

„Everyone knows what slavery is, from school, from television documentaries, or from the movies. The abolition of slavery belongs to the triumphs of history. It is an integral component of the path to human rights, democracy, and a free society. And it belongs to history. That is, however, a huge mistake. This is due to the fact today there are more slaves now than in any other prior century. And most of them have been treated and moved around like goods on the global market.“

While classical slavery was abolished in the Western World by the first great human rights campaign in history, modern day slaves lack an advocate such as one finds in the debate over global warming. For that reason I am thankful to my readers that they are taking time to inform themselves essentially ‘in a nutshell’ about one of the worst present day atrocities that exists. The victims will also be thankful, because only through the aid of a large groundswell on the part of civil society can the battle against human trafficking again be placed among the highest priorities on the political agenda.“



Prof. Dr. theol. Dr. phil. Thomas Schirmmacher, PhD, ThD, DD, is professor of the sociology of religion at the State University of the West in Timisoara (Romania), Distinguished Professor of Global Ethics and International Development at William Carey University in Shillong (Meghalaya, India), as well as president and professor of ethics at Martin Bucer European Theological Seminary and Research Institutes with branches in Bonn, Berlin, Zurich, Innsbruck, Prague, Istanbul and Sao Paolo. Schirmmacher has held guest professorships and has given special lectures at universities on all continents.

Schirmmacher is chair of the Theological Commission of the World Evangelical Alliance (WEA), director of the International Institute for Religious Freedom (Bonn, Cape Town, Colombo) and Ambassador for Human Rights of WEA; the WEA represents churches with 600 million members altogether. He also is a member of the board of the International Society for Human Rights. Schirmmacher regularly testifies in the German parliament and other parliaments in Europe, as well as in the EU in Brussels, the OSCE in Vienna and other international bodies. He has written 102 books; three of his newest books are Fundamentalism, Racism, and Human Trafficking. He has earned four doctorates, in missiology and ecumenical theology, in cultural anthropology, in ethics, and in sociology of religion, and received two honorary doctorates from the USA and India.

sponsored by:



ISBN 978-3-86269-070-1
ISSN 1867-7320

Verlag für Kultur und Wissenschaft
(Culture and Science Publ.)
Dr. Thomas Schirmmacher

VKW

The WEA Global Issues Series 12

Thomas Schirmmacher Human Trafficking

Thomas Schirmmacher

Human Trafficking

The Return to Slavery



WEA
WORLD EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE



Thomas Schirrmacher

Human Trafficking



The WEA Global Issues Series

Editors:

Geoff Tunncliffe,
Secretary General, World Evangelical Alliance

Thomas Schirrmacher,
Director, International Institute for Religious Liberty and
Speaker for Human Rights of the World Evangelical Alliance

Volumes:

1. Thomas K. Johnson – Human Rights
2. Christine Schirrmacher – The Islamic View of Major Christian Teachings
3. Thomas Schirrmacher – May a Christian Go to Court?
4. Christine Schirrmacher – Islam and Society
5. Thomas Schirrmacher – The Persecution of Christians Concerns Us All
6. Christine Schirrmacher – Islam – An Introduction
7. Thomas K. Johnson – What Difference does the Trinity Make
8. Thomas Schirrmacher – Racism
9. Christof Sauer (ed.) – Bad Urach Statement
10. Christine Schirrmacher – The Sharia: Law and Order in Islam
11. Ken Gnanakan – Responsible Stewardship of God's Creation
12. Thomas Schirrmacher – Human Trafficking
13. Thomas Schirrmacher – Ethics of Leadership
14. Thomas Schirrmacher – Fundamentalism

"The WEA Global Issues Series is designed to provide thoughtful and practical insights from an Evangelical Christian perspective into some of the greatest challenges we face in the world. I trust you will find this volume enriching and helpful in your Kingdom service."

Dr. Geoff Tunncliffe, Secretary General, World Evangelical Alliance

Thomas Schirrmacher

Human Trafficking

The Return of Slavery

Translator: Richard McClary

Editor: Thomas K. Johnson

Editorial Assistant: Ruth Baldwin

The WEA Global Issues Series

Volume 12

Verlag für Kultur und Wissenschaft

Culture and Science Publ.

Bonn 2013

World Evangelical Alliance
74 Trinity Place, Suite 1400
New York, NY 10006-2122 U.S.A.
Phone +[1] 212-233-3046
Fax +[1] 646-957-9218
www.worldevangelicals.org

While this volume does not represent an “official” position of the World Evangelical Alliance we are distributing it to promote further serious study and reflection.

International Institute for Religious Freedom
of the World Evangelical Alliance
www.iirf.eu / info@iirf.eu

Friedrichstr. 38
2nd Floor
53111 Bonn
Germany

PO Box 535
Edgemead 7407
Cape Town
South Africa

32, Ebenezer Place
Dehiwela
(Colombo)
Sri Lanka

© Copyright 2013 by
Verlag für Kultur und Wissenschaft
(Culture and Science Publ.)
Prof. Dr. Thomas Schirmacher
Friedrichstraße 38, 53111 Bonn, Germany
Fax +49 / 228 / 9650389
www.vkwonline.de / info@vkwonline.de

ISBN 978-3-86269-070-1 / ISSN 1867-7320

Cover: Ryan Lackey: Soi Cowboy Red Light District, Bangkok, Thailand. CC BY 2.0,
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/octal/168205040/>

Printed in Germany
Cover design and production:
BoD Verlagsservice Beese, Friedensallee 44, 22765 Hamburg, Germany
www.rvbeese.de / info@rvbeese.de
Publisher's Distribution:
Hänssler Verlag / IC-Medienhaus
71087 Holzgerlingen, Germany, Tel. +49 / 7031/7414-177 Fax -119
www.haenssler.de / www.icmedienhaus.de

Individual sales:
www.mandvbooks.com

The WEA Global Issues Series is sponsored by:
Gebende Hände gGmbH / Giving Hands International
Adenauerallee 11 • 53111 Bonn, Germany • www.giving-hands.de
Martin Bucer Seminary
European Theological School and Research Institutes
Bonn – Zurich – Innsbruck – Prague – Istanbul – São Paulo
www.bucer.org

Contents

Preface	7
I Latest Findings on Human Trafficking.....	9
1. Introduction	9
1.2 Facts and Numbers	12
1.3 The How and Why of Human Trafficking.....	21
1.4 Why is Criminal Prosecution so difficult and unsuccessful?	36
II. Exploitation of Labor and Sexual Exploitation	43
2.1 Human Trafficking for Labor Exploitation (without Sexual Exploitation).....	43
2.2 Child Trafficking for sexual Exploitation.....	49
2.3 Trafficking in Women for Purposes of Sexual Exploitation	53
III: Practical Section	65
3.1 What can an Individual do against Human Trafficking?	65
3.2 The Role of Counseling Centers	71
Links and Literature	75
About the Author.....	83
Books by Thomas Schirmacher in chronological order (With short commentaries).....	83
Biography	96

Preface

Everyone knows what slavery is, from school, from television documentaries, or from the movies. The abolition of slavery belongs to the triumphs of history. It is an integral component of the path to human rights, democracy, and a free society. And it belongs to history. That is, however, a huge mistake. This is due to the fact today there are more slaves now than in any other prior century. And most of them have been treated and moved around like goods on the global market.

While classical slavery was abolished in the Western World by the first great human rights campaign in history, modern day slaves lack an advocate such as one finds in the debate over global warming. For most members of the media, the fact of the unsavory business of forced prostitution is not worth more than a report which, after all is said and done, provokes a bit of shock, disgust, and titillation.

“Anyone who kidnaps another and either sells him or still has him when he is caught must be put to death” (Exodus 21:16). Even if we no longer respond with the death penalty for human trafficking, this Old Testament provision demonstrates how old the problem is and that we are dealing with one of the severest offenses committed by humanity. For that reason I am thankful to my readers that they are taking time to inform themselves essentially ‘in a nutshell’ about one of the worst present day atrocities that exists. The victims will also be thankful, because only through the aid of a large groundswell on the part of civil society can the battle against human trafficking again be placed among the highest priorities on the political agenda.

I Latest Findings on Human Trafficking

1. Introduction

I could be standing in front of the Colosseum in Rome, the Leaning Tower of Pisa, under the Eiffel Tower in Paris, on Charles Bridge in Prague, or even in front of the largest temple in Nepal, at night at the market in Bangkok, or at the airport in São Paulo. No matter where I am, I am offered the same imitation brand name bags and watches by dark-skinned foreigners. Only very few people suspect that what is involved here is predominantly people who are forced to sell imitation brand name goods under appalling conditions and do not receive any of the proceeds themselves. It is a matter of a global, well-organized combination of human trafficking and brand name imitation goods rings run by excellent managers¹ with large production sites in China. And this happens in front of everyone's eyes.

My research has led me to such different locations as Managua, Qatar, Bangalore, Tokyo, Bangkok, Pattaya, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Entebbe, Cape Town, New York, Prague, and Amsterdam. It has to do with the darkest side of humanity. Actually, it would take a book each to deal with the various sub-topics such as child pornography, bonded labour, forced marriage, flat-rate brothels, and child soldiers in order to do these issues justice and to express the horrors relating to them. I have a bad feeling about only mentioning some of these topics on one half of a page. One really needs to get into the basics of what would have to be done against the poverty, the gap between rich and poor, and the oppression and violence against women, without which one could not even conceive of the global increase in human trafficking. (A number of topics, such as child poverty, have been addressed in the *Compact Series*.)

However, the point is actually to present the problematic nature of human trafficking in a manner that is compact, as the name of the series suggests, and it is more important for the reader to gain a foundational overview than it is to bring every detail up for discussion.

Due to reasons of space, in this book I have completely dispelled with the history of slavery, human trafficking, and forced prostitution. Likewise I have dispelled with the moving and successful history of the anti-slavery movement in the 18th and 19th centuries. In the near future I will be publishing a short book specifically dealing with this topic. According to Will

¹ Also according to Naim: *Schwarzbuch*, 2005, p. 129.

Durant, ancient Greece primarily experienced its demise due to the connection between sexual exploitation and slavery,² and Western Civilization is well on the way to repeating this decline.

There are two things which are a complete mystery to me. On the one hand, there is the fact that Germans make no exceptions as far as modern slavery is concerned. At the same time, the National Socialist Regime was connected with one of the most horribly appalling slavery machines inside and outside the concentration camps. Was that not a lesson for us?

On the other hand, there is one fact which I absolutely do not understand. Almost all countries of the world have strict laws and penalties against rape, torture, and kidnapping. Forced prostitution comprises all three offences simultaneously, but it is treated much more lackadaisically, is rarely investigated, and is mildly punished. Additionally, it would have to be clear to those who go to prostitutes that they are in all likelihood participating in such crimes.

According to the UN, between 2003 and 2007 there were around 6,500 human traffickers charged. Of that number, 3,361 were convicted, whereby many sentences were rather of a symbolic nature. *There is no other serious offense which is so little prosecuted, legally treated so incidentally, and punished so casually by the courts.* In any case, the fight against human trafficking will not be won in this fashion. It is less risky to enslave people than it is to run a red light at an intersection.

Our country has a large number of people employed who are reviewing the tax, social security, and labor conditions in many companies. In part this has to do with truly minor matters. However, political authorities do not make enough personnel available to law enforcement authorities to fight human trafficking. In the process, this violates all social and labor law provisions, indeed all of our understanding of free, nonhazardous, and dignified work, and people find themselves exploited in the worst way.

It is a disgrace that there is no more lucrative branch of industry in the world than human trafficking and forced prostitution. The start-up costs are low, the profits are high, the demand is strong and growing, the risks are low, and the profits are broadly dispersed to all participants. This is in contrast with drug trafficking, where the largest portion of the profits go to the bosses at the top.

That also has far-reaching negative consequences going beyond the topic at hand. In addition to drug trafficking, human trafficking and especially forced prostitution are the main engines for corruption worldwide. Second-

² Durant: *The Life of Greece*, 1939, pp. 562-568.

ly, they are the main income source for armies engaged in civil war, for rebels, but also for religiously based fundamental movements that come along such as the Taliban and other Islamist groups.

The Taliban veil their own women, but they trade in girls and women from other people groups, and they give away women as thanks to deserving combatants. The Turkish PKK and the Near Eastern Hezbollah finance their terrorist activities through drug and human trafficking. One leader of Hezbollah ran a human trafficking ring from a Viennese prison. His henchmen had no idea for whom they were generating revenues.

With respect to the international drug trade and to Islamist terrorism there is some sort of global consensus in overall society that they are dangerously widespread and should be massively combated. And yet, human trafficking hardly reaches into people's consciousness and is fought with much fewer resources. Additionally, whoever denounces forced prostitution or violent pornography on the internet, which provides the foundation for forced prostitution,³ finds himself quickly having to defend himself against the suspicion that they are a non fun-loving square who will not allow people to simply have their fun.

When the television moderator Michel Friedman was arrested red-handed in 2003, together with a number of forced prostitutes from the Ukraine in the course of investigations regarding women trafficking, the uproar about his cocaine consumption was much greater than the fact that a criminal organization had forcefully obtained women for him. Friedman excused himself before the general public, his girlfriend, and all sorts of other people. Yet he never publicly apologized to the forced prostitutes in spite of calls to do so.⁴

In June 2006 the BBC reported that Eastern European women were being publicly sold for around \$15,000 each at London airports. There was some temporary commotion but nothing changed, and the topic never again made it into the headlines. Whoever knows their way around can observe such auctions at London airports up to the present day.

In the process every country on earth is affected. Even in Iceland, with its 250,000 inhabitants, one finds pertinent cases. "Almost all countries in the world are involved in human trafficking and indeed frequently find themselves in overlapping functions as countries of origin, countries of transit, and as countries of destination."⁵

³ See Schirmacher: *Internetpornografie*, 2009.

⁴ Ackerman/Bell/Koelges: *Verkauft, versklavt, zum Sex gezwungen*, 2005, p. 73.

⁵ Follmar-Otto/Rabe: *Menschenhandel in Deutschland*, 2009, p. 22.

1.2 Facts and Numbers

On the Number of Global Victims

How many people are affected by human trafficking and work after their sale as slaves? “Statements about the extent of human trafficking appear to still be problematic. There is unanimity that criminal statistics reflecting reported cases have little significance.”⁶

“No one knows the precise numbers. According to the International Labor Organization ILO, there are around two and one-half million worldwide victims of human traffickers. The number of victims of human traffickers in industrial countries in 2005 was estimated at 270,000. In 2001 the European Commission assumed that there were around 120,000 people who annually end up in the EU in conditions similar to forced labor. In its most recent situation report dated February 2008, Europol mentions a number of hundreds of thousands of victims of human trafficking in the EU.”⁷

This means that we are dealing with completely different numbers. The numbers relating to how many people are annually moved across borders says nothing about how many people in total are enslaved. Quite a number were traded in earlier years, and many additional are simply moved within a country.

So, how many people are estimated to be affected in total? Let us begin with the numbers of one researcher and two experts in the field. Each of these three has travelled to almost every country in the world. Siddharth Kara’s calculations come to a total of 28.2 million slaves who are victims of human trafficking, of which 1.2 million are children.⁸

David Batstone estimates that there are “over 30 million” victims.⁹

Kevin Bale’s estimate is 27.3 million¹⁰ slaves overall, whereby he does not specifically differentiate between slavery and human trafficking.

One important thing, however, is the following: Child labor is not counted in these numbers. According to the UN-associated ILO, there are 215

⁶ Ibid., p. 20. The most detail on this is in Savona/Stefanizzi (eds.): *Measuring Human Trafficking*, 2007.

⁷ Schmidt: „Menschenhandel: Europas neuer Schandfleck,“ <http://aei.pitt.edu/8268/>, pp. 1f.

⁸ Kara: *Sex Trafficking*, 2008, p. X.

⁹ Batstone. *Not for Sale*, 2010, p. 1.

¹⁰ Bales/Cornell: *Moderne Sklaverei*, 2008.

million children involved in child labor, of which 115 million are living under unseemly or dangerous conditions. Since many children still live where they grew up, for example with their families, they do not fall into the category of human trafficking – at least according to the opinion of the UN.

What are the estimates made by international organizations? There are no overall numbers; rather, there are only numbers for segments of the problem:

“In a major study on the extent and forms of forced labor around the world, the International Labour Organization (ILO) made an attempt to make reliable numerical data available on the basis of a recognized statistical method. The study came to the conclusion that in industrialized countries there are now 270,000 people under forced labor as a result of human trafficking.”¹¹ According to the same study, there are at least 12.3 million people living in slavery, 2.45 million of them, i.e., 20%, have been trafficked. However, one must add that this study uses the lowest documented number and that the ILO has a very limited definition of human trafficking. Its definition says that human trafficking always includes crossing a national border. By the way, the differences found compared to the numbers from Bales, Batstone, and Kara only have to do with Asia. For all other continents, the numbers are rather similar for all researchers and reports. But no less than 90% of all slaves live in Asia.

The U.S. Department of State likewise comes to a number of 12.3 million, admittedly not for slaves in general but rather for victims of human trafficking.¹² That confirms my view that slavery practically always has to do with acquiring and transporting victims, only that the distance from ‘home’ can sometimes very short or it can be thousands of kilometers. The UN estimates that in 2004 there were 10 million slaves active in households.

The International Organisation for Migration (IOM), which is likewise associated with the UN and has its headquarters in Geneva, estimates that annually around one-half million women and children from Eastern and Central Europe are trafficked to Western Europe.

¹¹ Follmar-Otto/Rabe, *Menschenhandel*, 2009, p. 20 on Belser/de Cock/Fard: *ILO Minimum Estimate of Forced Labour in the World*, 2005, http://www.ilo.org/sapfl/Informationresources/ILOPublications/lang--en/docName--WCMS_081913/index.htm.

¹² US Department of State: *Trafficking in Persons Report 2010*, 2010, <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010/> p. 7.

Findings in Germany

In Germany only a few cases of human trafficking have been discovered, much less those which have actually been tried and convicted. And yet the statistical findings by the German Federal Criminal Police are also interesting. However, labor exploitation has not been recorded: “In 2009 there were 534 investigative proceedings in Germany having to do with human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation ... Corresponding to the development in past years, the major percentage of victims (86%) was from all over Europe. With respect to foreign victims, it was again Romanian and Bulgarian nationals who dominated the list of victims. The percentage of Nigerian victims rose to 34% (2008: 25%). Around 20% of the victims were under age; the number under 14 years of age rose to 41% and thus in comparison to the prior year more than doubled (2008: 20%). The number of recorded suspects amounted to 777 in 2009 and was 1% lower than the prior year (2008:785). German suspects again dominated the list with a 36% share (279 out of 777). The largest portion of foreign suspects again consisted of Bulgarian, Romanian, and Turkish nationals.”¹³

“Of the 710 victims of human trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation, 145 (around 20%) were under age. Of them, 51 were German, 41 of the victims (6%) were at the time of the act under 14 years of age. The distinct increase in the number of recorded victims in this age group over against the prior year (20) could be traceable back to a project which stimulated consistent reporting behaviour in Berlin (34 victims) against people who brokered minors in the homosexual scene to paying clients. Children are in large part from Turkish or Bosnian origin, and in the case of German victims there is often an immigration background.”¹⁴

The Profits

Organized crime primarily differs from normal sectors of the economy in three areas: firstly, through the fact that it involves illegal economic goods; secondly, through the indispensable use of violence; and thirdly,

¹³ [¹⁴ Bundeskriminalamt: *Menschenhandel. Bundeslagebild 2009, 2010*, <http://www.bka.de/lageberichte/mh.html>, pp. 9f.](http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:Hip3bfh8rWQJ:www.presseportal.de/polizeipresse/pm/7/1617807/bundeskriminalamt+http://www.presseportal.de/polizeipresse/pm/7/1617807/bundeskriminalamt&cd=1&hl=de&ct=clnk&gl=de&source=www.google.d, veröffentlicht am 21.05.2010. All web pages in this book were again called up on April 2, 2011. For that reason, no individual access dates are noted.</p>
</div>
<div data-bbox=)

through large-scale corruption. In addition, the following elements are always present which, however, can also be found in the case of legal businesses – above-average profits, disguised facts, and disguised ownership structures.

Almost all experts say there is no sector in the economy that is more profitable.¹⁵ The small capital outlay – the actual capital is made up of the people themselves – limited risk, daily permanent income, high profit margins, continual growth, and a demand which can hardly be met. “Since there are enormous profit margins accompanied by what are still limited risks for the perpetrators, human trafficking ranks ... among the most lucrative forms of organized crime.”¹⁶

Here is a similar sounding estimate from a number of experts: “On a global scale, there is US\$ 32 billion in profits achieved on trafficked individuals. Slavery generates a total of US\$ 42 billion.”¹⁷ “The trafficking of individuals is a lucrative business. The annual worldwide profit is estimated to be US\$ 32 billion. In the process, human trafficking is considered to be one of the most profitable criminal businesses worldwide alongside the drug and weapons trade. Europol as well as the police authorities of many member states are proceeding on the assumption that human trafficking is presently the fastest growing criminal activity.”¹⁸

However, there is something that is often unclear about the calculations: Are we talking about revenues or profits? Are we talking about trafficking with slaves or profits from slavery, say forced prostitution?

Siddarth Kara has made the most comprehensive investigation and calculations and has come up with a human trafficking profit margin of 60 %!¹⁹ For 2007 he states the following:

Human Trafficking and Slavery for Sexual Exploitation:

Sale of Individuals:

Revenues: US\$ 1 billion

Profit: US\$ 600 million = 60 %, per Slave: US\$ 1,895

Subsequent Exploitation of Individuals:

¹⁵ See, for example, Shelley: *Human Trafficking*, 2010, p. 3.

¹⁶ Follmar-Otto/Rabe: *Menschenhandel*, p 20.

¹⁷ Bales/Trodd/Williamson: *Modern Slavery*, 2009, pp. 43f, inter alia.

¹⁸ Schmidt, *Menschenhandel*, p. 2.

¹⁹ Kara: *Sex Trafficking*, pp. 19-23 and the profit table pp. 221-226, comp. Shelley: *Human Trafficking*, pp. 83-111.

Revenues: US\$ 51.3 billion

Profit: US\$ 35.7 billion, per Slave per year: US\$ 29,210

Other Types of Human Trafficking:

Sale and Exploitation of Individuals:

Revenues: US\$ 58.6 billion

Profit: US\$: 39.7 billion

Total Human Trafficking per year:

Sales: US\$ 152.3 billion

Profit: US\$ 92.2 billion = 60 %

In 2008, law enforcement authorities, with the assistance of the intelligence services, investigated the activities from 2001 to 2007 of a network accused of women trafficking who exploited Hungarian prostitutes in night clubs in Hungary and Germany. From the revenues generated, € 98 million in legally invested assets were identified, and alone € 6 million was confiscated from one of the accused.²⁰

Siddharth Kara has demonstrated that the demand for prostitution worldwide is growing everywhere where the prices for it are dropping. This above all happens as a result of human trafficking.²¹ Whether in India or Germany, sex is cheaper everywhere than it ever was. This also applies to Western Europe: *Sinking prices lead to an increase in the demand for prostitution, which in turn causes the number of prostitutes to rise. And in the process the inexpensive prices are ensured by forced prostitution. It is a vicious capitalistic cycle.* (It will become clear when discussed in a separate section below that punishing those who go to prostitutes would reduce the number of visits to prostitutes and cause prices to rise, thus restricting forced prostitution.)

A typical example of price declines as the driver for the increase in prostitution is the existence of flat rate bordellos. For a long time they succeeded in being presented by the media as a temple of pleasure where prostitutes gave enthusiastic interviews (to which one can, by the way, force prostitutes!), “‘Sex with all the women you want, as long as you want, as often as you want, and how you want it’ – this is the way the chain of

²⁰ According to Europol: *Trafficking in Human Beings in the EU*, 2009, http://www.europol.europa.eu/publications/Serious_Crime_Overviews/THB_Fact_Sheet_2009%20EN.pdf, S. 10.

