Truckers: Eyes on the Road

Mercy Investment Services (MIS) has been monitoring three trucking firms on resolutions filed last year. MIS learned that more than 3,000 drivers have received certification by Truck-

ers Against Trafficking (TAT) and are serving as eyes and ears across U.S. highways.

In addition, companies have supported TAT financially and are addressing the issue in their newsletters. One of the firms, Con-way, released a story where one of its drivers reported a suspicious incident. The truck driver's actions saved a young woman being trafficked. (www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/con-way-truckload-joins-the-fight-against-human-trafficking-300063635.html)

Vigilance: 75th Anniversary Bike Rally

From Aug. 3 to 9, 2015, Sturgis, SD will host its 75th motorcycle rally, advertised on their website as, "...a party like no other."



According to Lorane Coffin OSB, from a monastery in Rapid City SD, "This is a huge affair that brings literally 400,000 to 500,000 bikers to the little town (population about 7,000) every year during the first week of August. It's an opportune time for traffickers to seek their prey. Law enforcement personnel have become more alert to the situation, and their vigilance has resulted in a number of arrests and convictions in 2014.

"Trafficking is going on in other parts of the state as well. I think people have begun to realize that trafficking occurs not only in the big cities. U.S. Rep. (R-SD) Kristi Noem is actively working to bring awareness

and action to the local population."

(<http://www.sturgismotorcyclerrally.com/calendar/list/category/entertainment/day/01/month/07/year/2015/end/09/01/2015>)
(<http://northiowatoday.com/2014/03/24/another-motorcyclist-sentenced-in-stugis-bike-rally-underage-sex-sting/>)

"Does Your Hotel Know?"

ECPAT-USA's new public service announcement (PSA) and campaign, "Does Your Hotel Know?", calls on hotels and travelers to learn the signs of sex trafficking and take action.

Sex trafficking victims – including children – are often bought and sold in hotel rooms and exploited in prostitution, ranging from budget properties to luxury resorts. Service providers and law enforcement agencies report that nearly all victims they come in contact with have been exploited in hotels. A trafficker may run his business out of a hotel room, putting employees in a unique position to identify victims and alert authorities. From check-in to check-out there are a number of indicators victims and traffickers exhibit during the time they are on a hotel property.

In July 2015 ECPAT-USA launched the PSA as a call to action to hotels and their customers. With proper training, a front desk clerk or a housekeeper can notice that something is not right and respond. ECPAT-USA promotes The Code, the only voluntary set of business principles companies can implement to prevent sex tourism and the sex trafficking of children. ECPAT-USA's new campaign promotes corporate social responsibility and encourages hotel brands to join the Code and take a stand against sexual exploitation. Major companies currently implementing the Code include

Hotel PSA cont. pg. 7



Advocacy

Hotel PSA *cont. from pg. 6*

Hilton Worldwide, Wyndham, Carlson Companies, Orbitz, and Delta Airlines.

Over 4,000 children just in NYC were found to be victims of sexual exploitation, and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) received over 500,000 reports of sexual exploitation in 2013 alone.

Katrina Owens, survivor of trafficking and victim advocate, was exploited in prostitution the U.S. and in New York City beginning at the age of 16. She spoke about her experience of being taken to hotels, *“Some of the top hotels they look at you and they know; its like when your eyes meet you know that something might not be right, ‘should I say something, should I not say anything, or should I just turn my head?’ And quite often, they turn their head.”*

Despite the number of victims, the hotel industry has been taking a stand. *“We’ve made a lot of progress working with hotels in the United States. The travel industry has become really active because they know they can make a huge difference in the lives of victims,”* said Michelle Guelbart, Director of Private Sector Engagement for ECPAT-USA. *“With almost every training I lead, someone tells a story about how they have witnessed something on a hotel property. Our hope is that training to prevent and identify child sex trafficking becomes standard with the hospitality industry.”*

The Code is proud to support ECPAT-USA’s “Does Your Hotel Know?” campaign throughout July 2015. You can watch the campaign video and learn more about ECPAT USA’s collaboration with The Code by visiting www.ecpatusa.org/code



(<http://www.thecode.org/ecpat-does-your-hotel-know/>)
 (<https://ahlei.org/Products/Online-Learning/The-Role-of-Hospitality-in-Preventing-and-Reacting-to-Child-Trafficking/>)

Credit Card Companies Sever Ties with Backpage.com

Sheriff Thomas Dart of Cook County, IL asked Visa and MasterCard to cut ties with Backpage.com, alleging its service contributes to *“increasing the enslavement of prostituted individuals, including children.”*

Both MasterCard and Visa have stopped processing payments for the adult personals site Backpage.com, cutting the site’s access to the world’s two dominant payment networks.

Visa said in a statement that it had *“taken action to stop processing payments for backpage.com,”* and that the company’s rules *“prohibit our network from being used for illegal activity. Visa has a long history of working with law enforcement to safeguard the integrity of the payment system.”*

Seth Eisen, a MasterCard spokesperson, said the company *“has rules that prohibit our cards from being used for illegal or brand-damaging activities.”*

American Express has also voluntarily cut off its support for Backpage, a spokesperson confirmed.