²¹ Kara: *Sex Trafficking*, pp. 34-37, inter alia.

brothels called the ‘Pussy Club’ advertised its locations for so-called flat rate sex in Fellbach (near Stuttgart), Heidelberg, Berlin, and Wuppertal. Beginning next Friday, pimps for these brothels have to answer to the Stuttgart regional court’s 10th Larger Court Division for Business Offences. The charge reads: ‘serious collective human trafficking.’ The ten defendants are supposed to have regularly brought young Romanians to Germany in order to have them work under their control as prostitutes. The two main defendants and an additional defendant are supposed to have furthermore withheld social security contributions from authorities in an amount of € 2.7 million. The 22 Romanian women who became the victims of the human trafficking ring came to Germany to earn money. ‘Earning money’ means, however, serving up to 60 tricks in what are up to 14 hour days – none of the women really expected this. Many of the women were not even 21 years old during this time. (...) ‘On weekends there were more guys standing in front of the door of the Fellbach Pussy Club than in front of the best discos in Stuttgart,’ stated attorney Jens Rabe, who is representing a 21 year-old Romanian. There were times when a woman did not allow just anything to be done with her, although the chain of brothels promised that to their clients. If a guest complained about this, the prostitute’s weekly salary was eliminated. Reportedly the women’s salary ranged from €350 to €1,000.’²²

One can only agree with Siddharth Kara’s thesis that the growth in human trafficking is a consequence of enormous profits and low risk –above all it has the downside of world capitalism to thank. Kara names the following **reasons for the lack of risk**:²³

- Confusion about the definition of human trafficking and the task of law enforcement, with the result that illegal immigration is more the focus than the exploitation of victims
- Corruption among law enforcement authorities, relaxation of border controls, and differing legal systems
- A lack of international cooperation and coordination
- A lack of special units dealing with human trafficking or the fact that they are poorly equipped
- Missing or ineffective enforcement of the prohibition on activities

²² Judith Kubitscheck: „Flatrate-Bordell-Zuhälter müssen vor Gericht,“ in: *Die Welt*, March 7, 2011, <http://www.welt.de/vermishtes/weltgeschehen/article12724908/Flatrate-Bordell-Zuhaelter-muessen-vor-Gericht.html>.

²³ Kara: *Sex Trafficking*, p. 38.

- Missing protection for victims whose testimony is needed
- Ineffective laws, which above all hardly make use of the opportunity to cause financial damage to human traffickers by, for example, siphoning off profits

Human Trafficking in Europe

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Change (UNODC) writes: “The regions most strongly affected by human trafficking are Central and Southeast Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, and a number of South American countries. The most important target regions are Central and Western European countries as well as the USA.”²⁴ According to the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, in 2006 there were five countries at the top of the list in Western Europe operating as the hub and recipient of human trafficking: Belgium, Germany, Greece, Italy, and the Netherlands. In the process, the influence of human traffickers has spread out like an octopus. It is assumed that human traffickers which as recently as 1995 played no role in London now account 80% for street-based sex work.

One cannot console oneself as a European by saying that this is primarily a problem experienced by poor countries. Additionally, according to calculations made by Siddarth Kara,²⁵ *Europe has the highest per capita rate of sex slaves*. Only when it comes to other types of human trafficking and slavery does one see that Asia ‘leads’ in the percentages. An Austrian newspaper has poignantly written: “‘There was never a time when organized crime in the EU was more exposed than today,’ warned Europol. This was illustrated by means of Roma gangs from Romania who send children to Western Europe to beg: ‘It became apparent during the investigation that human traffickers had clear ideas that if children are maximally exploited, the profits can amount to around €20,000 to €30,000 within three to four months. And that is understood to be an amount per begging child ... Most of the victims now come from within the EU. It has become an intra-European problem. This has been seen for five or six years. The last two EU accessions have intensified this trend,’ commented an official who only spoke on the condition that he would remain anonymous. ‘And this does not just involve Romanian women. The amount of forced labor as a portion of human trafficking is growing. This is a clear trend that can be

²⁴ Netzwerk Migration in Europa (ed.): „Vereinte Nationen: Menschenhandel nimmt zu,“ in *Newsletter Migration und Bevölkerung* 3/2009. Berlin: 2009, http://www.bpb.de/themen/TPFRRY,0,Vereinte_Nationen%3A_Menschenhandel_nimmt_zu.html.

²⁵ Kara: *Sex Trafficking*, p. 17.

seen in restaurants, on construction sites, and in farming throughout all of Europe' ..."²⁶ – and it can also be seen by a lay person if he keeps his eyes somewhat open.

The opening of European borders – in particular through the enactment of the Schengen I and Schengen II Agreements – was not accompanied by appropriate deliberations. It has remained unclear how to compensate for a situation that has made human trafficking easier due to fewer border controls, much less how the corresponding criminal prosecution among EU countries could be better coordinated. It was not until two decades later that people are slowly awakening, without a great breakthrough having been achieved until now. "In the mid-1990s, Germany and the European Union recognized human trafficking as a problem of considerable proportions. In the process, the focus of attention was on the trafficking of women from the countries of Central and Eastern Europe with respect to commercial sexual exploitation, above all within the context of organized crime. The upheavals in Central and Eastern Europe, the poor social and economic conditions, in particular for women in the transitional states, the shortening and cheapening of routes of transportation as well as particular political instability in southeast Europe have all led to a noticeable increase in human trafficking into and out of Europe since 1990."²⁷ And this development has continued for over 20 years.

Oliver Grimm aptly writes on this issue: "White Russian, Nigerian, and Far Eastern prostitutes working the streets: That is the conception most citizens have about the typical victims of human trafficking in Europe. This picture, however, no longer corresponds to reality. This is due to the fact that most victims of these crimes are EU citizens. It is often noticeably men and not women. A number of EU authorities addressing the issue stated Thursday in Brussels that the last two waves of EU expansion to the south and east in 2004 and 2007 have made human trafficking an internal issue ... Europol has been issuing warnings for a number of years that human trafficking is increasingly becoming an internal EU problem."²⁸

Armando García Schmidt has written the following in a report for the Bertelsmann Foundation: "More than 80% of the cases of human trafficking in Western Europe have the goal of predominantly exploiting women sexually. And yet, human trafficking does not only have to do with the so-

²⁶ Oliver Grimm: „Menschenhandel EU-eigenes Problem,“ in: *Die Presse* (Wien), March 17, 2011, <http://diepresse.com/home/politik/eu/642738/Menschenhandel-EUeigenes-Problem>.

²⁷ Follmar-Otto/Rabe: *Menschenhandel*, p. 21.

²⁸ Grimm: „Menschenhandel.“

called sex industry. Other forms of human trafficking have also become more apparent: forced labor in households, sweatshops, the construction industry, and in agriculture. In many places, 'profitable' structures have evolved. Women from Lithuania were brought to Great Britain on a grand scale and forced into prostitution. According to estimates, one in three forced prostitutes in Italy is from Nigeria. There are supposedly up to 100,000 Chinese workers living in Paris alone who are existing in a parallel society and find themselves under slave-like conditions."²⁹

On March 22, 2011 the EU issued a directive "on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims." "The guidelines first of all produce an EU-wide duty to provide victims of human trafficking legal assistance free of charge if they are unable to afford their own legal counsel. Secondly, children have to receive psychological assistance and a guardian or other type of representative. Thirdly, human traffickers are threatened with at least ten years' imprisonment if their crimes are committed against children, are conducted within an organized gang or ring, or have committed crimes involving a particular use of force or life-endangering neglect of the victim. Countries have two years' time to implement these guidelines within their national legal system. For now, Great Britain and Denmark are not on board."³⁰ However, there is no reigning sense of overzealousness in the other countries either.

However, without a fundamental increase in national law enforcement authorities dealing with human trafficking, all the legal improvements will come to nothing. This is due to the following: "Indeed there has been an initiative on this issue for a number of years: Non-governmental organizations are occupying themselves with various facets of the problem. International agreements, action plans, and new offices such as the OSCE Special Representative or the United Nations' Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) have been called into existence. And yet, the impetus in international law-making stands over against a lack of attention and in particular an increase in human trafficking in Europe."³¹ At this point only an uprising within civil society can bring about change.

²⁹ Schmidt: „Menschenhandel,“ p. 2.

³⁰ Grimm: „Menschenhandel.“

³¹ Schmidt, „Menschenhandel,“ p. 1.

1.3 The How and Why of Human Trafficking

Finally an international Definition

“For more than a decade the previously marginalized phenomenon of human trafficking has become a topic within the political mainstream. In the process, human trafficking has now come to not only be perceived as a severe form of organized, cross-border crime. Rather, it has been stigmatized as a human rights violation. A number of international, regional, and national initiatives and programs have been set up. With the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons dating from 2000 and the 2005 Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, specialized legal instruments have been set up which in turn initiated regional and national legal changes.”³²

The USA and George W. Bush can above all be thanked for the change in thinking. “It was American policy ... which first applied the necessary pressure in order to bring about a call for a change in thinking. In 2000 the US Congress passed a law protecting the victims of human trafficking and violence, the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act. Since that time, the US State Department has obligated itself to produce a report on human trafficking in all countries around the world.”³³ This has enormously increased the pressure on many countries. The 2000 Palermo Protocol, which contains the most significant definition of human trafficking, went into force at the end of 2003 and up to the present time has been signed by 117 countries.

UN Definition of Human Trafficking (2000 Palermo Protocol)

“For the purposes of this Protocol:

- a) Trafficking in persons” shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring 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. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services,

³² Follmar-Otto/Rabe, *Menschenhandel*, 2009, p. 14.

³³ Buckley: „Menschenhandel als Politikum,“ in: Sapper/Weichsel/Huterer (eds.): *Mythos Europa. Prostitution, Migration, Frauenhandel*, Themenheft Osteuropa No. 56, 6/2006, p. 202 – referring to Russia in the first instance.

- slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs;
- b) The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used;
- c) The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered “trafficking in persons” even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article;
- d) “Child” shall mean any person under eighteen years of age.”³⁴

There are indeed points of criticism. For example, there is the criticism that domestic slavery or forced marriage in the cultural context of the home country of the victim remain exempted and that only forced prostitution and not the ability to purchase sex per se should be included. Viewed on the whole, however, the definition and its international acceptance have represented a great amount of progress. “This definition had a strong influence upon further law-making with respect to human trafficking; it was largely adopted into the law-making of the European Union, the Council of Europe, as well as into many national legal systems. Germany also largely reformed its penal code in 2005 to correspond to this definition. In addition to punishment for purposes of sexual exploitation, which existed prior, punishment for trafficking for purposes of labor exploitation was also adopted.”³⁵

According to this definition, there are three components of human trafficking:

- There are the facts of the case: Something has to have been done with the victims

³⁴ Supplemental Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, in particular of Women and Children, on the United Nations’ Agreement against International Organized Crime.

Zusatzprotokoll zur Verhütung, Bekämpfung und Bestrafung des Menschenhandels, insbesondere des Frauen- und Kinderhandels, zum Übereinkommen der Vereinten Nationen gegen die grenzüberschreitende organisierte Kriminalität (Translation of protocol name: Supplemental Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, in particular of Women and Children, on the United Nations’ Agreement against International Organized Crime.), 2000, Artikel 3. Swiss edition: http://www.admin.ch/ch/d/sr/0_311_542/index.html (with a list of the signatory states).

³⁵ Follmar-Otto/Rabe: *Menschenhandel*, p. 17.

- There are means utilized: Among them are violence, fraud, deceit, etc.
- There is an identifiable purpose: Exploitation

Terms used regarding Human Trafficking

- *Human Trafficking*: See the definition in the last section.
- *Forced Labor, Slavery*: Victims are forced to work and/or are made to heel through deceit and fraud. These are generic terms for all other terms used here. Their features are: being forced into work, being fully controlled by the ‘employer,’ being in a situation where the victim is treated as a good. Furthermore, an individual is robbed of freedom or is at least the subject of limited mobility.
- *Peonage*: The obligation to live on property belonging to someone else and to conduct economic activity without being able to change this situation and without being able to participate in the profits.
- *Hereditary Slavery*: The children of slaves automatically belong to the owner and are themselves enslaved. In its newer form, the children of prostitutes often have to prostitute themselves.
- *Human Smuggling*: Those who are willing to emigrate are provided illegal or pseudo-legal means which are very dangerous or moderately dangerous. In the case of consent by the involved party, it is not human trafficking, but it can lead to undignified or dangerous methods of transportation, extortionate prices, and bonded labor servitude upon arrival.
- *Bonded Labor*: It is preset that in forced labor the family debts for travel costs, identification papers, providing work and work materials have to be paid down. Nowadays the most frequent form of slavery is labor exploitation – with mostly fictitious costs or extortionate interest. From my point of view, it is mostly human trafficking, because deceit and exploitation and a change of location are involved.
- *Involuntary domestic Servitude*: Slavery in the household, either as bonded labor servitude over against a family or under exploitative utilization of legal domestic work, or as employment of illegal immigrants under squalid conditions.
- *Child Labor*: Always wrong but in a worse form:
- *Forced Child Labor*: Forced labor of minors. It is thus designated because child labor, i.e., voluntary or paid, is forbidden in most countries at least up to a certain age or is strictly limited. It does, however, have

to be differentiated from the enslavement of minors by the degree of severity.

- *Sex Trafficking*: Human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation.

Types of Exploitation

Individuals are primarily trafficked for the following types of exploitation. In some cases they can overlap:

- Prostitution
- Exploitation on the labor market
- Marriage market
- Plundering of human organs

Additionally, the following can especially apply to *children*:

- Child soldiers
- Adoption
- Begging, pickpocketing, serial burglary

In 2009 the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in its second report on the global market for human trafficking, came to a numerical breakdown which leading specialists around the world essentially agree to: 79% of the victims of human trafficking are sexually exploited, 18% are exploited, 18% are exploited through forced labor, and 3% are associated with forced domestic work and all other cases.

Organization

The globalization of human trafficking and slavery is expressed by the enormously great distances which many victims travel. Hundred thousands of Chinese from the Fujian Province perform forced labor in New York and Paris to pay for their alleged transport debts. Forced prostitutes who are Thai can be found in almost every wealthier part of the world. Kidnapped Vietnamese are used in Great Britain for the cultivation of cannabis in homes. Tajiks and Vietnamese are preferably used for forced labor in Moscow and Siberia, indeed all across Russia. Above all in Arab countries one can find enslaved Filipinos, Thai, and Ethiopians. Women from the Dominican Republic are purchased in Spain. Italy, on the other hand, has Nigerians in the top spot. In addition to transport from continent to continent, there is transport within continents, for example, from countries of Eastern Europe to Western Europe. Furthermore, there is large 'demand' in

Japan for forced prostitutes from Thailand, the Philippines, and Russia. Human trafficking is very ‘efficiently’ organized. Victims are often first recruited when an ‘order’ is made. Thus, according to Europol employees, a bordello in London which orders more supply from the Balkans is supposed to be supplied within 48 hours.

A common practice is to provide women from countries of the former Soviet Union with papers identifying them as Jews so that they can become citizens of Israel. With legal Israeli papers they can be employed in most countries around the globe. That naturally calls for a network which spans the globe.

Transport costs in human trafficking have sunk enormously, while at the same time there are an increasing number of transport possibilities. In this way the victims can be quickly relocated to other countries – for instance if there is the threat of police investigations. This can also be financed by using the daily revenues of the victim. There is human trafficking in greater and smaller forms, both as family companies and as multinational enterprises. For instance, a married couple can send a hired or purchased girl to turn tricks on the street.

There is also human trafficking within the scope of international crime organizations, which in turn are mostly organized on the basis of ethnic affiliation (and above all operate from Russia, Eastern Europe, Hong Kong, Japan, and Colombia). The largest of these organizations are in Asia or operate out of Asia. However, since the market is still expanding the way it is at the present, they do not comprise a true cartel as there is little competition between small and large participants.

Take as an example the smallest type of organization: “Since Thursday, a 28 year-old has had to answer to the court on account of human trafficking, rape, and pimping. What is at issue before the District Court of Frankfurt is the relationship of the defendant to a 19 year-old from his home country of Romania. He is accused of having lured her into coming to Germany last year with promises of a position as household help. According to the indictment, the victim was placed in a bordello and was raped by the defendant from time to time in order to ‘show’ her how the business is done,” the woman said.”³⁶

A family business of human trafficking can also involve the extended family. Here is an example: “Members of a large Slovakian family have been brought to court in Hamburg on charges of human trafficking. They

³⁶ *Bild* dated March 24, 2011, <http://www.bild.de/BILD/regional/frankfurt/dpa/2011/03/24/frau-ausgebeutet--mutmasslicher-zuhaelter.html>.

are supposed to have also sent pregnant women to turn tricks on the street. Like an old granny, the 64 year-old woman sits with a flowered headscarf and a gray knot jacket in the chambers of the Hamburg District Court. Her face is ruddy, her gray hair peeking out from under the scarf. She appears unsettled as she looks around the room – her three sons are sitting there in the remaining docks. Shortly thereafter the sister-in-law is also led into the room. Five members of a large family from Slovakia have to answer to the court on account of serious trafficking in human beings. According to the public prosecutor, they are supposed to have lured up to 20 women to the Hanseatic city and forced them into prostitution. According to the charges, the family recruited ‘women without means and women from less-educated backgrounds’ from the rural areas of Slovakia. These women were either pregnant or single parent mothers under a lot of economic pressure ... According to investigations by the district attorney’s office, as prostitutes in the city district of St. Georg, they had to work up to 16 hours a day and then later give their revenues to the members of the gang. The gang members apparently monitored the women around the clock, made control telephone calls, and kept tabs on their victims. The women were not able to return to their homeland on their own. Under the pretext of being able to work as a waitress in a restaurant, the 45 year-old defendant was said to have lured a young lady into coming to Hamburg in March 2010. Having arrived in Germany, the 64 year-old then disclosed to her that she would have to work in prostitution until she had earned the money for her return trip.”³⁷

On the other hand, to some extent the following example demonstrates what medium-sized human trafficking is: “Since the beginning of the year, Augsburg’s criminal Investigation Department has been investigating several individuals on suspicion of organized human trafficking and pimping. The gang is suspected of having smuggled young Romanian women from their homeland into Germany. The group runs a number of apartment bordellos disguised as wellness and massage studios. The women are supposed to have worked here as prostitutes. These studios were found in a number of cities in Bavaria, Baden-Württemberg, and Thuringia. The head of the gang was seized in the course of a large-scale search. This involves a 53 year-old who has his place of residence in the area of Landsberg. Additionally, three other accomplices were arrested in Mannheim and Memmingen. The searches of the accused led to the confiscation of extensive documentation as well as a five figure amount of cash. Furthermore, eight

³⁷ Vanessa Steinmetz. „Bande zwingt in Hamburg Schwangere zur Prostitution“, in *Die Welt*, March 9, 2011, <http://www.welt.de/vermishtes/weltgeschehen/article12749770/Bande-zwingt-in-Hamburg-Schwangere-zur-Prostitution.html>.

apartment bordellos were searched which were run by the suspects in Augsburg, the administrative districts of Augsburg and Landsberg as well as in Memmingen, Gotha, Erfurt, and Weimar. In this connection, a total of ten Romanian women ranging in age from 18-32 were met who had supposedly been used for prostitution by the group of perpetrators.”³⁸

And here is an example of an international network which at the same time shows just how scanty serious the criminal prosecution is at times: “Three suspected smugglers are supposed to have exploited 1,000 Chinese cooks. They are now again free – because the responsible judge is retiring ... More than 2,100 civil servants had searched 154 Chinese restaurants last summer under the leadership of the Hannover Public Prosecutor’s Office in order to quash a smuggling ring. Three Chinese individuals are supposed to have smuggled more than 1,000 cooks from China for purposes of exploitation. Now they had to be set free – due to the fact that a judge is prematurely going into retirement at the end of September ... After the raid, the police and customs officials were rather certain that they had seized powerful individuals pulling the strings: According to the investigators, the three suspects had smuggled cooks to Germany for ten years, where they toiled 80 hours per week for an hourly wage of scarcely two euros. Most of them held on to their passports while they lived in threes in ten square meter rooms. The profit of the nationwide business of exploitation was estimated by the public prosecutor’s office to be at least two million euros . The investigators had succeeded in inducing individual victims to give statements, something which in the case of human trafficking is often not achieved. Among the victims the understanding was limited. ‘I am rather sure that they took the next flight to China,’ commented attorney Bernhard Welke, who is representing about 100 cooks. The smuggling ring may be gone, but there are ongoing investigative proceedings against the exploited cooks on account of visa violations. He did not count on the judge interfering in the lawsuit because she wants to retire.”³⁹ The small ones get ‘fried’ and the big ones get away!

³⁸ „Chef-Zuhälter festgenommen,“ in *Münchener Abendzeitung*, March 3, 2011, <http://www.abendzeitung-muenchen.de/inhalt.menschenhandel-chef-zuhaelter-festgenommen.2fb63947-996a-48ef-8eb5-f099e08ae3f3.html>.

³⁹ R. Preuß / C. Upadek: „Manche setzen sich ab, andere setzen sich zur Ruhe,“ in *Süddeutsche Zeitung* vom August 13, 2010, <http://www.sueddeutsche.de/panorama/verfahren-gegen-menschenhandel-die-einen-setzen-sich-ab-andere-setzen-sich-zur-ruhe-1.988067>.

The Perpetrators

Which occupations do human traffickers have? In contrast to the drug mafia, where many criminals come from poor families, human trafficking is predominantly marked by educated individuals without a criminal record as has above all been shown by investigations in the USA and Russia. It is often prior or current members of the police force, military, or criminal prosecution authorities, as it is especially the case for the former member states of the Soviet Union but has also been demonstrated to be the case for the Islamic countries in Asia. Investigations by Louise Shelley and Sidharth Kara agree on this point.

In addition to actual human traffickers, human trafficking relies on a group of corrupt and avaricious professional groups: This includes those who issue visas and passports (or those who produce counterfeits) or support their issuance (e.g., student visas), employees at travel agencies and hotels, landlords, lawyers, and doctors.

Unlike the case of the drug cartels, human trafficking is not the domain of men. This is due to the fact that “women represent the largest group of victims; however, they also fulfil an important role as perpetrators.”⁴⁰ The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) wrote in 2009: “Within the framework of the perpetrator profile it was determined for the first time that women also play an important perpetrator role in international human trafficking. This follows from criminal statistics on 46 of the 155 investigated countries, which allowed for an evaluation according to age, gender, and nationality. In 14 of the 46 countries, there were more women than men who were criminally prosecuted on account of human trafficking.”⁴¹ In Eastern Europe and Central Asia they even account for over 60% of the convicted perpetrators. “‘In these areas it is the norm that it is women who traffic women,’ stated Antonio Maria Costa, the Executive Director of The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).”⁴²

Sectors of the Economy

A report prepared by the International Labour Organization included the following with respect to Germany: “The industries mentioned are: sex,

⁴⁰ „Vereinte Nationen: Menschenhandel nimmt zu,“ *Newsletter Migration und Bevölkerung* 3/2009.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Merle Schmalenbach: „Frauen mischen im Menschenhandel mit.“ *Spiegel online*, February 13, 2009, <http://www.spiegel.de/politik/ausland/0,1518,607364,00.html>.

domestic service including au pair activities, agriculture and meat processing, restaurants and catering, sweat shop production, fun fairs, construction, forwarding (transport) and advertisement leaflet distribution. It would be misleading to conclude that industries not mentioned are not affected by forced labour.”⁴³ However, the report restrictively adds: “The industries referred to are those that are focussed on by lobbying groups such as trade unions (as in the case of construction, meat processing, transport business) or NGOs (primarily prostitution and domestic service). Law enforcement also focuses on these industries and neglects other areas. Relevant information was most often obtained from counselling services, trade unions and welfare organisations that are specialised in particular economic sectors or that have a particular ethnic or national focus ...”⁴⁴ And yet there is no question that there are typical sectors of the economy in which trafficked individuals are primarily found.

Typical Sectors of the Economy in which Slaves are engaged (worldwide):

- Household work
- Babysitting
- Housecleaning
- Hotels (cleaning)
- Garden work, landscape gardening
- Farming
- Seasonal work
- Casinos
- Nail care salons
- Clothing factories/sewing rooms
- Massage parlors
- Beauty parlors
- Strip clubs

The German Federal Bureau of Investigation explains: “The sectors mentioned here have a number of common characteristics. The jobs are

⁴³ Norbert Cyrus: „Menschenhandel und Arbeitsausbeutung in Deutschland.“ Genf: Internationale Arbeitsorganisation, 2005, <http://www.ilo.org/public/german/region/eurpro/bonn/download/menschenhandelendfassung.pdf>, p. 44.

⁴⁴ Ibid., pp. 44f.

labor intensive, often associated with dirty work, demeaning, and dangerous. The domestic labor force is often not prepared (or forced) to subject themselves to the relatively bad work and pay conditions. An effective control of these sectors of the economy is difficult.”⁴⁵

Victims and High Risk Groups

When the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) released its 2009 report on global human trafficking based on criminal statistics, it included information from 155 countries as well as numbers from social establishments and international organizations (IOM, ILO, ECOWAS, Interpol, Europol, among others). The data covers the time period from the time the UN Protocol on trafficking in persons took effect up to 2007. In summary, the report provides the following about the victims of human trafficking: Due to the heterogeneous data currently available and the alleged high estimated number, a clear development of the phenomenon is only able to be demonstrated with difficulty. The authors of the report, however, record that there is a tendency towards an increase in the number of victims. While in 71 of 155 countries investigated in 2003 there were around 11,700 individuals affected by human trafficking, this number rose within the following three years by 27% to 17,900 (2006). Owing to increased monitoring and documentation on human trafficking, the number of registered victims worldwide rose in 2006 to a total of approximately 21,400 individuals (in 111 countries). Four-fifths (79%) of the victims were female and one-fifth male (21%). The number of minors affected also rose markedly in this time period (2003: 14 %, 2006: 22 %). In the majority of cases the victims were kidnapped and sold with the intention of involving them in sexual exploitation ... Other intentions such as forced marriage, trading in human organs, military service, and begging conducted by children could only be verified in individual cases.”⁴⁶

<i>Major Human Trafficking Risk Groups</i> ⁴⁷	
Age	Under 18 years of age Young adults up to age 25 undergoing education Young women under the age of 30

⁴⁵ Bundeskriminalamt: *Menschenhandel*.

⁴⁶ „Vereinte Nationen: Menschenhandel nimmt zu,“ *Newsletter Migration und Bevölkerung* 3/2009.

⁴⁷ Following Europol: *Trafficking*, p. 6.

Place of Residence	Villages, small towns Migrants from villages into small towns or from there into large cities
Education	Little or no school education No secondary school diploma No completion of professional training
Work	Unemployed (also with a professional degree) Occasional labor and short term work Migrants with temporary employment Women voluntarily engaged in prostitution Women in the entertainment and modeling industry Occasionally men involved in the same branch of industry Students overseas or far from home, who live in student dormitories and work during semester breaks
Behavior	Readiness or intention to migrate, in particular with a readiness to take illegal means Preparedness to work in a foreign country or to marry and to contact companies which broker such arrangements Readiness to incur risk, in particular in order to escape from experiences of violence, poverty, domestic violence, or rape
Membership in socially vulnerable or marginalized groups	Children from high risk families (low income, alcoholism, dysfunctional families – for instance through divorce, poor single parents) and victims of domestic violence Orphans, children without parental supervision or from children's homes Girls and boys from high risk families Drug addicts Single parent mothers in poverty and their children Mothers of larger families Migrants and refugees
Ethnic origin	Members of ethnic minorities

	<p>Ethnic Groups in very poor countries</p> <p>Ethnic Groups with a high percentage of a criminal element or those held by others to have a high criminal element</p>
--	---

Forms of Recruitment

How are the victims of human trafficking recruited? While in the case of slavery prior to the 18th century it was primarily person snatching and kidnapping, today it is above all the pretense of income and job possibilities for poor people. People who are hoping for something are easier to transport than kidnapped individuals or captives. It is not until those who have been disappointed have been made compliant through the use of force and threats – and as the case may be through drugs and other means – that those forced will travel along without trying to escape. For this reason, there are more and more slaves who are attracted through advertisements in which jobs, sources of income, trips, or modelling careers are promised. Easy victims in the process are the 9.9 million people in refugee camps which represent one-third of the 32.9 million so-called ‘displaced persons.’ 72% of them are women and children. These people are prepared to believe anything in order to just get one risky chance at a better life.

Recruiting Methods in the Order of Frequency

- Fraud (e.g., falsified offers, inaccurate offers of jobs, income, career, travel, marriage)
- Sale by one’s own family
- Seduction or Romance (‘Lover Boys’)
- Solicitation by prior slaves
- Kidnapping
- Descendants of slaves or forced prostitutes

To solicit via those ‘formerly’ involved is to say: Slaves, above all sex slaves, have many mechanisms by which they come to terms with their fate. Among them are almost always drugs and alcohol. However, emphasizing the allegedly good side of their situation can also be such a method. Victims often lose every concept of morality and become allies with their owners, similar to how many victims of terror ally themselves with terrorists (‘Stockholm Syndrome’).

From Recruitment to Exploitation – the Steps of Human Trafficking

- Recruitment: Deception (win trust)
- Transport (often occurs in two stages: First of all from the country to a city with the same language; after compliance is achieved, then international transport to a country with another language, according to which ethnicity is requested)
- Transport and entry into the other country (every conceivable means of transportation)
- Residence and control: Physical force (mostly while in the presence of other victims), rape, psychological force of all kinds, threats against the family

Causes and Reasons for the Increase

According to Kevin Bales, the reasons for slavery are the “easy profit, the lack of or ineffective punishment, poverty, restrictive immigration laws, or lack of information on the part of the affected individuals.”⁴⁸

“Human trafficking has multiple causes. There is a close connection between human trafficking and migration, even though not all victims of human trafficking are migrants. Central causes are the economic imbalance between the country of origin and the target country and the social imbalance within the countries of origin. Additionally, there are factors such as demand in the target counties, low risk, and immense profits for the perpetrators. Furthermore, there are traditional gender role and cultural practices, corruption, armed conflicts and post-conflict situations as well as restrictive immigration policies in the target countries. The perception that human trafficking is solely the result of organized crime and illegal immigration does not go far enough.”⁴⁹

In the process, there are three types of reasons which need to be differentiated:

1. Those which are essentially always wrong, such as corruption or oppression of women
2. Those which contain wrong developments, whereby the individual does not act incorrectly, such as emigration to the city or life as AIDS orphans

⁴⁸ Alles Bales/Trodd/Williamson: *Slavery*, pp. 43f, inter alia.

⁴⁹ Follmar-Otto/Rabe: *Menschenhandel*, p. 23.

3. Developments which are unavoidable or positive, but which are exploited for evil, such as extended travel options

Reasons for the Increase in Human Trafficking

- Globalization
- Worldwide tourism
- Reduced border controls
- Fewer and fewer controls on cheaper and cheaper transport
- Poverty gap
- Migratory drift from the country to the city
- Increase in the number of orphans, for instance due to AIDS
- Corruption
- Financing civil wars and terrorism
- Prostitution sex becoming cheaper
- Pornography and its orientation towards those forms of sex which are desired without regard for the desire of the partner or which are deviant forms of sexuality
- The Vietnam War, other wars, even peacekeeping troops who leave large bordellos behind
- Worldwide oppression of women

Poverty, Racism, Oppression of Women

Significant engines of human trafficking are also poverty, oppression of minorities, and a lack of rights for women. Worldwide prevention actually has to begin at these points.⁵⁰ “Fighting poverty is an important measure of prevention in the fight against human trafficking. Women affected come predominantly from countries which for decades have been economically weak or find themselves in the midst of political transition. Women are frequently affected by unemployment, low wages, violence, and economic hardship. Through the general lack of prospects, women are drawn into situations where they can be exploited by human traffickers. A family unable to feed their children is prepared to give away their daughter (and sometimes the sons as well) in the hope that the job placement adviser can

⁵⁰ Bangert: *Kinderarmut*, 2010; Kusch/Schirmacher (eds.): *Der Kampf gegen die weltweite Armut*, 2009; Bangert/ Schirmacher (eds.): *HIV und AIDS als christliche Herausforderung*, 2008.

get them good positions as household help or in a company. A single mother who cannot provide for her children in her home country is prepared to seek her fortune elsewhere. Women and children then often become the victims of human traffickers who treat them as goods and put them to work on cocoa plantations on the Ivory Coast or in the commercial sex industry in Germany.”⁵¹ Extreme poverty makes an individual prepared to take risks, and this willingness is exploited by criminals. Human trafficking often has a racist component.⁵² On the one hand, this applies worldwide, since behind the preference for prostitutes from certain countries or with a certain appearance there are most often racist reasons. This is the case, for instance, when primarily prostitutes from Nigeria are sold into Italy. Besides that, it affects minorities very severely, who otherwise are exploited and disregarded anyway. Especially affected are for instance the 150 million Dalits in India, the Tamang in Nepal, the mountain tribes in Thailand and Vietnam, the Karen in Burma, the Romas in Albania, Romania, and in all of Europe, as well as the Gagauz in Moldavia.

The role the oppression of women plays will be addressed in more detail below.

Migration

Global human trafficking is enabled by the enormous migration flows around the world, above all from poorer areas to richer ones. This applies within regions as well as from continent to continent. Additionally, the globalization of transport and commerce has worked advantageously for human trafficking. Never before were so many people on the move as today – not even measured as a percentage of the world population. According to the last census by the United Nations Population Division, in 2010 around 213 million people, i.e., about 4% of the world population, permanently reside in another country than their country of origin. Of that total, there are 70 million in Europe, 61 million in Asia, and 50 million in North America.⁵³ It is roughly estimated that an additional 100 million people are supposedly not registered or are illegally present in foreign countries.

At the same time, domestic migration is not counted. In China alone in past years there have been 150 million people who have migrated from the

⁵¹ <http://frauenwerk.org/netzwerk/pages/was-kann-ich-tun/armut-bekaempfen.php>, ohne Datum.

⁵² Schirmacher: *Rassismus*, 2009.

⁵³ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division: *Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision*, 2009, http://www.un.org/esa/population/migration/UN_MigStock_2008.pdf.

country to the cities. In the USA African Americans are presently moving in large numbers from the north back the south. And job mobility is increasing in all countries. In addition, 16 million officially recognized refugees and displaced persons are missing. Likewise, legally naturalized persons are not counted, and the same applies to children born in foreign countries. For example, in 2000, 38.5 million (= 12.9%) of all American residents in the USA were born outside of the USA. Of that number, 44% came to the country after 1990. In Europe there are likewise about 30 million (=9.5%) naturalized citizens who were born in foreign countries.

1.4 Why is Criminal Prosecution so difficult and unsuccessful?

Criminal prosecution of human trafficking around the world is still in its infancy. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Change (UNODC) wrote in 2009: “In 2003 human trafficking was still only seen as a criminal offense in somewhat more than one-third of all countries investigated. Since the implementation of the UN Protocol, many countries have intensified their efforts in the fight against human trafficking. By November 2008, four-fifths of all countries considered in the report had made human trafficking punishable and had included it in their criminal code books. In spite of increasingly anchoring the offense of human trafficking in national legislation, criminal prosecution numbers remain low. In 50 of the investigated countries, there was not a single indictment for human trafficking between 2003 and 2007. In 91 countries there was at least one. The number of convictions between 2003 and 2007 was correspondingly low. During this time period, in 62 countries, there was not a single conviction. In 26 countries there were at most ten convictions per year, and in 45 countries there were more than 10 convictions per year.”⁵⁴

Why is this the case? Europol cites the fact that criminal prosecution for this crime did not traditionally have a high priority as the major reason for scant success against human trafficking.⁵⁵

And yet there are also reasons which lie in the essence of human trafficking itself: Armando García Schmidt has written: “Human trafficking is invisible: Not only the crime, but also the victims are invisible. The phenomenon is elusive through its transnational nature, often being played in ‘ethnically closed off chambers,’ always at the margins of society and

⁵⁴ „Vereinte Nationen: Menschenhandel nimmt zu,“ *Newsletter Migration und Bevölkerung* 3/2009.

⁵⁵ Europol: *Trafficking*, p. 8.

closed to the public. The economic damage is not perceptible. Although it deals with egregious violations of human rights, there is no political lobby for the victims. In the public perception of most European societies, this crime does not take place.”⁵⁶

“Human trafficking is vague; human trafficking is also quite complex. There is a legal perspective (human trafficking as a crime), a human rights perspective (human trafficking as a violation of basic rights), a development policy perspective (human trafficking as an aftereffect of faulty globalization and migration policy), and a social perspective (protection of the victims). The corresponding discourses frequently take place alongside each other. This is reflected in the division of responsibilities on a national level: according to the aspect involved, there are three different ministries which are engaged in Germany”⁵⁷ with human trafficking – and each one has its own ideologically different line of approach.

The unfortunate Fusion with Immigration Policy

Particularly obstructive is that most countries, in particular Western countries where immigration occurs, view the fight against human trafficking as a part of immigration policy. A report by the German Institute for Human Rights states the following: “Individuals affected by human trafficking are in a strained political field between fighting crime, immigration policy, and human rights. In many countries, including Germany, the focus of measures and of legal reforms is still on the side of criminal prosecution. A human rights approach has not been completely developed.”⁵⁸

In 102 countries around the world there are still no protective laws against the simple deportation of victims of human trafficking.⁵⁹ In spite of this, an additional number of countries deport most of the victims if they are not their own citizens. Again Schmidt comments that “human trafficking is ideology-laden. Even if there are more and more people who are ‘trafficked’ within the EU, every discussion about human trafficking is connected with the question of migration policy and illegal immigration ... Human trafficking is increasing, and victims are viewed as criminals in contradiction to the Palermo Protocol and EU documents. Only some isolated measures are used to fight the causes in countries of origin and in

⁵⁶ Schmidt: „Menschenhandel,“ p. 2.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Follmar-Otto/Rabe: *Menschenhandel*, 2009, p. 14.

⁵⁹ According to the US Department of State in: US Department of State: *Trafficking in Persons Report 2010*.

target countries. Detection and prosecution of the criminal structures of human trafficking remain chance finds.”⁶⁰

Smuggling of human beings can turn into human trafficking, but it does not have to if the smuggling occurs upon the desire of the involved individual and the person is not placed into the arrival country by force. Measures which fight illegal migration are in themselves not measures against human trafficking. They do not capture the many legally immigrating victims of human trafficking and overlook that human trafficking does not allow itself to be combated if the victim is simply deported and thus abandoned to slave-drivers in the countries of origin.

In Germany, one-half of the known foreign victims of human trafficking enter the country legally. It is often the case that victims stay legally in a country, but their papers remain in the hands of the human traffickers. In the course of a crackdown, they cannot be deported and are accordingly dealt with, although they actually have papers. Legal entry, for instance as a tourist, can naturally end in irregular immigration if the affected individual stays longer than allowed or is forced to stay.

The illegality of a stay or the control others have over the identity papers heightens the dependency and the vulnerability for exploitation. Human trafficking can, however, have a completely legal façade, for instance work as an au pair, domestic help, seasonal work, or even marriage. The demarcation can become difficult if irregular but voluntary migrants suffer under poor working conditions. At which degree of exploitation and coercion is it correct to speak about human trafficking?

Inferior Witness Protection

The President of the German Federal Criminal Police Office, Jörg Ziercke, has written the following: “Human trafficking is a criminal phenomenon, whereby the perpetrator abuses a dependency relationship and makes victims compliant through physical and psychological force. Statements by victims are of central importance in order to conduct investigations against the perpetrator. Police and specialist counseling centers have to provide victims turning on their own to the police as comprehensive an opportunity as possible to report offenses. This can occur through an increased presence in the local setting, multi-language information sheets, and by addressing victims in a targeted manner. Within the framework of the interrogation, a great amount of empathy and intercultural competence is necessary to demonstrate to the victims as witnesses – in addition to

⁶⁰ Schmidt: „Menschenhandel,“ p. 5.

background and culture, the very young age of the affected individuals also has to be considered. It is also indispensable to counsel the affected individuals in a comprehensive manner so that they can view the police as a supportive institution and can be precisely informed about their rights and options. Likewise, the affected individuals have to be amply protected from violence.”⁶¹

The German Federal Crime Police writes: “The difficulties in dealing with alleged victims from Romania and Bulgaria lie particularly in their lack of preparedness to cooperate with the police and counseling centers. Witnesses’ initial statements are often withdrawn, in particular if the victims/witnesses return upon their own desire to their homeland. The result is that judicial processing of human trafficking offenses is made considerably more difficult or even impossible. The criminal prosecution authorities are increasingly confronted with the phenomenon of legally residing, independent prostitutes with tax identification numbers from both countries. Objectively viewed, their situation often suggests suspicion of human trafficking, but the criminal evidence, due to missing personal evidence, is difficult to prove.”⁶²

Other specialists view the situation similarly: “The focus the authorities have on illegal residency, due to the simple fact that illegal residence can be determined or the fact that illegal work is being performed, leads to a situation where the victims of human trafficking are not identified. At the same time, media presentations make use of a picture of victims of human trafficking who are kidnapped, abducted to what is perhaps a distant location, and locked up. In a number of cases, however, those involved decide for emigration, and at some point in the emigration process there is a loss of control leading to a relationship with extreme dependency. The cases where those involved are completely isolated and, for example, locked up around the clock, are doubtless the exception. Instead, control is exercised via bonded labor, via threats made against the family in the country of origin, by intimidation with respect to German authorities, or by taking away identification documents. It therefore appears reasonable to set the focus on the limitations made on the right of self-determination. Human trafficking is present if from the point of view of the involved person there are no real exit options out of an exploitative situation.”⁶³

Who pays for forced prostitutes who file charges or ‘blow the cover’? They can only be ‘financed’ as witnesses for the purposes of court pro-

⁶¹ Bundeskriminalamt: *Menschenhandel*.

⁶² *Ibid.*, p. 9.

⁶³ Follmar-Otto/Rabe: *Menschenhandel*, p. 18.

ceedings. Otherwise, they are deported as soon as possible. In this manner there are many witnesses who are lost, for instance if the court case against a human trafficker does not begin until much later, i.e., by the time most of the victims have long left the country. We do not even want to mention that for those who return to their home countries, no one can give a guarantee that they will not be immediately forced into slavery again. The knowledge that deportation is generally the sole reaction of the authorities, even if it is recognizable that forced prostitution is involved, is what discourages many victims from filing charges.

The German Institute for Human Rights in Berlin, which works on behalf of the German Federal Government, has made critical and yet fundamental suggestions in a study on how the fight against human trafficking can be improved by strengthening the conditions for victims. Important excerpts: “Programs for the integration, protection, and repatriation of trafficked persons must preserve the human rights of the persons concerned. They may not have a discriminatory effect or the effect of a quasi-deprivation of liberty. The exercise of human rights, for example access to health care, may not be linked to participation in such programs. The state must also guarantee compliance with these standards when dealing with trafficked persons if it entrusts housing, counseling, and accompanying victims of trafficking, when they are repatriated, to private or intergovernmental organization.”⁶⁴ “To do this in Germany, the requirements for temporary residence for trafficked persons pursuant to section 25 (4a) of the German Residence Act (*Aufenthaltsgesetz*) should be eased and residence for trafficked persons should also be allowed for other purposes, such as the assertion of claims to wages and compensation or rehabilitation for trauma cases. This could also end the practice of limiting access to special services to victims who testify as witnesses, which is questionable in terms of human rights. Accordingly, public financing of non-governmental specialized counseling centers should no longer be limited to services to female victims who testify as witnesses.”⁶⁵

Corruption

Unfortunately, the corruption of governmental authorities and police is also a component of human trafficking. It would actually be necessary to go in to detail about the fact that in many countries of the southern hemisphere human trafficking networks depend on widespread corruption. Also when it comes to Eastern Europe, it is known that the police are in some

⁶⁴ Ibid., p. 45.

⁶⁵ Ibid., p. 47.

cases so corrupt, sometimes themselves directly enmeshed in human trafficking, that victims are principally not prepared to speak with the police. In countries such as India, the administration is so corrupt that cases of the sale of visas are not even a topic for the media, much less for parliamentary investigation committees. In India it is rather simple for victims of human trafficking to obtain counterfeit passports and visas as citizens of another country and to have victims travel around the world with these documents.

However, I have decided at this point to invoke the example of the sale of visas by German embassies and its neighboring countries to human traffickers. Then each individual can calculate for himself or herself how it might then look in countries without a functioning rule of law or where the police and judges are underpaid.

At the end of 2004, the German Parliament assigned an investigative committee to resolve the issue of tens of thousands of visas obtained through fraud between 1999 and 2002 in Eastern Europe. The main trigger was the sentencing of a defendant on charges of ‘organized crime-like human smuggling’ to a five year imprisonment by the District Court of Cologne, Germany. In the process, the German Federal Foreign Office was judged to have “abetted the criminal acts through gravely inappropriate behavior.” Criminal networks, above all in Kiev (Ukraine) and Pristina (Kosovo), used the loose issuance of visas and bribery of employees. For instance, corrupt powers within the embassy supposedly outsmarted the Visa computer of the Federal Foreign Office. In Pristina, even when someone was on the waiting list, that individual received an issued visa. Due to the fact that it was a question of party politics and responsible individuals in Berlin, and not the due disclosure of human trafficking networks, the affair was never truly resolved.⁶⁶

According to research by the *Spiegel*,⁶⁷ a weekly German news magazine, visas in German embassies in Africa, South America, and Eastern Europe were systematically issued in 2010 in exchange for bribes. According to the report, so-called local employees were blamed, i.e., workers from the respective countries in the consular sections in the past two years systematically issued visas for entry into Germany which were flagrantly based on false information. There were allegedly no Germans involved in these activities. However, the contracting initiators supposedly were locat-

⁶⁶ See details at <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Visa-Affäre>.

⁶⁷ „Neue Schmiergeld-Affäre im Auswärtigen Amt,“ in *Spiegel Online*, October 18, 2010, <http://www.spiegel.de/politik/deutschland/0,1518,735435,00.html>.

ed in Germany, a clear indication of human trafficking. There is reason to think this entire issue was as cleared up as little as was the older visa affair.

In 2008 Austria experienced a large-scale case against embassy employees including the Consul General for selling visas in Belgrade and Budapest to human traffickers. The employees who reported this situation in 2001 and 2002 were first reassured (“the minister personally assured himself on site that everything was in order”), and then these same employees became the target of investigations. The General Consul, who succeeded the Consul and sought to uncover everything, was promptly transferred to Poland. The criminal Consul continued undisturbed at the next embassy – in Belgrade, where 8,000 visas were issued per year, ten times more than otherwise, indeed more than 7,000 were issued to criminal networks. When it was brought to court years later, the Consul had already died. His deputy was sentenced to three and one-half years imprisonment. However, the judge ruled that the Foreign Ministry was primarily guilty, which despite obvious indications did not intervene. In 2006 the Austrian Consul in Nigeria was sentenced to two years imprisonment for the issuance of 700 irregular visas.

In 2006 Switzerland exposed a triangular operation between its embassy in Pakistan, travel agencies, and a human trafficking ring. And a Belgian State Department employee in protocol services sold 300 residence permits to the Russian mafia. What has been reported here about Germany and its neighboring countries also applies to other Western countries. In the 1990s there was a tight network between the visa section and Czech human traffickers in the USA. In 2000 in Guyana, an employee of the US State Department who had pocketed US\$1.3 million for the sale of visas was arrested. In 2005 a ring of dealers in visas involving dozens of customs and border employees was flushed out of the US Embassy in Mexico City.