Backpage’s local ‘classified’ sites include sections advertising escorts, body rubs, strippers and “adult jobs.” The site, which was spun off from Village Voice Media Holdings in 2012,

has long been accused by politicians and activists of facilitating human trafficking, especially of children.

Sheriff Dart’s letter, sent to Visa and MasterCard, stated Backpage was *“objectively found to promote prostitution and facilitate online sex trafficking,”* and that *“the unfettered proliferation of websites like Backpage.com has provided this violent industry with a mask of normalcy, driving demand ever higher and increasing the enslavement of prostituted individuals, including children.”*

Dart said, *“I was stunned at how*



quickly Visa and MasterCard moved to say they weren’t

going to be involved in that anymore, they were incredible corporate citizens.”

Dart’s letters indicated there are 20,000 ads posted on Backpage in the Chicago area each month and that each of the 800 times Dart’s office has responded to them, *“we have made an arrest for crimes ranging from prostitution to child trafficking. I don’t want to say we exhausted all the other strategies, but we tried the lawsuit angle and that did not work, we tried ongoing negotiation with Backpage about making this a responsible site that was not facilitating crimes that got us absolutely nowhere.”*

Dart sued Craigslist in 2009 over its own adult services page, which was ultimately unsuccessful. While Craigslist shut down its adult services page voluntarily in 2010, legal efforts to go after Backpage have been unsuccessful because the Communications Decency Act, a 1996 law, has generally protected web services that host outside content posted by third parties.

Sex workers and those posting adult ads on Backpage will no longer be able to pay for the ads with credit cards. *“It will make the average trafficker or pimp’s life much more difficult, which was my goal,”* Dart said.

(<http://www.buzzfeed.com/matthewzeitlin/backpagecom-cut-off-from-credit-card-networks>)



Action

Nintendo Still Uses Conflict Minerals

Many companies have not taken steps to address the use of conflict materials in their products. Japanese electronics manufacturer, Nintendo, the world's largest video game company by revenue, and the manufacturer of several of the most popular gaming consoles does not actively audit its supply chain.

Nintendo is facing mounting pressure from human rights activists over its use of conflict minerals in its gaming consoles. The Japanese company is being urged to take steps to eliminate the use of the minerals in its production process, while activists are also calling for the improvement of its accountability and transparency levels.

All electronic devices require the use of minerals in their manufacturing. In Nintendo's case, it is alleged that some of these minerals are being sourced in the mines of eastern Congo, many of which are directly linked to the violent conflicts that have engulfed the region over the past 15 years.

Minerals mined in eastern Congo can be difficult to trace back as they tend to pass through extensive lists of go-betweens while being shipped out. For that reason, the US Conflict Minerals Law, which was passed in 2012, applies to materials originating from eastern Congo as well as its nine neighboring countries.

While American electronics companies are now legally required to verify and publicly disclose their sources of tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold (often referred to collectively as 3TG), Japanese electronics companies are not yet subject to such legislation.

"Nintendo has made no known effort to trace or audit its supply chain."

Sasha Lezhnev, senior policy analyst at 'Enough' & co-author of the Report.

Consumers can pressure companies to get involved in conflict-free mineral technology, which lessens child labor in mineral harvesting.

Write to Nintendo:

Nintendo Company, Ltd.
11-1 Kamitoba-hokotate-cho, Minami-ku,
Kyoto 601-8501, Japan.
Phone +1181756629600
Fax +1181756629620.
(<http://endchildlabor.org/?p=10419>)

'The Witness Wore Red'

This book is a personal account of Rebecca Musser's struggle to escape a forced marriage within the Fundamentalist Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (FLDS), extreme, isolated, polygamist sect of the Mormon faith. It recounts her journey as a key witness in the trials that sought to bring FLDS leaders to justice.

Musser is founder of ClaimRed.org, a non-profit organization dedicated to bringing dignity, hope and healing to victims of human trafficking. She also authored 'Red Flags for Girls,' a program aimed at educating and empowering girls to protect their emotional and physical safety and understand the power of choice.



Toll-Free 24/7 Hotline
National Human Trafficking
Resource Center
1.888.3737.888
or text HELP or INFO to
BeFree (233733).

Informative Web Sites:
(Each contains information related to human trafficking)

Conflict Minerals

<http://www.enoughproject.org/reports>
<http://congogold.weebly.com/learn-more.html>

Mercy Investment Services

<http://www.mercyinvestmentservices.org>

The Claim Red Foundation

<http://www.rebeccamusser.com/hindsight/>

Write or Call to Say
'Thank you for doing
the right thing!'

Visa Inc.

Corporate Office Headquarters

900 Metro Center Blvd
Foster City, CA 94404
Phone: 1-650-432-3200

Mastercard

Corporate Office Headquarters

2000 Purchase Street
Purchase, NY 10577 USA
Phone: 1-914-249-2000

Stop Trafficking! is dedicated exclusively to fostering an exchange of information among religious congregations, their friends and collaborating organizations, working to eliminate all forms of trafficking of human beings.

Use the following web address to access back issues of *Stop Trafficking!*

www.stopenslavement.org/archives.htm

To contribute information, or make requests to be on the mailing list, please contact: jeansds@stopenslavement.org

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