II. Exploitation of Labor and Sexual Exploitation

There are primarily two types of human trafficking. “In the case of human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation (§ 232 StGB) and human trafficking for the purpose of work exploitation (§ 233 StGB), what is involved are two different forms of offense for which the approaches for combating them (e.g., gaining suspicion and producing evidence) have to be in large part differentiated.”⁶⁸ Sexual exploitation accounts for around 80% of human trafficking, but it should be treated adjacently as a second form.

2.1 Human Trafficking for Labor Exploitation (without Sexual Exploitation)

Old and New Forms of Slavery

Slavery for labor exploitation, which corresponds to the classical form of slavery prior to the 18th century, still exists. This is the case even if it has been prohibited worldwide, most recently in Saudi Arabia in 1962 and in 1970 in Oman. Slavery today means to be coerced by physical or psychological force or threats to perform work, to thereby be treated and traded as property, and for freedom of movement to be inhibited – although legal ownership may be avoided.

The most widespread form of slavery today is bonded labor (also called debt bondage): It is specified that family debts, travel costs, the cost of identification papers, the cost of finding work, and costs for materials for the individual’s work all have to be paid off. Imaginary costs and the practice of usury are most often involved. The alleged debts for work materials are often higher than the ‘salary.’ This often affects many children. From my point of view, what is mostly involved here is human trafficking, because deception, exploitation, and the relocation of the individual all play a role.

<i>Differences between old and new slavery⁶⁹</i>	
<i>Slavery up to the 19th Century</i>	<i>Slavery today</i>
Not globalized (besides the transport by sea)	Globalized

⁶⁸ Bundeskriminalamt: *Menschenhandel*, p. 4.

⁶⁹ Nach Bales / Trodd / Williamson: *Slavery*, p. 28.

Legal ownership	Legal and illegal ownership is avoided
Long-term relationship	Short-term relationship
Racial differences are important	Racial differences are less important
High purchase price	Very low purchase price
Low profits	Very high profits
Scarcity of potential slaves	Potential slaves in abundance
Slaves are held for a long period of time	Slaves are replaceable at any time

The oldest human rights organization in the world, Anti-Slavery International, estimates that there were 100 million slaves worldwide in 1990 using a broad definition of slavery in its calculation.⁷⁰ In contrast, between 1450 and 1900 there were an estimated 11.7 million people enslaved from Africa, of which 9.8 million arrived in the country of destination. The leading researcher with respect to current day slavery, Kevin Bales, estimates a number of 27 million slaves worldwide using a very precise definition of slavery. Even that number would be more than at any other time in history and far more than were abducted and enslaved over the previous centuries, during part of which it was legal.⁷¹ Since slavery is illegal everywhere today, it is more or less hidden, although it is rather unproblematic for experts and journalists to track it down.

According to investigations by Bales and others, there are 20 million slaves in South Asia, of which 10 million are in India and found in domestic work, forced marriages, forced prostitution, and in bonded labor, the latter above all in brickworks, rice mills, and in agriculture.⁷² 80% of slaves are held privately, while 20% are held by governmental institutions or armies fighting civil wars. 8.4 million slaves are children, of which 5.7 million work. There are 1.8 million children ensnared in prostitution and pornography, 600,000 in small-time crime rings, 300,000 used as child soldiers, and overall 1.2 million who have been displaced around the world.

⁷⁰ "Slavery," in *Newsweek* dated May 4, 1992, pp. 8-16, here p. 8.

⁷¹ See, for example, Bales/Trodd/Williamson: *Slavery*, p. vii.

⁷² See Krishna Prasad Upadhyaya: *Poverty, Discrimination and Slavery. The reality of bonded labour in India, Nepal and Pakistan*. London: Anti-Slavery International, 2008, http://www.antislavery.org/includes/documents/cm_docs/2009/p/povertydiscriminationslaveryfinal.pdf.

800,000 individuals are trafficked across international borders annually, 80% of whom are women and 50% children.⁷³ Out of that number there is not a single continent which is an exception, including Europe!⁷⁴

There are 40,000 slaves living in the USA, 49% of whom are in the sex industry, 27% of whom are in domestic labor, and 10% in agriculture. According to government authorities in the USA, there are 14,000-17,500 slaves displaced in the USA annually.⁷⁵

The Lagogai Research Foundation starts from the premise that in China there are one million people in 1,045 camps who are performing forced labor, and ILO, which is associated with the UN, has cited a number of 260,000.⁷⁶

Counted among the worst slavery, very ironically, is that which is found in the Dominican Republic among Haitians, although this is the sole country in which African slaves were able to take over the government. Approximately one million slaves are still working there on sugar plantations.

A UN report dating from 1981 named Mauritania as a country in which slavery has continued to exist unyieldingly. In Arabian countries it is above all oil millionaires and the upper class who are enmeshed in slavery of all types, from household help to sex tourism around the world. For instance, Kuwait's slavery became known in London primarily through Kuwaitis whose slaves ran away and reported their situations to the police.⁷⁷ Ironically, the UN and in particular the USA helped Kuwait to retain a slaveholding society by defending the country during the First Gulf War.⁷⁸ Slavery in Africa and in the Islamic countries of Northern Africa was

⁷³ Bales/Trodd/Williamson: *Slavery*, p. 36.

⁷⁴ See, for example, Emily Delap: *Begging for Change. Research findings and recommendations on forced child begging in Albania/Greece, India and Senegal*. London: Anti-Slavery International, 2009, http://www.antislavery.org/includes/documents/cm_docs/2009/b/beggingforchange09.pdf, und zu Großbritannien: Christine Beddoe: *Missing Out. A Study of Child Trafficking in the North-West, North-East and West Midlands*. London: ECPAT, 2007, http://www.ecpat.org.uk/downloads/ECPAT_UK_Missing_Out_2007.pdf.

⁷⁵ Alles Bales/Trodd/Williamson: *Slavery*, pp. 18-23.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 103.

⁷⁷ "Slavery," in *Newsweek* dated May 4, 1992, pp. 8-16, here pp. 12f.

⁷⁸ On the situation of female slaves in the Near East see: *Trafficking in Women, Forced Labour and Domestic Work: In the Context of the Middle East and Gulf Region*. London: Anti-Slavery International, 2006, http://www.antislavery.org/includes/documents/cm_docs/2009/t/traffic_women_forced_labour_domestic_2006.pdf.

greatly reduced in the 1960s, but it has still blossomed around the Sahara, especially in Mauritania, Mali, Nigeria, Sudan, and Chad, whereby the owners are mostly Muslim Arabs and the slaves mostly blacks. In Nigeria, Mauritania, Mali, and other areas of Western Africa, there is still, remarkably, slavery from birth. That means: Descendents of slaves automatically count as slaves and are forced into slave labor as early as childhood.

Slavery in the Household

Slavery in the household, or domestic servitude, accounts for only 1-2% of slavery worldwide, but it may be the type of slavery with the highest number of unreported cases. Its characteristics: Retention of identification papers (insofar as they are available), bad working conditions (e.g., no time off), little or no salary, infringements on human rights (physical and sexual abuse), bad sleeping conditions, deceit regarding one's legal situation, threats with respect to police and immigration authorities.

Excursus: Human Trafficking and Slavery in the Bible

The Old and New Testaments address themselves unambiguously against human trafficking. "Anyone who kidnaps another and either sells him or still has him when he is caught must be put to death" (Exodus 21:16). "If a man is caught kidnapping one of his brother Israelites and treats him as a slave or sells him, the kidnapper must die. You must purge the evil from among you" (Deuteronomy 24:7). In the list of lawbreakers mentioned by Paul one also finds "slave traders" (1 Timothy 1:10). And John's Revelation includes slavery in its analysis of the faults permeating Babylon, faults for which the city was to be judged (Revelation 18:13).

The quick response is that the Bible tolerates slavery. This can be challenged with respect to the Old Testament. The term 'slave' is ambiguous in translations of the Bible because the cruel slavery of the Greeks, Romans, Muslims, Europeans, and Americans is read into the Old Testament. For that reason, it is better to speak of 'servant' and 'maid.' "The Hebrew expression for slave, 'ebed (pl. 'avadim) is a direct derivation from the verb 'bd, to work, so that 'slave' is simply a laborer or a servant. The 'ebed is differentiated from an employed worker (sakhir) in three aspects: he receives no salary for his work, is a member of the household of his master (comp. Genesis 24:2; Leviticus 22:11 and below), and his master exercises fatherly authority over him ..."⁷⁹ The legal position of servants in Israel over against other peoples was extraordinarily good. This is shown by the fact that there is no own word for 'slave.' Rather, the same word is used that is used for 'worker.' For this reason, the Jewish scholar Benno Jacob wants to completely

⁷⁹ H. H. C.: "Slavery," in: *Encyclopedia Judaica*, Vol. 14. Jerusalem: Red-Sl. Encyclopedia Judaica: 1971, cols. 1655-1660, here col. 1655 (emphasis ignored).

dispense with using the term ‘slavery’ in connection with Old Testament Israel, for “a slave for a particular period of time is juridical nonsense”⁸⁰ as much as a law catalog that sets down the rights of slaves. The freedom of Old Testament servants was able to be bought by others at any time. They were also able to buy their own freedom and had to be let go if they were treated badly, for instance if they were beaten.

With respect to the New Testament, let’s just briefly say the following: Paul actually does say on the one hand that a slave (in the sense of the Greco-Roman world) can be a fully valued Christian and should trust God. To derive an endorsement of slavery from this, however, is wrong, for the same Paul, on the other hand, recommends release. Also, Paul himself ransomed slaves’ freedom: “Each one should remain in the situation which he was in when God called him [the status he had when he became a Christian]. Were you a slave when you were called? Don’t let it trouble you – although if you can gain your freedom, do so. For he who was a slave when he was called by the Lord is the Lord’s freedman; similarly, he who was a free man when he was called is Christ’s slave” (1 Corinthians 7:20-22; emphasis by the author). In the letter of Philemon, Paul vehemently puts himself out for the release of a slave.

In the early church, slaves were bishops, and within the church they enjoyed equal rights. It has been no wonder that in spite of all the meanderings and errors within Christianity, the thought prevailed that God is completely against modern slavery and that all slaves should be set free. It is also no wonder that the most important motor for the movement against the slave trade and slavery was a strictly Biblical movement as that of Evangelicals in England and then in the USA. Under the leadership of William Wilberforce, they were able to finally push through both of these in the British Parliament.⁸¹

Child Trafficking

Pakistani terrorists buy children as suicide bombers from families, and Marxist rebels in Nepal finance themselves by abducting and selling girls into India. African rebels traffic children for weapons and force them to fight as children soldiers. In Albania a newborn child costs up to €5,000. Admittedly, there has been much too little investigation to know which groups finance themselves through human trafficking

Thousands of boys in the United Arab Emirates have been abducted from Pakistan, Bangladesh, the Sudan, and Mauritania to be camel jockeys.

⁸⁰ B[enno] Jacob: *Auge um Auge. Eine Untersuchung zum Alten und Neuen Testament*. Berlin: Philo Verlag, 1929, p. 6.

⁸¹ See Schirmacher: *Rassismus*, 2010.

In Haiti poor families send their children to rich families, where they often work 14 hours a day doing household work and are frequently abused. The Haitian government estimates their number to be 90,000 to 120,000, while the ILO places the number at 250,000 and UNICEF estimates there are 300,000. There are 500,000 child slaves working in Pakistan in the rug industry and 300,000 doing the same in India.

In Vienna alone there are around 500 children annually who fall into the claws of child traffickers.⁸² In Germany, Berlin, Hamburg, and Stuttgart are the most important targets of child traffickers. Everyone can, for example, come across underage boys from the Czech Republic, Poland, and Romania working the streets in Frankfurt. Such boys can be gotten ‘cheapest’ in Czech cities close to the border with Germany.

Here is a typical example from the newspaper: “Two alleged human traffickers have fallen into the clutches of the German Federal Police at the Düsseldorf Airport. A 39 year-old man with a Syrian passport has smuggled two children from Syria to Germany, as German police communicated yesterday. In the meantime, both the two and three year-old boys have been given over to the care of the Youth Welfare Office and brought into a home. Investigations are now underway with respect to the 39 year-old and an additional man on suspicion of human trafficking. The 39 year-old caught the attention of an officer at the airport: His personal information had been checked in the morning upon arrival and in the presence of three children. On the following day the man wanted to travel to Greece, where he lives, with only one child – his own daughter, as it later turned out. With the assistance of a translator, the police found out that the man had illegally brought both of the boys from Syria to Germany for €3,000 using his own children’s passports. He is reported to have been picked up at the Düsseldorf Airport and driven by car to another city he was not familiar with. He was subsequently taken to a hotel with his daughter so that he could leave Düsseldorf the next day for Greece. In the end, statements by the man led the police to an apartment in Mönchengladbach: There police authorities found both the two and three year-old boys in the presence of a 30 year-old.”⁸³

Child Trafficking has the following **‘uses’ for children**:

- Exploitative labor
- Sexual exploitation (prostitution and pornography)

⁸² Iga Niznik: *Kampf gegen Kinderhandel in Österreich*, 2010.

⁸³ „Kinderschleuser aufgefliegen,“ in: *Rheinische Post*, March 10, 2011, <http://nachrichten.rp-online.de/regional/kinderschleuser-aufgeflogen-1.474266>.

- Illegal activities such as begging, burglary, the sale of counterfeit goods, and drug dealing
- Adoption
- Marriage
- Organ removal

Child Soldiers

A special form of child trafficking and child exploitation has to do with so-called child soldiers. According to the US State Department, the following countries are the leading countries involved in matters having to do with child soldiers (on the basis of the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008): Burma, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, Sudan, and Yemen.

How are Child Soldiers deployed?

- As sex slaves
- As housekeepers
- As spies
- As front-line soldiers
- As harmless looking assailants (it also serves to deceive the media when children are shot dead)
- As suicide attackers
- As mine seekers and mine detonators

2.2 Child Trafficking for sexual Exploitation

Since we last spoke of children as victims, we will likewise begin with the topic of sexual exploitation of children, particularly since the two types of exploitation of children are often associated with each other. Child labor in bars, as street vendors, or as housemaids is namely often the precursor to forced prostitution.

Child Sex

Child trafficking, prostitution with under age individuals, and child pornography are often extremely closely linked to each other. It would be naïve to think that depictions of child pornography are predominantly contrived. Even if the parents are involved, that changes nothing about the idea that what is involved here is sexual exploitation with a view to making a

profit. Child pornography, child sex, and child trafficking have developed into giant markets with enormous profit margins. Investigating authorities are powerless against it, above all due to a lack of or bad personnel and technical equipment. It is also due to the fact that there are laws which accommodate the culprits, such as the prohibition on electronic data retention in Germany. It is thus justified that at UN conferences, in reports, and in literature the topics of child trafficking, child prostitution, and child pornography are jointly addressed. According to Amnesty International, 500,000 girls and young women are smuggled to Europe annually.⁸⁴ In Thailand⁸⁵, Brazil, and India⁸⁶ it is primarily children who are enslaved, many of them working in prostitution.⁸⁷

Child Sex Tourism

Without the enormous amount of tourism and what is mostly the unrestricted crossing of borders for tourists, sex tourism would not exist to the extent it currently does, and there would not be any places of pilgrimage for pedophilia or BDM sex. Nowadays there are not only local meetings organized for every peculiar sexual perversion and special bordellos in operation, there are also trips organized all over the world.

What is involved are millions of child prostitutes. The sex tourism enabled through this slavery is becoming an ever increasingly important component of Western tourism and source of foreign exchange revenue for countries in the Southern Hemisphere. With the worldwide increase in public homosexuality and gay prostitution, there are also more and more boys who fall into this slave mill.

German police inform tourists in the following manner: "Millions of children worldwide are sexually exploited. According to estimates of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) there are around two million boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18 involved in prostitution. Among the principal causes of child prostitution are poverty and social problems in many countries. Contrary to widespread assumptions, sex tourism and child abuse involve not only distant, exotic travel destinations

⁸⁴ Kreutzer/Milborn: *Ware Frau*, 2008, pp. 9,38.

⁸⁵ According to *Kinderarbeit: Eine Schande für die Menschheit*. ILO-Spezial. International Labour Organization, Vertretung Bonn, Bonn o. J. (1998), pp. 1-4, 160,000 children under 16 work in the prostitution industry, also increasingly boys.

⁸⁶ Comp. to India: Sinha: *Child Labour in Calcutta*, 1991.

⁸⁷ See Karl-Ludwig Günsche: „Die moderne Form der Sklaverei“: Unicef prangert sexuelle Ausbeutung von Kindern an,“ in *Die Welt*, August 22, 1996. p. 2.

but countries in Europe as well. How many of the approximate estimate of 200,000 to 400,000 German sex tourists have contact with those who are underage can only be roughly estimated. The portion supposedly lies significantly under 5% according to a report published in 1995 by the Federal Ministry of Health. The estimated number of unknown cases in the area of child sex tourism is extraordinarily high. Criminal offenses in this area of crime are only reported in the most seldom of cases. Child sex tourism scrupulously exploits the extreme hardship faced by children and their families. Poverty and the lack of degrees from school bring a lot of children into a situation where they sell their bodies to, among others, deep pocketed travelers! The consequences: Victims often suffer severe psychological and physical harm. Among these are: sexually transmitted disease, HIV infection, drug abuse, depression, and even suicide. It is therefore a good thing to become jointly involved in order to especially pull the rug out from under the commercial exploitation of children.”⁸⁸

Let us take Thailand as an example: In 1984 Thailand had 2 million tourists, while in 2003 that number was 11 million. Of that 11 million, there were 7.3 million men traveling alone. How many of them were out for illegal sex is not known. World Vision had a study conducted for Cambodia, where 65% of the tourists are men traveling alone. There were 20% that indicated that they had begun their trip with the goal of getting sex which they could not get at home.

Thousands of pedophiles – above all from Germany, the Netherlands, the USA, France, Norway, and Canada – live permanently in Thailand, namely in Pattaya. The Dutch government had this investigated more closely with respect to its own citizens. There are 15,000 Dutch citizens officially living in Thailand, almost all of them in Pattaya. In actual fact it is 50,000, most of them retired, and many of them previously convicted on similar offenses. Only in 32 countries can an individual be punished for sex with children, even if the offense occurred in a foreign country and is not punishable in the country visited.

In a number of Asian countries such as Japan, China, Korea, and Taiwan, sex with a virgin is viewed to be the ultimate thing and is supposed to bring happiness and economic success. (The fear of AIDS does the rest.) In the process, the same girls are repeatedly sold as virgins. It is for this reason that rich ‘customers’ often buy girls directly from parents. There are known cases in which Japanese or Chinese pay poor Asian parents for a girl’s sustenance from birth onwards in order to be able to take her. (In

⁸⁸ <http://www.polizei-beratung.de/themen-und-tipps/sexualdelikte/sextourismus/fakten.html>.

internet pornography there are websites with alleged virgins which are very popular, although naturally no one can test the truth content. This also fuels the overall development.)

And what about Europe and Germany? Two examples should suffice. “Underage women pursue prostitution not only in Asia and Africa, but also in Westphalia. With reference to thereto, Dortmund Pastor Ute Hedrich of the Westphalian Office for Missions, Ecumenical Affairs and Global Ecclesiastical Responsibility (Amt für Mission, Ökumene und kirchliche Weltverantwortung) of the Evangelical Church in Germany, pointed out the following to *idea* (a German magazine): “... of the up to 700 prostitutes who have moved to Dortmund and who are from Bulgaria are in part very young” “Among the immigrants who are from the Bulgarian location of Plovdiv, who at present have overrun Dortmund, what is involved are members of the Roma minority,” street worker Gisela Zohren of the Dortmund Midnight Mission (Dortmunder Mitternachtsmission) told *idea*. Many of the women earn their money through prostitution. A number of them have come to Germany with knowledge of the fact that they would be involved in prostitution but are now forced to continue in it against their will. Among the prostitutes, there are also a number of them who are underage, in part with fake passports. The Midnight Mission uses street workers who speak their mother tongue in order to make contact with these women, and a number of women can be helped to exit, according to Zohren. The Midnight Mission, as a Christian diaconate sponsor, has been successful in gaining the trust of these predominantly Muslim women.”⁸⁹

The report *Kinder auf dem Strich* (English title translation: *Children working the Street*) is the result of years of systematic observations, conversations, and interviews. The author knows the prostitution and drug scene in the area of the German-Czech border through her day to day work as a street worker for the social project KARO. Her report sketches for the first time a comprehensive picture of the sexual exploitation of children in this region through – predominantly German – sex tourists. It demonstrates the extent of the business as run by organized pimp rings and the living conditions of their victims. In the area of the German-Czech border, a flourishing market for child sex has developed. Since 1996 around 500 girls and boys have been observed who offered themselves for prostitution or have been offered by adults, the youngest of which were still in infancy.

⁸⁹ „Dortmund: Kirche hilft Prostituierten,“ www.idea.de, March 5, 2011.

The KARO social project has been in operation since 1994 on both sides of the German-Czech border.”⁹⁰

Forced prostitutes dying of AIDS often leave behind underage children as orphans who are immediately utilized in prostitution. They are often younger than ten years of age. These children have never gotten to know anything else.

[Tips for tourists who observe the sexual exploitation of children are found in Part III.]

Handicapped Children

Handicapped children are particularly endangered, especially if they do not have parents who care for them intensively. In Thailand UNICEF came across bordello owners and human traffickers who had deaf and dumb girls sought because they cannot raise a complaint or divulge anything.

Children with visible physical handicaps, who anyway are often seen as a burden, are sent as beggars to work on the street. In countries such as India, in which people begging are part of the street scene, it can no longer be distinguished between who is ‘voluntarily’ begging for their own account and who is working as a slave and financing a human trafficking ring.

2.3 Trafficking in Women for Purposes of Sexual Exploitation

Oppression of Women

In India there are 15,000 women who are killed annually over disputes arising in connection with bride prices. In India and China, girls are aborted en masse. In Africa, two million cases of genital mutilation are performed on women every year. In many Islamic countries, women are not allowed to go out without being accompanied by a male or are not allowed to drive a car or ride a bicycle. The list of cruel forms of oppression of women could be extended indefinitely. The sexual exploitation and forced prostitution of women and girls can only be understood against this background – even if boys and young men are affected to a smaller degree.

⁹⁰ http://www.anti-kinderporno.de/seite/Kinder_auf_dem_Strich.php; zu Schauer: *Kinder auf dem Strich. Bericht von der deutsch-tschechischen Grenze*, 2003. Also comp. Schauer: „Jeder holt sich, was er will: Sexuelle Ausbeutung von Frauen und Kindern in der tschechischen Grenzregion,“ in: Sapper/Weichsel/Huterer: *Mythos Europa*, pp. 235-244.

As an example of slavery, Wole Soyinka, the African winner of the Nobel Prize in Literature, names as an example of slavery the system in Ghana uncovered by CNN journalist Christiane Amanpour. In this system a girl, as a bride of the gods, lives as a priest's slave until she is no longer beautiful. The priest does not owe her anything, and she owes him everything. As a general rule rape occurs.⁹¹

Forced Marriage

Forced marriage seldom simply involves a marriage in which the wife always has to obey and work, which would be bad enough. It is mostly a matter of a pseudo-legal cover-up for no-cost domestic help or a slave. A woman can almost be considered fortunate if she was at least married in order to bear offspring. For instance, forced marriages of women who have fled North Korea and have been sold to Chinese men have been exhaustively investigated, as have the cases of Vietnamese women who are trafficked in the USA as second wives for Vietnamese.

Forced Prostitution

Forced prostitutes, as a general rule, 'serve' 20 to 30 so-called clients a day. They do so by working 12 to 14 hours per day without any free days or vacation. There are also many cases where longer working hours and 60 to 70 customers per day have been documented. There is also no break for illness, menstruation, or pregnancy. In addition to that, there are the consequences of being physically abused by being dealt blows, of being deprived of food, and of having received sexually transmitted diseases such as AIDS – the consequence of the failure to use condoms.

Whoever is an advocate for the equality of women but does not denounce the global trafficking of women and girls for the purposes of prostitution loses credibility. For nowhere are women more degraded and more delivered over to the power of men than in the middle of free, democratic countries. The equal rights clause in the German Constitution should actually be the reason for intensively increasing the battle against human trafficking and forced prostitution in Germany and for making it one of the primary goals of the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Labor, and the Ministry of Family Affairs. Nothing places the equality of women more into question than the fact that millions of men pay daily for rape. Fur-

⁹¹ Wole Soyinka: „Kulturelle Ansprüche und globale Rechte,“ in: *Versprochen – Verletzt – Gefordert: 50 Jahre Allgemeine Erklärung der Menschenrechte*. Forum Menschenrechte Materialien, Vol. 12. Bonn: Forum Menschenrechte, 1998, pp. 45-58, here pp. 45-46.

thermore, they only pay a couple of euros for the right to treat women as they like, as they have seen on the internet, and to degrade and threaten them.

It can perhaps hardly be believed that there is forced prostitution in Germany. “Detlef Ubben, who is the head of the department dealing with human trafficking issues for the Hamburg State Police, estimates the following: ‘95% of prostitutes are forced prostitutes.’ What does that mean? Ubben comments: These women do not work for their own account and are not self-determined. If they refuse, a brutally violent scene ensues.’ Only 10% of their wages remain for them.”⁹²

If German clients do not find what they want in Germany, or if they fear being caught in illegal forms of prostitution, and they have neither the time nor the money for a trip to Asia, then they make their way to the Czech Republic or along the German border. “There’s an everyday slave market. One cannot only track down the brutal trafficking of women in cities but also above all in the countryside wherever a Schengen border separates the world of the affluent from the poorer parts of Europe. This occurs at the German-Czech border near Cheb, for instance, where there are lighted signs with the inscription ‘Fresh Girls Daily!’ The writing ‘Thai Massage’ appears on a structure that would otherwise be understood to be a job-site office container, and in front is a parked car with a child’s seat in it. A pregnant Roma girl on the side of the road waves at those driving by. The windows of the houses are closed up with black foil. Entire villages appear to only consist of bordellos. According to estimates made by German authorities, there are 100,000 customers who come here annually. A number of busses have the inscription ‘Fucking Tour.’ Where Germany ends, Germans take every liberty.”⁹³ The question of how high the percentage of forced prostitution is among prostitutes in Germany is a political issue and highly controversial. However, that it could account for half is apparent. **That means: *Every customer looking for a prostitute has a 50-50 chance of dealing with a slave!***

Human trafficking of African women in Europe – according to the extensive investigations of two Austrian researchers – is firmly in the hand of madames, predominantly themselves prior slaves.⁹⁴ Everyone can see a long row of black women and girls from Nigeria in front of the Vienna trade fair grounds. The system works as follows: The women get into debt

⁹² Florian Klenk: „Nackte Gewalt,“ in *Die Zeit*, September 28, 2006, <http://zeus.zeit.de/text/2006/40/Prostitution>.

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ Kreutzer/Milborn: *Ware Frau*, pp. 9, 45, 48.

for large amounts for rent, food, and clothing which they cannot repay. The best pressure is at the same time a “pact with the family back home in Africa”⁹⁵ and “the most effective means ... magical rituals”⁹⁶ A real interest on the part of the authorities to dry up this type of slavery could not be determined by the researchers: “All too often the state plays into the hands of human traffickers.”⁹⁷ “It is also strange that after a few months of research we were able to identify the madames, while the police apparently were groping in the dark.”⁹⁸

Armies as Smugglers for Prostitution

It is known that there is never more rape than by soldiers in times of war.⁹⁹ What is seldom a topic of discussion is, however, that armies have always been and still are a factor enormously spurring on the prostitution industry, indeed often producing it in the first place and then leaving it behind when they are withdrawn.¹⁰⁰ Japanese troops as well as German armed forces and African warlords have forced women to ‘keep the soldiers happy.’ For example, UN peacekeeping forces, who are not at all engaged in combat, also have a devastating effect as far as prostitution is concerned.

At the beginning of the Vietnam War, it is estimated that there were 18,000 to 20,000 prostitutes in Thailand. In 1964 and four military bases later, there were already 400,000. And it is no coincidence that what was otherwise the unattractive hotel and harbor town of Pattaya, where US soldiers took leave, still outstrips Bangkok as a mega-brothel up to this day.

Everywhere that considerable numbers of soldiers have been stationed, brothels have sprung up almost overnight. In the process, it is not only soldiers as customers who are involved but rather criminal elements among them as well who organize prostitution and forced prostitution or get these workers under their control. This was the case in Cambodia, Bosnia, and Kosovo, for example.

⁹⁵ Ibid., p. 51.

⁹⁶ Ibid., p. 52.

⁹⁷ Ibid., p. 155.

⁹⁸ Ibid., p. 48.

⁹⁹ See the listing of cases from 1991-2009 in Cacho: *Sklaverei. Im Inneren des Milliardenengeschäfts Menschenhandel*, 2011, pp. 209-210.

¹⁰⁰ Documented in the most detail in Drinck/Gross (eds.): *Erzwungene Prostitution in Kriegs- und Friedenszeiten*, 2006.

“Human rights organizations see the stationing of UN troops in the regions in question as the cause of steep increases in the trafficking of women for forced prostitution. For example, since sending ‘international peace-keeping forces’ (KFOR) to Kosovo and setting up a United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), Kosovo has become a prime target for the trafficking of women and girls. Also, the number of registered establishments in which women have to work as forced prostitutes has risen sharply. From the point of view of human rights organizations, countermeasures which have been taken are not sufficient. The situation is exacerbated by the fact that soldiers receive immunity, protecting them from legal proceedings in the case of human rights violations.”¹⁰¹ The number of brothels has risen tenfold in Kosovo. In the meantime, UNMIK finally admitted to the problem and decided on a number of measures. There was a black list of 200 bars and nightclubs which UN workers and soldiers were not allowed to frequent, and in 2000 a special unit was instituted against the trafficking of women and prostitution. However, all of these efforts have remained rather ineffective.

Two Feminist Camps

Regarding the question of forced prostitution, there is a heated global debate which has largely split the feminist movement into two irreconcilable camps.

One group sees voluntary prostitution as an act of liberation for women from tight sexual morals and classifies prostitutes as *commercial sex workers* (CSW), as they are called nowadays according to political correctness.¹⁰² For that reason, prostitution has to be clearly differentiated from forced prostitution, with the former being protected and the latter being combated. This view has asserted itself within the UN and has for instance determined legislation in Germany.

The other camp views prostitution as an example of the oppression of women by men and for that reason wants to see it abolished. In the process, it should be the perpetrators, the men, and not the victims, the women, who should receive the punishment.¹⁰³ This view is advocated by many leading German and international organizations actively working against the trafficking of women and human trafficking, for example SOWODI, the Coa-

¹⁰¹ <http://www.ngo-online.de/lexikon/a-z/un-friedenstruppen-blauhelme>.

¹⁰² See for instance Julia O’Connell Davidson: „Männer, Mittler, Migranten,“ in: Sapper/Weichsel/Huterer: *Mythos Europa*, pp. 7-20.

¹⁰³ See for instance Cacho: *Sklaverei*, pp. 309ff and very explicitly Jeffreys: *The Industrial Vagina*, 2009.

lition against Trafficking in Women (CATW) und the European Women's Lobby (EWL).¹⁰⁴ It is also the view which determined the Nordic model. That model will be presented below using the example of Sweden.

The international debate is parallel to a fierce battle going on within the German feminist movement. On the one side, there are the advocates of prostitution. They see prostitution as a normal activity and expression of sexual liberation and self-determination of women. Over against them are the opponents of prostitution, who view this principally as oppression of women. On the opponents' side, the German Prostitution Act is seen as a catastrophe and the Nordic model, according to which only the male purchasers of sex are punished, is advocated – above all by Alice Schwarzer.¹⁰⁵

“The focal point of the debate on sex work and women trafficking is the question of whether prostitution can be voluntary.”¹⁰⁶ On the one hand, there is naturally the question as to at which point coercion begins. If prostitutes dispense with condoms in exchange for more money, is that still voluntary or is that already coercion? On the other hand, the life stories of most prostitutes show that they experienced violence or rape very early in life. For that reason the question is to be posed as to whether coercion only arises in acute situations or whether it could be a given on the basis of the circumstances. Finally, I admit that the opponents of prostitution are right to say that prostitution lives from the fact of what men define and exploit and that women are treated as a commodity. Many men openly admit that it is too much trouble to court a woman and/or to treat her equally. They simply want a woman to do what they are told when it comes to sex. In open blogs and chat rooms for men who go to prostitutes,¹⁰⁷ there is hardly anything at all which is admitted to be illegal. In spite of this, the attitude of most of those writing and who go to prostitutes is unambiguous. They want something in particular and discuss where and how they best get what they want and where their expectations are not fulfilled.

By the way: The common argument that we need bordellos because men who go to prostitutes would otherwise commit rape has not been proven. The rate of rape in countries where prostitution is permitted is not lower. It

¹⁰⁴ See the websites in the bibliography.

¹⁰⁵ See for instance *Emma*, Winter 2011, and in particular therein Chantal Louis: „Prostitution: Innenminister schlagen Alarm,“ pp. 48-49, as well as <http://www.emma.de/kampagnen/prostitution/>.

¹⁰⁶ Sapper/Weichsel/Huterer: *Mythos Europa*, p. 5.

¹⁰⁷ For example, <http://freierjournal.com>; <http://freiercafe.com/forum.php>.

shows, however, that there is an awareness of how closely rape and prostitution are related.

Malka Marcovich has described in an excellent article¹⁰⁸ how the call of the feminist movement to abolish prostitution and to punish those going to prostitutes became the modern call to recognize 'sex work' and to only fight forced prostitution, which in actual fact has been shown to be very difficult to do.

In 1866, Josephine Butler, a daughter and wife of combative opponents of slavery, called for abolishing state-controlled prostitution. Prostitution was seen as slavery and male customers responsible. The movement triumphed in Great Britain beginning in 1833 and in international agreements in 1904, 1910, 1921, 1933 and finally in 1949 with United Nations' Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others. Unfortunately, every control mechanism was lacking. The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted in 1979 by the United Nations also followed this line of approach. In 1988, globally relevant organizations banded together to form the Coalition Against Trafficking in Women (CATW), which maintains the classical call up to the present day.

Nevertheless, since 1950 there have been attempts to redefine the term 'prostitution,' which has been stridently advanced by Coyote, an organization supported by the American pornography industry. Now it is said that prostitution has to be legalized in order to prevent exploitation and forced prostitution. According to Marcovich, since 1980 there has been a 'war of words' within the UN and around the world.¹⁰⁹ In the 1990s, the sex industry established organizations which officially fight AIDS but in addition call for prostitution to be recognized. The 1993 UN World Conference on Human Rights signaled a turning point due to the fact that the term 'forced prostitution' was incorporated. Since that time there has been the right to prostitute oneself. In 1997 the tradition-rich Anti-Slavery International, which was a leader in the fight against slavery in the 19th century and had combated the recognition of sex work as work, accepted the change or redefinition of all relevant, older UN Conventions, thereby supporting a supposedly legitimate sex industry. With the UN Palermo Protocol it became official: Human trafficking presupposes coercion (at least in the case of those of majority age), for which reason prostitution per se was dropped as a crime. In 2001 the European Court of Human Rights ruled that women

¹⁰⁸ Malka Marcovich: „Der Frauenhandel in der Welt,“ in: Ockrent (ed.): *Das Schwarzbuch zur Lage der Frau*, 2007, p. 345-377.

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 354.

from Eastern Europe have a right to work in the sex work industry in the EU.

Prostitution in General

Siddharth Kara has made detailed calculations regarding the percentage of men go to a prostitute at least once per year. He came up with a percentage of 6-9% of the global male population over 18 years of age.¹¹⁰ On the basis of a few examples of prostitutes who gush about their profession, the picture often arises that prostitutes are happy and satisfied to be able to live out their freedom. However, for the majority of prostitutes, who are directly forced into it, that does not apply. It is namely their life circumstances or their bad previous experiences which force them. It is not my intent to use the topic of prostitution to demonstrate contempt of women. As I will later state: it is the men who should be punished, and if there were no men who did not delight in exploiting women and in anti-partnership sex, the sex industry would not exist at all.

Of 475 interviewed prostitutes in five countries, there were 73% who gave an indication that there had been physical abuse, and 62% indicated there had been sexual abuse. In 2002, the Canadian Justice Department surveyed prostitutes in Calgary. 86% had begun activities in prostitution as minors. A study in Portland, Oregon came to the conclusion that 85% of the prostitutes were victims of incest and 90% were victims of physical violence. In Hull, Great Britain, a large-scale study was conducted among prostitutes. 21% had been physically abused as children, while 27% had been sexually abused. 46% of prostitutes had grown up in institutional homes, and 40% did not have a high school diploma.¹¹¹

The sex industry, which also exists in all forms as a forced sex industry, includes: pornography, live sex on the web, telephone sex, cybersex, fetish clubs, lap dancing, swinger clued, Escort Services, and sex tours in developing countries. There is simply everything, be it in heterosexual, homosexual, or transsexual form.

What does that mean concretely for a large German city? In 2005 the TAMPEP Project conducted conversations with 500 prostitutes in Hamburg. 90% were women, 8% were transsexual, and 2% were men. 45 came from Germany, and the remainder from 27 different countries. At the top of the list were Thailand (137), Russia (76), Indonesia (35), Poland (35),

¹¹⁰ Kara: *Trafficking*, p. 33.

¹¹¹ According to Julia Doxat-Purser: *Tolerating Prostitution? EEA Public Policy Considerations*. Brüssel: Europäische Evangelische Allianz, 2009, http://www.europeanea.org/documents/Tolerating_Prostitution_-_June_09_Final.pdf.

and the Dominican Republic (33). 177 came from Asia, 163 from Eastern Europe, 82 from Latin America, and 7 from Western Europe (excluding Germany), and 7 from Africa. In total, there are 2,300 ‘female sex workers’ in Hamburg.¹¹²

Let us look at additional data from the same study: Purchasable sexual services are first of all offered in 350 apartments at 290 addresses and with one to three women, respectively. In 2005 there were 40 relevant clubs and bars, among them six ‘Eden clubs’ and seven ‘sodomasochistic clubs.’ Additionally, there are 60 hourly hotels, four brothels, 50 sex shops and theaters. 900 internet advertisement sites have been tailored specifically for Hamburg. On top of that there are street workers (mostly with German drug addicted individuals) and massage parlors (mostly with Thai women and transsexuals).

The Nordic Model (Sweden, etc.)

“In Sweden there is a law unique to the world: The purchase and brokering of sexual services is forbidden, while the sale of sex remains legal. Pimps have to count on up to six years of imprisonment and women traffickers up to ten years of imprisonment. ‘It involves making it a criminal offense on the demand side, for the individuals who go to prostitutes, and not to put the psychologically and physically abused women behind bars,’ according to the Stockholm criminal inspector Jonas Trolle. This law is nowadays hardly controversial in Sweden. 80% of the population shares the opinion of police official Jonas Trolle. When the ban on the purchase of sex was passed by a majority of Social Democrats, Greens, and Leftists in the Swedish Parliament, it was primarily conservative parliamentarians who opposed it. They had misgivings that such a prohibition would push prostitution into the underground and make life for women more difficult ... And yet the results speak for themselves. ‘We have significantly less prostitution than our neighboring countries, even if we take into account that a portion of it remains hidden,’ Trolle said. ‘In Stockholm there are only between 105 and 130 women who are still active – including the internet and work on the street. In Oslo there are 5,000.’ There is hardly an EU country nowadays with fewer problems with human trafficking. According to the police, there are 400 to 600 foreigners who are brought to Sweden every year for prostitution.”¹¹³

¹¹² Everything according to Veronica Monk: „Hamburg – mehr als die Reeperbahn“, in: Sapper/Weichsel/Huterer: *Mythos Europa*, 2006. pp. 255-259.

¹¹³ André Anwar: „Prostitutionsverbot in Schweden: ‚Glückliche Huren gibt es nicht,‘“ *Spiegel Online*, 11.11.207, <http://www.spiegel.de/politik/ausland/0,1518,515779,00.html>. Also see Marco-

While in sex education classes in our schools there is still talk of great freedom, Sweden, a forerunner in terms of the sexual revolution, has long since taken a different route: "... the prohibition on the purchase of sex should also effect a social rethinking: In every elementary school children learn that it is wrong to buy women for sex. 'The coming generation in Sweden will consider that even stranger than we do today,' criminal inspector Trolle believes ... Helena Cewers: As a nurse, she has worked for over fifteen years in an admissions ward for the drug addicted in Malmö and knows about all the prostitutes working the street in the city. Up to a couple of years ago Cewers was strongly against the criminalization of those individuals who go to prostitutes ... 'In the meantime, however, there is finally something being done for the girls. There are more social services actively helping prostitutes to get out of their dilemma.' Detoxification programs with methadone and similar treatments can be more quickly received by prostitutes. Principally the nurse is also now in favor of the prohibition on the purchase of sex. In her view, prostitution should be abolished. 'It is true: There are no happy whores. Most of them whom I have gotten to know over the years had been sexually abused by relatives while they were in their youth and have significant psychological problems,' she said. 'There is little voluntariness. Whoever has been working for a longer period of time takes drugs or sedatives. It is not a normal profession. I hope for every one of them that they get out of it.'"¹¹⁴

Additional facts were mentioned above which support this point of view. In the middle of 2010, the Swedish government published a report in which the first ten years of applying the law were evaluated. Among others, the following was reported:

- Street prostitution dropped by more than one-half.
- There is no evidence that this reduction led to an increase in another form of prostitution.
- Comprehensive counseling centers were established in all larger cities.
- In anonymous surveys, many fewer men indicated that they had purchased sexual services.
- More than 70% of Swedes support the law relating to prostitution.

vich, „Frauenhandel,“ pp. 373-376 and http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prostitution_in_Sweden.

¹¹⁴ Ibid.

There has also been initial success in Norway and Iceland, where in 2009 similar laws became effective. Finland followed Sweden in 2004 in a weaker form. This line of approach was, by the way, also followed by the Philippines in 2003 (even if there was less preparedness to actually enforce it), by South Korea in 2004, and in Lithuania in 2005.

What is astounding is the difference compared to Denmark, which continues to have large problems with increased human trafficking under its old legislation.

The Lunacy of the German Prostitution Act

In 2002 Germany declared prostitution to be a normal profession, and the Netherlands similarly gave complete clearance to prostitution in 2000. Prostitution has increased in both countries, and both countries have no progress to show with respect to human trafficking in general and trafficking of women in particular. “As feared from the side of associations and experts, and as can be drawn from a report published in 2007 by the German Federal Ministry for Families, Senior Citizens, Women, and Youth (BMFSFJ) regarding the effects of the Prostitution Act which went into effect in 2002, the legislators’ intended goals –improved working conditions, driving back associated crime, easing the exit out of the activity of prostitution, and achieving greater transparency of red light districts – were only able to be reached in part and as a first step ... Hope for a number of improvements with respect to living and working conditions as well as fears of more difficult criminal prosecution have, according to the report, not materialized.”¹¹⁵ Across party lines, the interior ministers of the German states have long since sounded the alarm that police have few sensible possibilities for control left.

Prostitution is basically legal in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. (In Switzerland, for instance, an individual who goes to a prostitute and even knowingly has sex with a 16 or 17-year-old is not punishable, and the prostitute is even also allowed to do this. The pimp, however, is punishable.) In all three countries there has been no real progress in the fight against forced prostitution. And yet the Nordic model cannot be expected to have any chance in these countries. The lobby of male politicians, social

¹¹⁵ KOK- Bundesweiter Koordinierungskreis gegen Frauenhandel und Gewalt an Frauen im Migrationsprozess e.V.(the coordinating group of a nationwide association working against women trafficking and violence against in the process of migration): *Bericht der Bundesregierung zu den Auswirkungen des Prostitutionsgesetzes – Anmerkungen und Empfehlungen für den KOK und seine Mitgliedsorganisationen*. Berlin: KOK, 2008, p. 7, <http://www.kok-buero.de/data/Medien/AuswirkungenProstGHowe01.07.08.pdf>.

and sexual scientists, lobbyists from the segments of the economy profiting from the activity, and journalists whose media is associated with the pornography industry, is too big for the topic to be freely discussed.

The customers, where actually legislation, criminal prosecution, and prevention should start, remain completely undisturbed. “The market produces trafficking in women.”¹¹⁶ “Without customers, for whom the fate of the women they rent is of no concern, there would be no forced prostitution and no trafficking in women.”¹¹⁷ According to interviews with customers, researchers have come to the following conclusion: “Trafficking in women is the basis for working the street. That is something that individuals who go to prostitutes know.”¹¹⁸

¹¹⁶ Kreutzer/Milborn: *Ware Frau*, p. 214.

¹¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 59.

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 75.

III: Practical Section

3.1 What can an Individual do against Human Trafficking?

Tips for Everyone

Since in the concrete case of combating human trafficking it is not possible to do anything without counseling centers or the police and other authorities, the chances for an individual seem to be limited. Additionally, whoever does not seek out prostitutes themselves or work in industries in which one has increased contact with human trafficking, for instance at large construction sites, will seldom directly run into signs of human trafficking. However, there are cases where everyone can recognize human trafficking and slavery and can report it. This applies to tourists overseas encountering child sex tourism (see the tips below) or making peculiar observations about employees in the gastronomy sector and in hotels, and it applies to private households with domestic help in our countries.

Which domestic help appears to be forced or work at unusual times and is evidently threatened or beaten?

Which wives with an immigration background and with German husbands seem like purchased employees?

The first Warning Signs of Household Slavery

- The doors for household employees lock from the outside and not from the inside.
- The household employees never leave the house, e.g., on Sundays for worship.
- The household employees do not have any friends and do nothing with anyone else.
- The household employees never converse with visitors.
- Locks and security systems on the property operate less against burglars than for preventing escape from within.
- Windows are closed so that no one can get out through windows.
- Babysitting takes place around the clock.

Since the chances for those affected are very slim without the assistance of involved citizens and counseling centers, but with them the chances are

significantly greater, we are all called upon to act. Additionally, it cannot be underestimated how important it is that as many citizens as possible keep the topic under discussion and promote general dismay. For that reason:

- Point out the problematic nature of this issue to people.
- Call for more vigorous and better media coverage, e.g., via letters to the editor.
- Press politicians and decision makers by passing on information to them, contacting them, and making use of office hours and letters to reach out to politicians and decision makers.
- Combat German prostitution legislation and call for taking on the 'Nordic Model,' i.e., punishing those who go to prostitutes.
- Financially support relevant organizations.
- Ask your church about contributions they are making.
- Use social networks, such as blogs, Facebook, and Twitter in order to draw attention to the topic or to specific cases.
- Alongside that, it is important to bear the following in mind: In many countries, human trafficking is not to be dissociated from poverty, racism, the oppression of women, corruption, and human rights violations. Every single case of involvement by global citizens is always activity against human trafficking as well!
- As far as German speaking countries are concerned, it is to be pointed out above all that it is not acceptable for human trafficking problems to be viewed from the perspective of anti-migration policy. To simply relocate victims back to their home countries often plays right into the hands of human traffickers. This has to be pointed out to as many citizens, politicians, and members of the media as possible.

Tips for Travelers:

When you are on vacation and observe that tourists apparently plan to have or have sex with children, report it. Contact the local representative of your travel organizer, a counseling center, or use one of the common ways to report something to the police via the internet, by telephone, or by going to a police station. German counseling centers, for example, are found in the internet at <http://www.polizei-beratung.de/themen-und-tipps/sexualdelikte/sextourismus.html>, and globally they can be reported at <http://www.slaverymap.org/>. In the event that you observe sex tourists in the USA, contact U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Op-

eration Predator: operation.predator@DHS.gov, Hotline: Int-1-866-347-2423.

Example: the ECPAT Website:

Tips for Travelers for Resolving Child Sex Incidents

“What else you can do – General Information

- Show moral courage at home and at vacation spots; keep your eyes and ears open – and do not be silent when you suspect the commercial exploitation of children.
- Inform the police, your travel service, hotel management, or other providers when you are on vacation and come across evidence of sexual exploitation of children or if you find evidence of the sexual exploitation of children in the media or on the internet.
- Avoid bars and similar locations where sex tourists amuse themselves with children.
- Speak with your colleagues and friends about child prostitution, child pornography, and the trafficking of children.
- Call on the government to establish laws which protect children from sexual exploitation. Interstate administration of justice takes offenders to court in their home country. Laws against the trafficking of children have to ensure that the child involved counts as a victim.
- Inform yourself at the federal government level about the implementation of the German action plan against the commercial sexual exploitation of children.
- Demonstrate social responsibility. Inform yourself at ECPAT Deutschland e. V. about ongoing campaigns. You can participate in some form. Support child protection projects run by relief organizations cooperating with ECPAT.”¹¹⁹

Example: joint initiatives from the police, ECPAT, and the German Travel Association:

Further Tips for Travelers regarding Child Sex

“Demonstrate moral courage. Also as a traveler you can offer assistance without endangering yourself.

¹¹⁹ <http://www.ecpat.de/index.php?id=114>.

Practical recommendations are as follows:

- Do not close your eyes and ears when there are indications of suspicious behavior.
- Make a report, become immediately active, and speak about it.
- Speak about what you have perceived with Germany's official representation in the vacation location or with the tourist police, the travel service, or with the hotel.
- Do not hesitate to contact the police with your details when you return home.

It is absolutely necessary to organize quick and effective assistance to the victims. If vacationers are not prepared to help until they return from vacation, it is very difficult to mobilize the required help for victims in the travel destination countries. Activating help has to happen as quickly as possible on the spot. This is the only way that the vicious cycle of sexual abuse can be broken and the affected children freed from their endless suffering. A short telephone call can be a contribution and an important step to preventing the sexual abuse of children. In this way, the campaign does not aim at denouncing other travelers. Rather, it has to do with voluntary partnership and cooperation with travel guides, contract hotels, the police, and the respective German representation.

A joint initiative of:

ECPAT Germany, www.ecpat.de

German Tourist Association e.V., www.driv.de

the code, www.thecode.org

State and federal government police crime prevention: www.polizei-beratung.de¹²⁰

Example: Federation of Free Evangelical Churches:

"Boycott tour Operators who offer Sex Trips"

Despite dropping income, Germany continues to hold its top position in the tourism industry. Here one has the possibility of exercising his market power by only booking at travel agencies and other agencies who can reassure that they do not offer sex trips. In order to particularly protect children from sexual exploitation, one should ask whether the travel operator has

¹²⁰ <http://www.polizei-beratung.de/themen-und-tipps/sexualdelikte/sextourismus/tipps.html>.

obligated itself to hold to the code of behavior protecting children from sexual exploitation. This obligation was signed by the German Travel Association (Deutscher Reiseverband, or DRV) in 2001. The code of conduct is essentially about agreeing upon a corporate policy against prostitution involving children. However, it is not in every country that 14 to 17-year-olds count as children. This agreement also includes not only the fact that personnel in Germany are informed about the topic of human trafficking. Rather, it also involves informing the personnel in the countries of destination who are associated with the travel agencies about the topic of human trafficking. In the countries of destination what should be achieved is that on-site hotel employees are made aware and react to things in their establishments which are readily visible.”¹²¹

Examples of how Individuals who go to Prostitutes are informed

I do not want to be misunderstood with respect to the two following boxes. I reject prostitution and recommend the ‘Nordic Model,’ i.e. the punishment of all individuals who go to prostitutes. And yet I want to quote two examples of how forced prostitution can be recognized when it happens.

Example: The Evangelical Church in Germany’s Social Welfare Organization:

“How does one recognize forced Prostitutes?”

... Skepticism is justified regarding women:

- whose bodies or clothing exhibit traces of abuse
- who are frightened or cry
- who signal that they are offering their services with reluctance or with revulsion
- who do not work professionally, self-determined, or independently
- who do not ask about the wishes of the customer
- who fulfill all desired sexual practices
- who do not insist on the use of condoms
- who are not able to set the length, beginning, and end of their contact with customers on their own
- who cannot reject customers

¹²¹ <http://frauenwerk.org/netzwerk/pages/was-kann-ich-tun/boykottieren.php>.

- who do not themselves collect the money for their services
- who work in secured and closed rooms
- who speak little or no German
- who are recognizably of minor age.

What to do if you have suspicions or are directly spoken to?

- take every call for help directed at you seriously
- show respect
- calm the woman down
- call an appropriate counseling center
- contact the nearest police station.¹²²

Example: Swiss Website:

“... The woman needs support if:

- she tells you that she was forced into prostitution
- she tells you that has been raped
- she is abused
- she is exploited
- she has extremely high debts with the brothel operator or go-between
- she gets locked in
- she is permanently monitored
- a third party says to you that you can do what you want with the woman
- she is not allowed to turn away any customers
- she is not allowed to refuse certain sexual acts
- she does not have the possibility of insisting on the use of condoms
- she receives little or no money for her work
- she has to be available around the clock
- her passport has been taken away from her
- she has to give her income to a pimp.

¹²² <http://www.diakonie.de/woran-man-zwangsprostituierte-erkennt-2168.htm>.

Individual signs listed here could also indicate that the woman is a victim.¹²³

3.2 The Role of Counseling Centers

The German Institute for Human Rights writes aptly: “The existence of a non-governmental system of support is of vital importance so that trafficked persons can be identified and receive advice and assistance. There are specialized non-governmental counseling centers dealing with trafficking in women – with different sources of funding, history and spheres of action – in all of the German States. Almost 40 specialized non-governmental counseling centers have been created throughout Germany to provide advice and assistance to those affected and support them during criminal proceedings and in asserting their rights. The counseling centers have joined forces in the KOK (Bundesweiter Koordinierungskreis gegen Frauenhandel und Gewalt an Frauen im Migrationsprozess, [German Nationwide Activist Coordination Group Combating Trafficking in Women in the Process of Migration]...¹²⁴

Thus, without counseling centers, the internet addresses of which are listed in the materials section, it is practically impossible to help those affected. Always contact a counseling center. There you will find additional help when a report is to be made to the police, also about persons whom you do not know. If you contact the police to make a report, wait until you are connected with someone who can competently tell you which information the police need.

Most counseling centers are for female prostitutes and are also there for those who are underage. In the case of labor exploitation, the selection is not too large. In such case, the public authorities are rather able to help, above all if social security fraud and tax evasion come into play.

The following **counseling center functions** are to be mentioned:

- Counseling offered by those who want to help others
- Protection and emergency assistance to those affected
- Psychological care for those affected
- Counseling to those affected
- Coming alongside the affected when they file reports

¹²³ <http://verantwortlicherfreier.ch/de/erkennen.html>.

¹²⁴ Follmar-Otto / Rabe: *Menschenhandel*, p. 28.

- Counseling and assistance with respect to reintegration – including establishing contacts with and making referrals to counseling centers in the home country upon return

A reputable Evangelical church describes the function of a counseling center as follows: “When helping with reintegration, the areas of need include the following:

- Protection
- Safe accommodation
- Emergency care and fulfillment of basic needs.
- Psychological and social assistance.
- Assistance with health problems.
- Social reintegration.
- Assistance with reintegration into a profession.
- Assistance in procuring identity papers and other documents.”¹²⁵

Example: Services offered by the Midnight Mission of the Social Welfare Organization in Heilbronn, Germany (Mitternachtsmission Heilbronn, Diakonisches Werk):

“What we offer”

- Organize as safe an accommodation as possible (we have our own shelters in Baden-Württemberg and cooperate with other sponsors)
- Counseling, coming alongside individuals through various processes, pastoral care
- Information on legal questions
- Emergency supplies of foodstuffs, clothing, and hygienic articles
- Support and coming alongside individuals throughout the criminal proceedings
- Organizing the return trip to the country of origin
- Information flyers in 13 different languages for the women affected
- Cooperation with the police, authorities, consulates, and lawyers
- Lectures and events on the topic of human trafficking”¹²⁶

¹²⁵ frauenwerk.org/netzwerk/modules/download_gallery/dlc.php?file=10.

¹²⁶ http://www.diakonie-heilbronn.de/_rubric_frauen/index.php?rubric=mitternacht_menschenhandel. Information für Betroffene in 13 Sprachen ebd. unter: http://www.diakonie-heilbronn.de/_rubric_frauen/index.php?rubric=mitternacht_menschenhandel.

Links and Literature

The websites in the footnotes of this book and in the first part of this bibliography were confirmed on April 2, 2011. For that reason, they do not have their individual dates noted. The websites in the supplemental list at the end of the bibliography were confirmed in February, 2013.

The order of information in each section of the main body of this bibliography:

- German links
- English links
- German books
- English books
- Newspaper and magazine articles as well as other publications

Victims and Counseling

All counseling centers have anonymous hotlines and anonymous email addresses for those affected, e.g., <http://www.stoppt-zwangsprostitution.de/hotline/>, Hotline for Germany: 0180 2006 110

<http://www.solwodi.de/34.0.html> (*Solwodi Counseling Centers*)

<http://www.diakonie.de/adressen-von-beratungsstellen-2178.htm> (*Evangelical Counseling Centers*)

http://www.diakonie-heilbronn.de/_rubric_frauen/index.php?rubric=mitternacht_men_schenhandel (*Information in 13 languages for the affected*)

<http://www.kok-buero.de/> (Coordination groups against the trafficking of women in the migration process), their member organizations, among them Catholic and Evangelical facilities: <http://www.kok-buero.de/index.php?idcatart=23&lang=1&client=1>

<http://www.stoppt-zwangsprostitution.de/beratungsstellen/>

<http://www.polarisproject.org/what-we-do/national-human-trafficking-hotline/the-nhtrc/overview>, (*international and toll-free USA hotline: 1-888-3737-888*)

www.coatnet.org (Christian organizations worldwide)

Eva Schaab / Markos Maragos: *Traumaleitfaden: Handbuch. Hilfe für den professionellen Umgang mit Opfern von Menschenhandel zum Zweck der sexuellen Ausbeutung für Polizei, Justiz und kommunale Verwaltung*. Wiesbaden: Bundeskriminalamt, 2010².

Cornelia Helfferich / Barbara Kavemann / Heike Rabe: *Determinanten der Aussagebereitschaft von Opfern des Menschenhandels zum Zweck sexueller Ausbeutung. Eine qualitative Opferbefragung*. Köln: Luchterhand, 2010, http://www.bka.de/kriminalwissenschaften/veroeff/band/band41/band41_opferbefragung_menschenhandel.pdf.

German Nationwide Activist Coordination Group Combating Trafficking in Women in the Process of Migration (KOK) (ed.): *Frauenhandel in Deutschland. Frauenprojekte in Deutschland zur Problematik Frauenhandel*. Berlin: BMFSFJ, 2009².

Reporting

Contact one of the counseling centers or else use one of the general ways to file a report with the police on the web, by telephone, or at a police station.

<http://www.polizei-beratung.de/themen-und-tipps/sexualdelikte/sextourismus.html> (*Only for sex tourism*)

<http://www.slaverymap.org/>

<http://www.polarisproject.org/what-we-do/national-human-trafficking-hotline/the-nhtrc/overview> (*Toll-free USA hotline: 1-888-3737-888*)

Reporting sex tourists (USA): Email the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Operation Predator: operation.predator@DHS.gov, Hotline: Int-1-866-347-2423

Against Slavery and Human Trafficking in General

<http://www.netzwerk-gegen-menschenhandel.de/>

<http://www.ch.iom.int/news/newsletter.html> (Swiss page of the International Organization for Migration)

<http://www.humantrafficking.org/> (most comprehensive collection of texts)

www.antislavery.org/english/resources/reports/default.aspx (*numerous reports*)

www.abolishhumantrafficking.com (contains a good blog list for the USA)

www.iom.int (International Organisation for Migration), (enter “trafficking” as a search word; at this address there is also an information letter entitled “Global Eye on Human Trafficking”)

<http://www.osce.org/cthb> (Office of the Special Representative and Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings)

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/migrant/areas/trafficking.htm> (*International Labour Organization*)

<http://www.ilo.org/sapfl/lang--en/index.htm>

<http://www.notforsalecampaign.org/>

<http://www.free2work.org/> (*Slave free products*).

<http://www.worldvision.org/content.nsf/learn/globalissues-child-trafficking>.

<http://wvasiapacific.org/humantrafficking/> (World Vision Asia Pacific Human Trafficking).

Kevin Bales / Becky Cornell: *Moderne Sklaverei*. Hildesheim: Gerstenberg, 2008.

Lydia Cacho: *Sklaverei*. Im Inneren des Milliardenengeschäfts Menschenhandel. Frankfurt: S. Fischer, 2011.

Volkmar Deile / Franz-Josef Hutter / Sabine Kurtenbach (Hg.): *Jahrbuch Menschenrechte 2008. Schwerpunkt: Sklaverei heute*. Frankfurt: Suhrkamp, 2007.

Michael Mann (ed.): *Menschenhandel und unfreie Arbeit*. Leipzig: Leipziger Universitätsverlag, 2003 (*on the history of slavery*).

Moises Naim: *Das Schwarzbuch des globalisierten Verbrechens: Drogen, Waffen, Menschenhandel, Geldwäsche, Markenpiraterie*. München: Piper, 2005, S. 112-140.

Tobias Presing: *Die Bekämpfung des Menschenhandels im deutschen und internationalen Recht*. Berlin: Mensch & Buch Verlag, 2006.

E. Benjamin Skinner: *Menschenhandel: Sklaverei im 21. Jahrhundert*. Bergisch Gladbach: Lübbe, 2008 (Berichte und Schicksale aus 12 Ländern).

The two most thoroughly summarized studies by Shelley and Kara, which are often referred to here, are only available in English:

- Louise Shelley: *Human Trafficking. A Global Perspective*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010.
- Siddharth Kara: *Sex Trafficking. Inside the Business of Modern Slavery*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2008.
- Kevin Bales / Zoe Trodd / Alex Kent Williamson: *Modern Slavery. The Secret World of 27 Mio. People*. Oxford: Oneworld, 2009.
- David Batstone. *Not for Sale. The Return of the Global Slave Trade and How we Can Fight it*. New York: HarperOne, 2010.
- Rahila Gupta: *Enslaved. The New British Slavery*. London: Portobello Books, 2007.
- Christal Morehouse: *Combating Human Trafficking: Policy Gaps and Hidden Political Agendas in the USA and Germany*. Wiesbaden: Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 2009.
- Ernesto Savona / Sonia Stefanizzi (eds.): *Measuring Human Trafficking. Complexities and Pitfalls*. Berlin: Springer, 2007.
- Roger Sawyer: *Slavery in the Twentieth Century*. Routledge & Kegan Paul: London, 1986.
- Netzwerk Migration in Europa (ed.): „Vereinte Nationen: Menschenhandel nimmt zu,“ in *Newsletter Migration und Bevölkerung* 3/2009. Berlin: 2009, http://www.bpb.de/themen/TPFRRY,0,Vereinte_Nationen%3A_Menschenhandel_nimmt_zu.html.
- Global Alliance against Trafficking in Women (ed.): *Collateral Damage. The Impact of Anti-Trafficking Measures on Human Rights around the World*. Bangkok: GAATW, 2007, http://www.gaatw.org/Collateral%20Damage_Final/singlefile_CollateralDamagefinal.pdf.
- Jenny Bjork / Katie Chalk. *Ten Things You Need to Know about Human Trafficking*. World Vision Asia-Pacific, 2009, [http://www.worldvision.org/resources.nsf/main/press-10-things/\\$file/10Things.pdf](http://www.worldvision.org/resources.nsf/main/press-10-things/$file/10Things.pdf).
- International Human Rights Law Institute, DePaul University College of Law: *In Modern Bondage: Sex Trafficking in the Americas*. Chicago: International Human Rights Law Institute, 2002, <http://www.oas.org/atip/reports/in%20modern%20bondage.pdf>.
- Mike Kaye: *Arrested Development: Discrimination and Slavery in the 21st Century*. London: Anti-Slavery International, 2008, http://www.antislavery.org/includes/documents/cm_docs/2009/a/arresteddevelopment.pdf.
- Krishna Prasad Upadhyaya: *Poverty, Discrimination and Slavery. The reality of bonded labour in India, Nepal and Pakistan*. London: Anti-Slavery International, 2008, http://www.antislavery.org/includes/documents/cm_docs/2009/p/povertydiscrimination-slaveryfinal.pdf.

Trafficking in Women / Forced Prostitution

See the websites of the counseling centers above

<http://www.solwodi.de/> (“Solidarity with Women in Distress”)

KOK-Newsletter: http://www.kok-buero.de/data/Medien/Newsletter/KOKNEWLETTER_3.2010.pdf

<http://www.emma.de/kampagnen/prostitution/>

<http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zwangsprostitution>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prostitution_in_Sweden

www.gaatw.org (Global Alliance against Trafficking in Women)

<http://www.catwinternational.org/> (The Coalition Against Trafficking in Women-International)

- <http://www.icapglobal.org/> (The International Christian Alliance on Prostitution)
- <http://lastradainternational.org/>
- <http://www.icapglobal.org/affiliates.html> (*Christian organizations worldwide*)
- Lea Ackerman / Inge Bell / Barbara Koelges: *Verkauft, versklavt, zum Sex gezwungen. Das große Geschäft mit der Ware Frau*. München: Kösel, 2005.
- Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend (ed.): *Zwangsverheiratung in Deutschland*. Baden-Baden: Nomos, 2007.
- Barbara Drinck / Chung-Noh Gross (Hg.): *Erzwungene Prostitution in Kriegs- und Friedenszeiten*. Siegsdorf: Kleine Verlag, 2006.
- Regina Kalthegener: „Zwangsprostitution,“ in: Volkmar Deile / Franz-Josef Hutter / Sabine Kurtenbach (ed.): *Jahrbuch Menschenrechte 2008. Schwerpunkt: Sklaverei heute*. Frankfurt: Suhrkamp, 2007, pp. 88-97.
- Mary Kreuzer / Corinna Milborn: *Ware Frau. Auf den Spuren moderner Sklaverei von Afrika nach Europa*. Salzburg: Ecowin, 2008.
- Malka Marcovich: „Der Frauenhandel in der Welt“, in: Christine Ockrent (ed.): *Das Schwarzbuch zur Lage der Frau*. München / Zürich: Pendo, 2007, pp. 345-377.
- Jürgen Nautz: „Frauenhandel Ost-West: Märkte und Netzwerke“, in: Birgit Sauer / Sabine Strasser (Hg.): *Zwangsfreiheiten. Historische Sozialkunde – Internationale Entwicklung*, Vol. 27. Wien: Promedia & Südwind, 2009², pp. 204-220 (*history of the fight against the trafficking of women in Central Europe prior to 1945*).
- Regula Renschler et al. (eds.): *Ware Liebe. Sextourismus – Prostitution – Frauenhandel*. Wuppertal: Peter Hammer Verlag, 1991³.
- Manfred Sapper / Volker Weichsel / Andrea Huterer (eds.): *Mythos Europa. Prostitution, Migration, Frauenhandel*, Themenheft Osteuropa No. 56, 6/2006. Berlin: Berliner Wissenschaftsverlag.
- Cathrin Schauer: *Kinder auf dem Strich. Bericht von der deutsch-tschechischen Grenze*. Bad Honnef: Horlemann-Verlag, 2003.
- Thomas Schirmmacher: *Internetpornografie*. Holzgerlingen: Hänssler, 2008.
- Heinz G. Schmidt: *Der neue Sklavenmarkt. Geschäfte mit Frauen in Übersee*. Basel: Lenos-Verlag: 1985.
- Kathryn Farr: *Sex Trafficking. The Global Market in Women and Children*. New York: Worth Publishing, 2004.
- Sheila Jeffreys: *The Industrial Vagina. The Political Economy of the Global Sex Trade*. London / New York: Routledge, 2009.
- Victor Malarek: *The Johns. Sex for Sale and the Men Who Buy It*. New York: Arcade, 2009.
- Oliver Grimm: „Menschenhandel EU-eigenes Problem,“ in: *Die Presse* (Wien) vom 17.3.2011, <http://diepresse.com/home/politik/eu/642738/Menschenhandel-EUeigenes-Problem>.
- Jeanne Rubner: „Wiedergeboren: Somaly Mam wurde als Kind von Vietnam nach Kambodscha verschleppt und zur Prostitution gezwungen. Heute befreit sie Mädchen aus den Bordellen – das jüngste war fünf Jahre alt,“ in: *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, January 27, 2011, <http://www.sueddeutsche.de/leben/kampf-gegen-kinderprostitution-wiedergeboren-1.1051588>.
- Thomas Schirmmacher. „Sie glauben, Frauen sind allzeit verfügbar,“ in: *Bild der Frau* No. 39, September 20, 2008, pp. 30-31 (*interview on the topic of 'internet pornography'*).
- Julia Doxat-Purser: *Tolerating Prostitution? EEA Public Policy Considerations*. Brüssel: Europäische Evangelische Allianz, 2009, http://www.europeanea.org/documents/Tolerating_Prostitution_-_June_09_Final.pdf.

Angelika Kartusch: Internationale und europäische Maßnahmen gegen den Frauen- und Menschenhandel. Rückblick und Ausblick. Berlin, 2003, http://web.fu-berlin.de/gpo/angelika_kartusch.htm.

Children

<http://www.strassenkinderreport.de>

<http://www.kindernothilfe.de/Rubriken/Themen.html> (also click on both links on ‚Kinderhandel,‘ ‚Kinderprostitution,‘ and ‚Kindersoldaten‘)

http://www.unicef.org/protection/index_exploitation.html

<http://www.childtrafficking.com/Content/Library/> (*literature data base*)

http://www.nspcc.org.uk/Inform/research/reading_lists/commercial_exploitation_of_children_wda54798.html (*bibliography*)

<http://www.ilo.org/ipecc/lang--en/index.htm>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Child_labour

Kurt Bangert: *Kinderarmut*. Holzgerlingen: SCM Hänssler, 2010.

Claudia Berker: *Getäuscht, verkauft, missbraucht*. Reportagen und Hintergründe zum weltweiten Kinderhandel. Zürich: Rotpunktverlag, 2003.

Adolf Gallwitz / Manfred Paulus: *Pädokriminalität weltweit. Sexueller Kindesmissbrauch, Kinderhandel, Kinderprostitution, Kinderpornographie*. Hilden: Deutsche Polizeiliteratur, 2009.

Damaris Jahnke: *Straßenkinder*. edition afem – mission scripts, Vol. 25. Nürnberg: VTR, 2005.

Iga Niznik: *Kampf gegen Kinderhandel in Österreich. Gesetze, Strategien, Probleme: Eine Analyse der Implementierung internationaler Rechtsgrundsätze gegen den Kinderhandel in Österreich*. Saarbrücken: Verlag Dr. Müller, 2010.

Bernd Siggelkow / Wolfgang Büscher: *Deutschlands sexuelle Tragödie*. Gerth Medien: Asslar, 2008.

Franziska Humbert: *The Challenge of Child Labour in International Law*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009.

Kinder sind unbezahlbar. Aktionsprogramme gegen den weltweiten Kinderhandel. Bonn: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 2002.

Jonathan Blagbrough: *They Respect their Animals more. Voices of Child Domestic Workers*. London: Anti-Slavery International, 2008, http://www.antislavery.org/includes/documents/cm_docs/2009/t/they_respect_their_animals_more_08.pdf.

Reports from the UN, the OSCE, and the USA

Beate Andrees / Patrick Belser (eds.): *Forced Labor. Coercion and Exploitation in the Private Economy*. Genf: International Labour Office (ILO), 2009.

Patrick Belser / Michelle de Cock / Mehran Fard: *ILO Minimum Estimate of Forced Labour in the World*. Genf: ILO-Publications, 2005, http://www.ilo.org/sapfl/Informationresources/ILOPublications/lang--en/docName--WCMS_081913/index.htm.

Combating Trafficking as Modern-Day Slavery. 2010 Annual Report of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings. Wien: OSCE, 2010, www.osce.org/cthb/74730.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (ed.): *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons. Human Trafficking: A Crime that shames us all*. Wien, 2009, <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/global-report-on-trafficking-in-persons.html> (*reports on all countries*).

US Department of State: *Trafficking in Persons Report 2010*. Washington, 2010, <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010/> (*reports on all countries*).

Europe

Jürgen Nautz, Birgit Sauer (eds.): *Frauenhandel. Transkulturelle Perspektiven*. Göttingen: V&R unipress, 2008 (Austria and Eastern Europe).

Philipp Thiée (ed.): *Menschen Handel – wie der Sexmarkt strafrechtlich reguliert wird*. Berlin: Uwer, 2008.

Beate Andrees / Patrick Belser (eds.): *Forced Labor: Coercion and Exploitation in the Private Economy*. Genf: International Labour Office (ILO), 2009, S. 89-108.

Heli Askola: *Legal Responses to Trafficking in Women for Sexual Exploitation in the European Union*. Oxford: Hart Publishing, 2007.

Armando García Schmidt: „Menschenhandel: Europas neuer Schandfleck,“ in: *spotlight europe* 2008/04. Gütersloh: Bertelsmann-Stiftung, <http://aei.pitt.edu/8268/>.

Empfehlung Nr. R (2000) 11 des Ministerkomitees des Europarates über die Bekämpfung des Menschenhandels zum Zwecke der sexuellen Ausbeutung, 2000, www.egmr.org/minkom/ch/rec2000-11.pdf.

Übereinkommen des Europarats zur Bekämpfung des Menschenhandels, 2005, <http://www.conventions.coe.int/Treaty/GER/Treaties/Html/197.htm>.

Europol: *Trafficking in Human Beings in the EU. A Europol Perspective*. Den Haag: Europol, 2009, http://www.europol.europa.eu/publications/Serious_Crime_Overviews/THB_Fact_Sheet_2009%20EN.pdf.

European Commission, Directorate-General Justice, Freedom and Security: *Report of the Experts Group on Trafficking in Human Beings*. Brüssel, 2004, <http://www.coatnet.org/en/23957.asp>.

Trafficking for Forced Labour in Europe. London: Anti-Slavery International, 2008, http://www.antislavery.org/includes/documents/cm_docs/2009/t/trafficking_for_fl_in_europe_4_country_report.pdf.

German-speaking Countries

Petra Follmar-Otto / Heike Rabe: *Menschenhandel in Deutschland. Die Menschenrechte der Betroffenen stärken*. Berlin: Deutsches Institut für Menschenrechte, 2009.

Claudia Post: *Kampf gegen den Menschenhandel im Kontext des europäischen Menschenrechtsschutzes. Eine rechtsvergleichende Untersuchung zwischen Deutschland und Russland*. Hamburg: Verlag Dr. Kovac, 2008.

Christal Morehouse: *Combating Human Trafficking: Policy Gaps and Hidden Political Agendas in the USA and Germany*. Wiesbaden: Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 2009, pp. 177-232.

Bundeskriminalamt: *Menschenhandel: Bundeslagebild 2009*. Pressefreie Kurzfassung. Wiesbaden: BKA, 2010, <http://www.bka.de/lageberichte/mh.html> (*dort auch die Bundeslagebilder 1999-2008*).

Norbert Cyrus: *Menschenhandel und Arbeitsausbeutung in Deutschland*. Genf: Internationale Arbeitsorganisation, 2005, <http://www.ilo.org/public/german/region/euro-pro/bonn/download/menschenhandelendfassung.pdf>.

Supplemental List of Valuable Websites (confirmed February, 2013)

The 2012 “Trafficking in Persons Report,” published by the US State Department, <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2012/index.htm>

The President's Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Human Trafficking, <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/response/usg/agencies/index.htm>

The White House Fact Sheet on Combating Human Trafficking at Home and Abroad, <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2012/09/25/fact-sheet-obama-administration-announces-efforts-combat-human-trafficki>

The European Commission, Together Against Trafficking in Human Beings, <http://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/section.action?sectionPath=EU+Policy&resetSessionTagsMapping=true>

The CNN Freedom Project, <http://thecnnfreedomproject.blogs.cnn.com/?iref=allsearch>

International Justice Mission, <http://www.ijm.org/>

World Vision, <http://www.humanwrong.org/>

Hagar International, <http://hagarinternational.org/international/>

Shared Hope, <http://sharedhope.org/>

Stop the Traffik, <http://www.stopthetraffik.org/>

US regional info, <http://www.traffick911.com/>

Latin America regional info, <http://www.lam.org/about/focus-areas>

Cambodia regional info, <http://www.chabdai.org/home.html>

About the Author

Books by Thomas Schirrmacher in chronological order (With short commentaries)

As author:

Das Mißverständnis des Emil Brunner: Emil Brunners Bibliologie als Ursache für das Scheitern seiner Ekklesiologie. Theologische Untersuchungen zu Weltmission und Gemeindebau. ed. by Hans-Georg Wüch and Thomas Schirrmacher. Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Weltmission und Gemeindebau: Lörrach, 1982. 54 pp.

[The misunderstanding of Emil Brunner] A study and critique of Emil Brunner's ecclesiology and of the bibliology and hermeneutics of dialectical theology.

Mohammed: Prophet aus der Wüste. Schwengeler: Berneck (CH), 1984¹, 1986², 1990³, 1996⁴. VTR: Nürnberg, 2006⁵. 120 pp.

[Muhammad] A short biography of the founder of Islam and an introduction into Islam.

Theodor Christlieb und seine Missionstheologie. Verlag der Evangelischen Gesellschaft für Deutschland: Wuppertal, 1985. 308 pp.

[Theodor Christlieb and his theology of mission] A study of the biography, theology and missiology of the leading German Pietist, professor of practical theology and international missions leader in the second half of the nineteenth century. (Thesis for Dr. theol. in missiology.)

Marxismus: Opium für das Volk? Schwengeler: Berneck (CH), 1990¹, 1997². 150 pp.

[Marxism: Opiate for the People?] Marxism is proven to be a religion and an opiate for the masses. Emphasizes the differences between Marxist and Biblical work ethics.

Zur marxistischen Sagen- und Märchenforschung und andere volkskundliche Beiträge. Verlag für Kultur und Wissenschaft: Bonn, 1991¹, 2003². 227 pp.

[On the Marxist View of Sagas and Tales and other essays in folklore and cultural anthropology] 10 essays and articles on the science of folklore and cultural anthropology in Germany. Includes a critique of the Marxist interpretation of tales and sagas, and studies on the history of marriage and family in Europe from the 6th century onward.

„Der göttliche Volkstumsbegriff“ und der „Glaube an Deutschlands Größe und heilige Sendung“: Hans Naumann als Volkskundler und Germanist unter dem Nationalsozialismus. 2 volumes. Verlag für Kultur und Wissenschaft: Bonn, 2 volumes, 1992¹, in one volume 2000². 606 pp.

[Hans Naumann as Anthropologist and Germanist under National Socialism] Discusses the history of German cultural anthropology and folklore under Hitler, especially the leading figure Naumann, professor of German language, whose scientific theory is shown to be very religious in tone. (Thesis for a PhD in Cultural Anthropology.)

War Paulus wirklich auf Malta? Hänssler: Neuhausen, 1992, VTR: Nürnberg, 2000² (together with Heinz Warnecke). 254 pp.

[Was Paul Really on Malta?] The book shows that Paul was not shipwrecked on Malta but on another island, Kephallenia, and that the report in Acts

- is very accurate. The Pauline authorship of the Pastoral Epistles is defended with theological and linguistic arguments against higher criticism.
- Psychotherapie – der fatale Irrtum. Schwengeler: Berneck (CH), 1993¹, 1994²; 1997³; 2001⁴ (together with Rudolf Antholzer). 150 pp.
- [Psychotherapy – the Fatal Mistake] A critique of secular psychotherapy, showing that psychotherapy often is a religion, and that most psychotherapists call every school except their own to be unscientific.
- Paulus im Kampf gegen den Schleier: Eine alternative Sicht von 1. Korinther 11,2-16. Biblia et symbiotica 4. Verlag für Kultur und Wissenschaft: Bonn, 1993¹, 1994², 1995³, 1997⁴ 168 pp. Revised: VTR: Nürnberg, 2002⁵
- [Paul in Conflict with the Veil!?] *Exegetical examination of 1. Corinthians 11,2-16, following an alternative view of John Lightfoot, member of the Westminster assembly in the 16th century.*
- “Schirrmacher argues that from the biblical teaching that man is the head of woman (1 Cor 11:3) the Corinthians had drawn the false conclusions that in prayer a woman must be veiled (11:4-6) and a man is forbidden to be veiled (11:7), and that the wife exists for the husband but not the husband for the wife (11:8-9). Paul, however, rejected these conclusions and showed in 11:10-16 why the veiling of women did not belong to God’s commands binding upon all the Christian communities. After stating the thesis and presenting his alternative translation and exposition of 1 Cor 11:2-16, he considers the difficulties in the text, presents his alternative exposition in detail (in the form of thirteen theses), discusses quotations and irony in 1 Corinthians, and deals with other NT texts about women’s clothing and prayer and about the subordination of wives.” (New Testament Abstracts vol. 39 (1995) 1, p. 154).
- Der Römerbrief. 2 vol. Neuhausen: Hänssler, 1994¹; Hamburg: RVB & Nürnberg: VTR, 2001². 331 + 323 pp.
- [The Letter to the Romans] *Commentary on Romans in form of major topics of Systematic Theology starting from the text of Romans, but then going on to the whole Bible.*
- Der Text des Römerbriefes: Für das Selbststudium gegliedert. Biblia et symbiotica 7. Verlag für Kultur und Wissenschaft: Bonn, 1994. 68 pp.
- [The Text of the Letters to the Romans] *The text of Romans newly translated and structured for self study.*
- Ethik. Neuhausen: Hänssler, 1994¹. 2 vol. 883 & 889 pp.; Hamburg: RVB & Nürnberg: VTR, 2001². 3 vol. 2150 pp.; 2002³, 2009⁴; 2011⁵. 8 volumes. 2850 pp.
- [Ethics] Major Evangelical ethics in German covering all aspects of general, special, persocial and public ethics.
- Galilei-Legenden und andere Beiträge zu Schöpfungsforschung, Evolutionskritik und Chronologie der Kulturgeschichte 1979-1994. Biblia et symbiotica 12. Verlag für Kultur und Wissenschaft: Bonn, 1996. 331 pp.
- [Legends of Galileo and other Contributions to Creation Science, Criticism of Evolution and Chronology of the History of Culture 1979-1994].
- Völker – Drogen – Kannibalismus: Ethnologische und länderkundliche Beiträge 1984 – 1994. Verlag für Kultur und Wissenschaft: Bonn, 1997. 218 pp.
- [Peoples – Drugs – Cannibalism] *A collection of articles on cultural anthropology, especially on Indians in South America, cannibalism and the religious use of drugs.*
- Die Vielfalt biblischer Sprache: Über 100 alt- und neutestamentliche Stilarten, Ausdrucksweisen, Redeweisen und Gliederungsformen. Verlag für Kultur und Wissenschaft: Bonn, 1997. 130 pp.
- [The Diversity of Biblical Language] *A hermeneutical study, listing more than*

- 100 specific language techniques in the Bible with several proof texts for each of them.*
- Gottesdienst ist mehr: Plädoyer für einen liturgischen Gottesdienst. Verlag für Kultur und Wissenschaft: Bonn, 1998. 130 pp.
- [Church Service is More] *An investigation into biblical proof texts for liturgical elements in Christian Sunday service.*
- Gesetz und Geist: Eine alternative Sicht des Galaterbriefes. Reformatorische Paperbacks. Reformatorischer Verlag: Hamburg, 1999. 160 pp.
- [Law and Spirit] *This commentary emphasizing the ethical aspects of Galatians wants to prove that Galatians is not only fighting legalists but also a second party of Paul's opponents, who were totally opposed to the Old Testament and the Law, and lived immorally in the name of Christian freedom, a view especially endorsed by Wilhelm Lütgert's commentary of 1919. Paul is fighting against the abrogation of the Old Testament Law as well as against using this Law as way of salvation instead of God's grace.*
- Law or Spirit? An Alternative View of Galatians. RVB International: Hamburg, 2001¹; 2008.². 160 pp.
- English version of the same book.*
- God Wants You to Learn, Labour and Love. Reformation Books: Hamburg, 1999. 120 pp.
- Four essays for Third World Christian Leaders on Learning with Jesus, Work Ethic, Love and Law and Social Involvement.*
- Dios Quiere que Tú Aprendas Trabajes y Ames. Funad: Managua (Nikaragua), 1999¹; 2000²; RVB International: Hamburg, 2003³. 70 pp.
- [God Wants You to Learn, Labour and Love] Spanish version of the same book.
- 37 Gründe, warum Christen sich für eine Erneuerung unserer Gesellschaft auf christlicher Grundlage einsetzen sollten. Die Wende, 1999. 40 pp.
- [37 reasons for Christian involvement in society and politics].
- Christenverfolgung geht uns alle an: Auf dem Weg zu einer Theologie des Martyriums. Idea-Dokumentation 15/99. Idea: Wetzlar, 1999¹; 2001². 64 pp. New edition 2011³: VKW
- [The Persecution of Christians Concerns Us All: Towards a Theology of Martyrdom] *70 thesis on persecution and martyrdom, written for the International Day of Prayer for the Persecuted Church on behalf of the German and European Evangelical Alliance*
- World Mission – Heart of Christianity. RVB International: Hamburg, 1999¹; 2008.². 120 pp.
- Articles on the Biblical and systematic fundament of World Mission, especially on mission as rooted in God's being, on 'Mission in the OT', and 'Romans as a Charter for World Mission'. Shorter version of German original 2001.*
- Eugen Drewermann und der Buddhismus. Verlag für Theologie und Religionswissenschaft: Nürnberg, 2000¹; 2001². 132 pp.
- [Drewermann and Buddhism] *Deals with the German Catholic Author Drewermann and his propagating Buddhist thinking. Includes chapter on a Christian Ethics of Environment.*
- Ausverkaufte Würde? Der Pornographie-Boom und seine psychischen Folgen. Hänssler: Holzgerlingen, 2000. (with Christa Meves). 130 pp.
- [The Selling Off of Dignity] *The psychological results of pornography.*
- Eine Sekte wird evangelisch – Die Reformation der Weltweiten Kirche Gottes. Idea-Dokumentation 11/2000. Idea: Wetzlar, 2000. 56 pp.
- [A Cult Becomes Protestant] *Detailed report on the reformation of the Worldwide Church of God (Herbert W. Armstrong) from a sect to an evangelical church.*

- Legends About the Galilei-Affair. RVB International: Hamburg, 2001¹; 2008.². 120 pp.
- Shorter version of the German book 'Galilei-Legenden' mentioned above with essays on the Galilei-affair and creation science.*
- Human Rights Threatened in Europe: Euthanasia – Abortion – Bioethicconvention. RVB International: Hamburg, 2001¹; 2008.². 100 pp.
- Updated Lectures on euthanasia and biomedicine at the 1st European Right to Life Forum Berlin, 1998, and articles on abortion.*
- Menschenrechte in Europa in Gefahr. RVB: Hamburg, 2001... 110 pp.
- [Human Rights Threatened in Europe] *Updated Lectures on euthanasia and biomedicine at the 1st European Right to Life Forum Berlin, 1998, and articles on abortion. See slightly different English version above.*
- Aufbruch zur modernen Weltmission: William Careys Theologie. RVB. 64 pp.
- [Be Keen to Get Going: William Careys Theology] *First discussion of Carey's theology in length, explaining his Calvinistic and Postmillennial backround.*
- Be Keen to Get Going: William Careys Theologie. RVB: Hamburg, 2001¹; 2008.². 64 pp.
- Same book in English.*
- Darf ein Christ schwören? RVB: Hamburg, 2001. 140 pp.
- [May Christians Take an Oath?] *On Swearing and on its meaning for covenant theology. Taken from 'Ethik', vol. 1.*
- Christus im Alten Testament. RVB: Hamburg, 2001. 84 pp.
- [Christ in the Old Testament] *On Christ and the Trinity in the Old Testament and on 'the Angel of the Lord'. Taken from 'Ethik'.*
- Wie erkenne ich den Willen Gottes? Führungsmystik auf dem Prüfstand. RVB: Hamburg, 2001. 184 pp.
- [How to know the will of God] – *Critizeses the inner leading of the Spirit. Taken from 'Ethik'.*
- Love is the Fulfillment of Love – Essays in Ethics. RVB: Hamburg, 2001¹; 2008.². 140 pp.
- Essays on ethical topics, including role of the Law, work ethics, and European Union.*
- Mission und der Kampf um die Menschenrechte. RVB: Hamburg, 2001. 108 S.
- [Mission and the Battle for Human Rights] *The relationship of world missions and the fight for human rights is discussed on an ethical level (theology of human rights) as well as on a practical level.*
- The Persecution of Christians Concerns Us All: Towards a Theology of Martyrdom. At the same time Idea-Dokumentation 15/99 E. VKW: Bonn, 2001. 156 pp.
- 70 thesis on persecution and martyrdom, written for the International Day of Prayer for the Persecuted Church on behalf of the German and European Evangelical Alliance*
- Irrtumslosigkeit der Schrift oder Hermeneutik der Demut? VTR: Nürnberg, 2001. 82 pp.
- [Inerrancy of Scripture or 'Hermeneutics of Humility'] *Debate with Dr. Hempelmann on the inerrancy of scripture.*
- Beiträge zur Kirchen- und Theologiegeschichte: Heiligenverehrung — Universität Gießen — Reformation / Augustin — Böhl — Spurgeon — Brunner. VKW: Bonn, 2001. 200 pp.
- [Essay on the History of church and Dogma] *Articles on topics from church history like 'The beginning of the veneration of saints' and on the named theologians.*
- Weltmission — Das Herz des christlichen Glaubens: Beiträge aus 'Evangelikale Missiologie'. VKW: Bonn, 2001. 200 pp.
- [World Mission – Heart of Christianity] *Articles on the Biblical and systematic*

- fundament of World Mission, especially on mission as rooted in God's being, on 'Mission in the OT', and 'Romans as a Charter for World Mission.. Shorter version of German original 2001.*
- Säkulare Religionen: Aufsätze zum religiösen Charakter von Nationalsozialismus und Kommunismus. VKW: Bonn, 2001. 140 pp.
- [Secular Religions] Articles on the religious nature of National Socialism and Communism. Includes texts of prayers to Hitler.
- Paulus im Kampf gegen den Schleier!? VTR: Nürnberg, 2002⁵. 130 pp.
- Revised version. See commentary on first edition 1993¹.*
- Paul in Conflict with the Veil!? VTR: Nürnberg, 2002¹; 2007². 130 pp.
- Same book in English.*
- Hoffnung für Europa: 66 Thesen. VTR: Nürnberg, 2002
- Official thesis and study of hope in the Old and New Testament for Hope for Europe of the European Ev. Alliance and Lausanne Europe.*
- Hope for Europe: 66 Theses. VTR: Nürnberg, 2002
- Same book in English.*
- Also available in Czech, Dutch, Spanish, Rumanian, Portuguese, French, Russian, Italian, Hungarian, Latvian.*
- ABC der Demut. RVB: Hamburg, 2002
- [ABC of Humility] *Notes and bible studies on humility in alphabetical order.*
- Führen in ethischer Verantwortung: Die drei Seiten jeder Verantwortung. Edition ACF. Brunnen: Gießen, 2002
- [Leading in ethical responsibility] *An introduction into ethics for economic and other leaders for the Academy of Christian Leaders.*
- Der Papst und das Leiden: Warum der Papst nicht zurücktritt. VTR: Nürnberg, 2002. 64 pp.
- [The Pope and Suffering] A study of the writings of Pope John II. on suffering and an evaluation of their exegetical basis. Gives reasons why the pope does not resign.
- Erziehung, Bildung, Schule. VTR: Nürnberg, 2002. 88 pp.
- [Instruction, Education, School] The chapters on rising of children, example, education, and Christian school from 'Ethics'.
- Thomas Schirmmacher, Christine Schirmmacher u. a. Harenberg Lexikon der Religionen. Harenberg Verlag: Düsseldorf, 2002. 1020 pp.
- [Harenberg Dictionary of World Religions] In a major secular dictionary on world religions, Thomas Schirmmacher wrote the section on Christianity ('Lexicon of Christianity', pp. 8-267) and Christine Schirmmacher the section on Islam ('Lexicon of Islam', 'pp. 428-549).
- Studies in Church Leadership: New Testament Church Structure – Paul and His Coworkers – An Alternative Theological Education – A Critique of Catholic Canon Law. VKW: Bonn, 2003¹; RVB: Hamburg, 2008.². 112 pp.
- Contains the named five essays. The first essay is translated from vol. 5 of 'Ethics'.*
- Im Gespräch mit dem Wanderprediger des New Age – und andere apologetische Beiträge. VKW: Bonn, 2003. 210 pp.
- [In Discussion with the Itinerant Preacher of the New Age] Essays and reports on non-Christian religions, New Age, reincarnation, manicheism from two decades of apologetic debates.
- Verborgene Zahlenwerte in der Bibel? – und andere Beiträge zur Bibel. VKW: Bonn, 2003. 200 pp.
- [Secret Numbers in the Bible?] Essays and articles on Bible Numerics, the importance of Hebrew studies, Obadiah, the Psalms and other Bible related topics from 2 decades of studies.
- Feindbild Islam. VKW: Bonn, 2003. 111 pp.
- [Bogeyman Islam] *May Arab Christians call God ,Allah'? Is Allah the Father*

- of Jesus? How Political Parties in Germany misrepresent Islam.*
- Religijos mokslas. Prizmės knyga. Siaulai (Litauen): Campus Fidus, 2004. 106 pp.
- [Secular Religions] In Latvian: Essays on Religions, Marxism, National Socialism and the devil in Art and Literature. Bildungspflicht statt Schulzwang. VKW/VTR/idea: Bonn et. al., 2005. 90 pp.
- [Compulsary Education or Compulsary Schooling] *A scientific evaluation of homeschooling.*
- Der Ablass RVB/VTR: Hamburg, 2005. 144 pp.
- [The Indulgences] History and theology of the Catholic view on indulgences.
- Die Apokryphen RVB/VTR: Hamburg, 2005. 92 pp.
- [The Apocrypha] *History and theology of the Catholic view on the apocrypha and an apology of the Protestant position.*
- Scham- oder Schuldgefühl? Die christliche Botschaft angesichts von schuld- und schamorientierten Gewissen und Kulturen. Verlag für Kultur und Wissenschaft: Bonn, 2005. 99 pp.
- [Shame- and Guiltfeeling] *This study explains the difference between shame- and guiltoriented cultures and shows, that the 'Biblical' message emphasizes shame and guilt equally and thus can be applied to cultures in the West, the East, in modern and in Third World cultures.*
- Thomas Schirrmacher et al. Christ und Politik: 50 Antworten auf Fragen und kritische Einwände. VKW: Bonn, 2006. 125 pp.
- [Christians and Politics] *Schirrmacher and three members of parliament from Switzerland answer questions around the relation of church and state and the political involvement of Evangelicals.*
- Der Segen von Ehe und Familie: Interessante Erkenntnisse aus Forschung und Statistik. VKW: Bonn, 2006. 125 pp.
- [The Blessing of Marriage and Family] Introduction to 200 scientific studies and statistics, that prove the blessing of longterm marriage and stable family.
- Multikulturelle Gesellschaft: Chancen und Gefahren. Hänssler: Holzgerlingen, 2006. 100 pp.
- [Multicultural Society] A history of multiculturalism (especially Muslims and Russian-Germans) in Germany and its political, economic and religious implications for the future of Germany.
- Die neue Unterschicht: Armut in Deutschland? Hänssler: Holzgerlingen, 2007. 120 pp.
- [The New Low Cast] A sociology of low cast people in Germany, the differences in culture to low cast people one hundred years ago, tasks for churches and the State.
- Hitlers Kriegsreligion: Die Verankerung der Weltanschauung Hitlers in seiner religiösen Begrifflichkeit und seinem Gottesbild. 2 vol. VKW: Bonn, 2007. 1220 pp.
- [Hitlers Religion of War] *A research about the religious terms and thoughts in all texts and speeches of Hitler of Hitler, pleading for a new way of explaining Hitlers worldview, rise and breakdown.*
- Moderne Väter: Weder Waschlappen, noch Despot. Hänssler: Holzgerlingen, 2007. 96 pp.
- [Modern Fathers] Presents the result of international father research, explains the necessity of the father's involvement for his children and gives practical guidelines.
- Sheria au Roho? Trans-Africa Swahili Christian Ministries: Mwanza, Tanzania, 2007.¹; 2008.²; 2010.³; 2011.⁴. 96 pp.
- Kiswahili-Version of 'Law and Spirit' about Galatians.*

- Mateso ya Wakristo Yanatuhusu Sisi Sote: Kuelekea Theolojia ya Mashahidi wa Imani. Trans-Africa Swahili Christian Ministries: Mwanza, Tanzania, 2008.¹; 2010.²; 2011.³
- Kiswahili-Version of 'The Persecution of Christians Concerns Us All'*
- Upendo ni Utimilifu wa Sheria: Insha juu ya Maadili. Trans-Africa Swahili Christian Ministries: Mwanza, Tanzania, 2008.¹; 2010.²; 2011.³
- Kiswahili-Version of 'Love is the Fulfillment of Law'*
- Koran und Bibel: Die größten Religionen im Vergleich. Hänssler: Holzgerlingen, 2008. 96 pp.
- [Quran and Bible] *Compares the differences between the Muslim of the Quran as the 'Word of God' and the Christian view of the Bible as the 'Word of God'. A classic on the inspiration of the Bible.*
- Christenverfolgung heute. Hänssler: Holzgerlingen, 2008. 96 pp.
- [The Persecution of Christians today] *Gives an overview over the persecution of Christians worldwide and presents a short theology of persecution as well political reasons for the fight for religious freedom.*
- Internetpornografie. Hänssler: Holzgerlingen, 2008. 156 pp.
- [Internet pornography] *Intense study of spread of pornography, its use amongst children and young people, its psychological results and dangers, including steps how to escape sex and pornography addiction.*
- Prawda o pornografii. Translated by I. W. Proswirjakowoj. Moskau: Wjatka, 2009. 170 pp.
- Prawda o pornografii. Bonn: VKW, 2010. 170 pp.
- Russian Edition of 'Internet pornography'.*
- May a Christian Go to Court and other Essays on Persecution vs. Religious Freedom. WEA Global Issues Series. VKW: Bonn, 2008. 120 pp.
- Essays: "Is Involvement in the Fight Against the Persecution of Christians Solely for the Benefit of Christians?", "But with gentleness and respect: Why missions should be ruled by ethics". "May a Christian Go to Court?", "Putting Rumors to Rest", "Human Rights and Christian Faith", "There Has to Be a Social Ethic".*
- Rassismus: Alte Vorurteile und neue Einsichten. Hänssler: Holzgerlingen, 2009. 120 pp.
- [Racism] *History and scientific errors of racism*
- Fundamentalismus: Wenn Religion gefährlich wird. SCM Hänssler: Holzgerlingen, 2010. 120 pp.
- [Fundamentalism] *History of term, definition, examples from all religions.*
- Menschenhandel: Die Rückkehr der Sklaverei. SCM Hänssler: Holzgerlingen, 2011. 106 pp.
- [Human Trafficking: The Return of Slavery] *History and present situation of human trafficking including Europe, discusses legal and other reasons that prevent the fight against modern slavery.*
- Responsabilitatea etica in luarea deciziilor (2011) Scriptum, Oradea (Romania), 2011. 210 pp.
- Rumanian version of 'Führen in ethischer Verantwortung' (2002).*
- Demnitate pierduta - Pornografia pe internet. Adevaruri, pericole, evolutie. Oradea (Romania): Scriptum, 2011. 208 pp.
- Rumanian version of 'Internetpornography'.*
- Indulgences: A History of Theology and Reality of Indulgences and Purgatory. VKW: Bonn, 2011. 164 pp.
- History and theology of the Catholic view on indulgences.*
- Thomas Schirmacher, Richard Howell. Racism. With an essay on Caste in India. VKW: Bonn, 2011. 100 pp.
- History and scientific errors of racism*

- Missio Dei: Mission aus dem Wesen Gottes. Komplementäre Dogmatik Reihe 2. Hamburg, Nürnberg, 2011. 100 pp.
- [Missio Dei: Mission as an Attribute of God] *The trinitarian foundations of mission and missiology with three chapters: historical, exegetical and ecumenical studies (especially on the dividing 'filioque'-discussion).*
- Mungu Akutaka Ujifunze, Ufanye Kazi na Upende. Trans-Africa Swahili Christian Ministries: Mwanza, Tanzania & RVB International: Hamburg, 2011. 100 pp.
- Kiswahili-Version of 'God wants you to learn ...'.*
- Tumaini Kwa Afrika: Hoja 66. Trans-Africa Swahili Christian Ministries: Mwanza, Tanzania & RVB International: Hamburg, 2011. 100 pp.
- [Hope for Africa: 66 Thesis"]*
- Mafunzo Yahusuyo Ugozi wa Kanisa. Trans-Africa Swahili Christian Ministries: Mwanza, Tanzania & RVB International: Hamburg, 2012. 120 pp.
- Kiswahili-Version of 'Studies in Church Leadership'.*
- Menschenrechte: Anspruch und Wirklichkeit. Holzgerlingen: SCM Hänssler, 2012. 120 pp.
- [Human Rights]: *Ethical arguments for human rights versus the present stage of the violation of human rights worldwide.*
- Christ and the Trinity in the Old Testament. Edited by James E. Anderson. RVB: Hamburg, 2013. 82 pp.
- In the process of publishing:
- Human Trafficking
- Leadership an Ethical Responsibility
- Fundamentalism: When Religion becomes Dangerous
- Culture of Shame / Culture of Guilt
- Advocate of Love – Martin Bucer as Theologian and Pastor
- The Koran and the Bible
- (Ed.) William Carey: Theologian – Linguist – Social Reformer
- Unterdrückte Frauen (with Christine Schirmacher) [Supressed Women: A Global Perspectives]
- Schwangerschaftsabbruch (with Ute Buth)
- [Abortion: A Guidebook]

As editor (always with own contributions):

- Patrick Johnstone. Handbuch für Weltmission: Gebet für die Welt. Hänssler: Neuhausen, 1987², newest edition 1993⁶ (together with Christine Schirmacher). 811 pp.
- [Handbook on World Mission] *Adapted German version of 'Operation World', a handbook and lexicon on the situation of Christianity and missions in every country of the world.*
- Gospel Recordings Language List: Liste der Sprachaufnahmen in 4.273 Sprachen. Missiologica Evangelica 4. Verlag für Kultur und Wissenschaft: Bonn, 1992. 120 pp.
- List of 4273 languages in the world, in which evangelistic cassettes are available.*
- „Die Zeit für die Bekehrung der Welt ist reif“: Rufus Anderson und die Selbstständigkeit der Kirche als Ziel der Mission. Edition afem: mission scripts 3. Verlag für Kultur und Wissenschaft: Bonn, 1993. 134 pp.
- [The Time of Conversion is Ripe: Rufus Anderson and The Independence of ...] *Articles by Schirmacher and by theologians from the 19th century about Rufus Anderson, leading American missionary statesman, Reformed professor of missions and postmillennial theologian – together with the first translation of texts of Anderson into German.*
- William Carey. Eine Untersuchung über die Verpflichtung der Christen [1792]. Edition afem: mission classics 1. Verlag für Kultur und Wissenschaft:

- Bonn, 1993 (together with Klaus Fiedler). 100 pp.
- [An Inquire into the Means ...] *First German translation of the book by the Calvinist Baptist William Carey of 1792, with which the age of modern Protestant world missions started.*
- Bibeltreue in der Offensive: Die drei Chicagoerklärungen zur biblischen Unfehlbarkeit, Hermeneutik und Anwendung. *Biblia et symbiotica* 2. Verlag für Kultur und Wissenschaft: Bonn, 1993¹; 2005²; 2009³. 132 pp.
- German translation of the three Chicago-Declarations on biblical inerrancy, hermeneutics and application.*
- Im Kampf um die Bibel – 100 Jahre Bibelbund. *Biblia et symbiotica* 6. Verlag für Kultur und Wissenschaft: Bonn, 1994 (together with Stephan Holtzhaus). 168 pp.
- [The Battle for the Bible] *'Festschrift' for 100 years of "Bibelbund". Articles on biblical inerrancy and on the history of the major German organization fighting higher criticism, the "Bibelbund" (Bible League), and its theological journal "Bibel und Gemeinde", edited by Schirmmacher 1988-1997.*
- Eduard Böhl. Dogmatik. Hänssler Theologie. Hänssler: Neuhausen, 1995; 2nd ed.: Hamburg: RVB & Bonn: VKW, 2004. 508 pp.
- [Dogmatic Theology] *A Reformed Systematic Theology from the last century edited by Thomas Schirmmacher; with an lengthy introduction on Böhl's life and work.*
- Der evangelische Glaube kompakt: Ein Arbeitsbuch. Hänssler: Neuhausen, 1998; 2nd ed.: Hamburg: RVB & Bonn: VKW, 2004. 246 pp.
- [The Protestant Faith in Nuce] *German translation of the Westminster Confession of Faith, adapted and with commentary and changes in Presbyterian, Congregationalist and Baptist versions.*
- Werden alle gerettet? Referate der Jahrestagung 1998 des AfeM (with Klaus W. Müller). Verlag für Kultur und Wissenschaft: Bonn, 1998. 160 pp.
- [Will All Be Saved?] *The proceedings of a missiological consultation on the relationship between Christianity's mission and other religions.*
- The Right to Life for Every Person / Lebensrecht für jeden Menschen. Abortion – Euthanasia – Gen Technology: Proceedings of the 1st European Right to Life Forum Berlin, 1998. Abtreibung – Euthanasie – Gentechnik: Beiträge des 1. Europäischen Forums Lebensrecht Berlin, 1999 (with Walter Schrader, Hartmut Steeb). Verlag für Kultur und Wissenschaft: Bonn, 1999. 310 pp.
- Basic articles on biomedical topics, includes reports on the prolife movements in most European countries.*
- Kein anderer Name: Die Einzigartigkeit Jesu Christi und das Gespräch mit nichtchristlichen Religionen. Festschrift zum 70. Geburtstag von Peter Beyerhaus. Verlag für Theologie und Religionswissenschaft: Nürnberg, 1999. 470 pp.
- [No Other Name: The Uniqueness of Jesus Christ ...] *Festschrift for Prof. Peter Beyerhaus, the leading evangelical authority on missions, ecumenical issues and on other religions and an evangelical elder statesmen. Covers all aspects of the relationship of Christian faith to other religions.*
- Missionswissenschaft im Zeichen der Erneuerung: Ehrengabe zum 70. Geburtstag von Peter Beyerhaus. Sonderausgabe = Evangelikale Missiologie 15 (1999) Heft 2 (together with Klaus W. Müller und Christof Sauer) (1999) afem
- Shorter version of the former Festschrift for mass distribution*
- Ausbildung als missionarischer Auftrag: Referate der Jahrestagung 1999 des AfeM (with Klaus W. Müller). Verlag für Kultur und Wissenschaft: Bonn, 2000. 210 pp.

- [Theological education as World Mission] *Lectures on the relation of missions and theological education by leading representatives of theological schools, alternative programmes, missions and third world churches.*
- Mission in der Spannung zwischen Hoffnung, Resignation und Endzeitenthusiasmus: Referate der Jahrestagung 2000 des AfeM (together with Klaus W. Müller). Verlag für Kultur und Wissenschaft: Bonn, 2001. 240 pp.
- Lectures on the relation of eschatology and missions in history and in present reality.*
- Märtyrer 2001 — Christenverfolgung vor allem in islamischen Ländern. (with Max Klingberg). VKW: Bonn, 2001. 140 pp.
- [Martyrs 2001] *Documentation on the present status of persecution of Christians in Islamic countries.*
- Anwalt der Liebe – Martin Bucer als Theologe und Seelsorger: Zum 450. Todestag des Reformators. Jahrbuch des Martin Bucer Seminars 1 (2001). VKW: Bonn, 2001. 160 pp.
- [Advocate of Love: Martin Bucer as Theologian and Counselor] *Yearbook of the Martin Bucer Seminary on Life and Theology of the reformer Martin Bucer.*
- Die vier Schöpfungsordnungen Gottes: Kirche, Staat, Wirtschaft und Familie bei Dietrich Bonhoeffer und Martin Luther. VTR: Nürnberg, 2001. 110 pp.
- [The four Creation Orders] *Three lengthy essays discuss the importance of the four major creation orders family, church, work and state in the Bible, and in the work of Martin Luther and Dietrich Bonhoeffer.*
- Baumeister bleibt der Herr: Festgabe zum 80. Geburtstag von Prof. Bernd Schirrmacher (with Klaus Schirrmacher und Ingrid von Torklus). VKW: Bonn, 2001. 33300 pp.
- [God Stays the Master Builder] *Festschrift for Thomas Schirrmacher's father on his 80th birthday. Essays mainly concentrate on Christian education and Evangelical schools.*
- A Life of Transformation: Festschrift for Colonel V. Doner. RVB International: Hamburg, 2001. 350 pp.
- Festschrift for one of the giants of international Christian relief work and social involvement.*
- Märtyrer 2002 — Jahrbuch zur Christenverfolgung heute (with Max Klingberg). VKW: Bonn, 2002. 140 pp.
- [Martyrs 2002] *Yearbook with documentation of the present status of persecution of Christians with special emphasize on Indonesia, Pakistan, Turkey and Vietnam.*
- Patrick Johnstone. Gebet für die Welt. Hänssler: Holzgerlingen, 2003. 1010 pp.
- [Prayer for the World] *Adapted German version of 'Operation World', a handbook and lexicon on the situation of Christianity and missions in every country of the world.*
- Märtyrer 2003 — Jahrbuch zur Christenverfolgung heute (with Max Klingberg). VKKW: Bonn, 2003. 180 pp.
- [Martyrs 2003] *Yearbook with documentation of the present status of persecution of Christians, featuring Cuba, Japan, North Korea, Vietnam.*
- Wenn Kinder zu Hause zur Schule gehen (with Thomas Mayer). VTR: Nürnberg, 2004. 260 pp.
- [When Children Go to School at Home] *Documentation and scientific essays on homeschooling in Germany and Europe.*
- Menschenrechte für Minderheiten in Deutschland und Europa: Vom Einsatz für die Religionsfreiheit durch die Evangelische Allianz und die Freikirchen im 19. Jahrhundert (with Karl Heinz Voigt). Verlag für Kultur und Wissenschaft: Bonn, 2004. 120 pp.
- [Human Rights for Minorities in Germany and Europe] *Research articles on the history of the defence of religious freedom by the Evangelical Alliance in*

- Germany and Great Britain in the 19th century.*
- Herausforderung China: Ansichten, Einsichten, Aussichten: Eine Dokumentation von idea und China Partner (with Konrad Brandt). Verlag für Kultur und Wissenschaft: Bonn, 2004. 214 pp.
- [Challenge China] A collection of reports, lectures and opinion on the situation of religions and the Christian faith in China, combining reports on persecution and reports on huge progress for public Christianity.
- Europa Hoffnung geben: Dokumentation (with Thomas Mayer). VTR: Nürnberg, 2004. 197 pp.
- [To Give Hope to Europe] Lectures of a theological conference in Budapest by John-Warwick Montgomery, Thomas K. Johnstone, William Mikler, Bernhard Knieß on the future of Europe and how to defend the gospel of hope in Europe.
- Märtyrer 2004 – Das Jahrbuch zur Christenverfolgung heute. (with Max Klingberg). VKW: Bonn, 2004. 160 pp.
- [Martyrs 2004] *Yearbook with documentation of the present status of persecution of Christians, with two longer studies on the situation in Nigeria and Iran.*
- Tabuthema Tod? Vom Sterben in Würde. (with Roland Jung, Frank Koppelin). Jahrbuch des Martin Bucer Seminars 4 (2004). VKW: Bonn, 2004. 220 pp.
- [Death as Taboo?] 8 major Evangelical ethicists discuss topics around counseling serious ill and dying people, death, euthanasia, counseling to relatives.
- Mission verändert – Mission verändert sich / Mission Transformes – Mission is Transformed: Festschrift für Klaus Fiedler. (with Christof Sauer). Nürnberg: VTR & Bonn: VKW, 2005. 572 pp.
- Festschrift for African missionary and doyen of African and German mission history Klaus Fiedler.*
- Märtyrer 2005 – Das Jahrbuch zur Christenverfolgung heute. (mit Max Klingberg). VKW: Bonn, 2005. 170 pp.
- [Martyrs 2005] *Yearbook with documentation of the present status of persecution of Christians, featuring Nigeria, China, Indonesia, Vietnam, Turkey.*
- Ein Maulkorb für Christen? Juristen nehmen Stellung zum deutschen Antidiskriminierungsgesetz und ähnlichen Gesetzen in Europa und Australien. (with Thomas Zimmermanns). VKW: Bonn, 2005
- [A Muzzle for Christians?] *Studies in religious hate laws, antidiscrimination laws and their influence on Christian communities.*
- Scham- und Schuldorientierung in der Diskussion: Kulturanthropologische, missiologische und theologische Einsichten (mit Klaus W. Müller). VTR: Nürnberg & VKW: Bonn, 2006
- [Shame- and Guiltorientation] *A selection of experts from all continents on the difference between shame- and guilt-oriented cultures and its implications for world missions.*
- Familienplanung – eine Option für Christen? . Verlag für Kultur und Wissenschaft: Bonn, 2006. 170 pp.
- [Family Planing – An Option for Christians?] *A Protestant view of family planing.*
- Märtyrer 2006 – Das Jahrbuch zur Christenverfolgung heute. (with Max Klingberg und Ron Kubsch). VKW: Bonn, 2006. 170 pp.
- [Martyrs 2006] *Yearbook with documentation of the present status of persecution of Christians, concentrating on Iran, Iraq, Turkey and North Korea.*
- Martin Bucer als Vorreiter der Mission. VKW: Bonn & VTR: Nürnberg, 2006. 110 pp.
- [Martin Bucer as Forunner of World Mission] *Essays from the 19th century to the present on Martin Bucer being the only Reformer arguing in favour of world mission.*

- Märtyrer 2007 – Das Jahrbuch zur Christenverfolgung heute. (with Max Klingberg und Ron Kubsch). VKW: Bonn, 2007. 200 pp.
- [Martyrs 2007] *Yearbook with documentation of the present status of persecution of Christians, concentrating on India, Turkey, Iraq, Indonesia and Germany.*
- HIV und AIDS als christliche Herausforderung 1: Grundsätzliche Erwägungen. (mit Kurt Bangert). Verlag für Kultur und Wissenschaft: Bonn, 2008. 211 pp.
- [HIV and AIDS as Christian Challenge 1: General Discussion] *Essay on how the Christian church should react to HIV and AIDS and how it does react. Published together with World Vision Germany.*
- HIV und AIDS als christliche Herausforderung 2: Aus der praktischen Arbeit. (mit Kurt Bangert). Verlag für Kultur und Wissenschaft: Bonn, 2008. 280 pp.
- [HIV and AIDS as Christian Challenge 2: What Is Done and Can Be Done] *Volume 2 of the same*
- Märtyrer 2008 – Das Jahrbuch zur Christenverfolgung heute. (with Max Klingberg und Ron Kubsch). VKW: Bonn, 2008. 180 pp.
- [Martyrs 2008] *Yearbook with documentation of the present status of persecution of Christians, concentrating on Iran, Egypt, Afghanistan, Germany, Vietnam, Turkey.*
- Johannes Calvin. Christliche Glaubenslehre: Erstausgabe der 'Institutio' von 1536. VKW: Bonn, 2008
- New German edition of the first edition of John Calvins Institutes (1536) with lengthy introduction.*
- Märtyrer 2009 – Das Jahrbuch zur Christenverfolgung heute. (with Max Klingberg und Ron Kubsch). VKW: Bonn, 2009. 270 pp.
- [Martyrs 2009] *Yearbook with documentation of the present status of persecution of Christians, concentrating on India, Eritrea, Yemen.*
- Glaube nur im Kämmerlein? Zum Schutz religiöser Freiheitsrechte konvertierter Asylbewerber. (with Friedemann Burkhardt). VKW/Idea: Bonn, 2009. 100 pp.
- [Faith only in the Chamber?] *The protection of religious freedom rights for asylum seekers in Germany having converted from Islam to Christianity.*
- Die Aufnahme verfolgter Christen aus dem Irak in Deutschland: Die Vorgeschichte eines ungewöhnlichen Beschlusses im Spiegel der Presse. VKW/Idea: Bonn, 2009. 130 pp.
- [The entry of persecuted Christians from Iraq into Germany] *Press articles during 2008 documenting the decision of the German government and the EU to accept thousands of Christians refugees from Iraq.*
- Der Kampf gegen die weltweite Armut – Aufgabe der Evangelischen Allianz? Zur biblisch-theologischen Begründung der Micha-Initiative. (with Andreas Kusch). VKW/Idea: Bonn, 2009. 230 pp.
- [The fight against poverty – task of the Evangelical Alliance?] *Essays by theologians, missiologists, activists etc. in favour of the MICAH initiative of the World Evangelical Alliance.*
- Tough-Minded Christianity: Honoring the Legacy of John Warwick Montgomery. (with William Dembski). (2009) B&H Academic Publ.: Nashville (TN). 830 pp.
- Large Festschrift with essays by many major Evangelical theologians and lawyers.*
- Calvin and World Mission: Essays- VKW: Bonn, VTR: Nürnberg, 2009. 204 pp.
- Collection of essays from 1882 to 2002.*
- Märtyrer 2010 – Das Jahrbuch zur Christenverfolgung heute. (with Max Klingberg und Ron Kubsch). VKW: Bonn, 2010. 200 pp.
- [Martyrs 2010] *Yearbook with documentation of the present status of persecu-*

- tion of Christians, concentrating on China, India, Nigeria, Indonesia, and the German parliament and Catholic martyrology.*
- Martyrer 2011 – Das Jahrbuch zur Christenverfolgung heute. (with Max Klingberg und Ron Kubsch). VKW: Bonn, 2011. 300 pp.
- [Martyrs 2011] *Yearbook with documentation of the present status of persecution of Christians, concentrating on the Arab World, Egypt, Eritrea, Nigeria, China and Europe.*
- Martyrer 2012 – Das Jahrbuch zur Christenverfolgung heute. (with Max Klingberg und Ron Kubsch). VKW: Bonn, 2012. 300 pp.
- [Martyrs 2012] *Yearbook with documentation of the present status of persecution of Christians, concentrating on the Nigeria, India, Indonesia, and on the sharia.*
- Der Islam als historische, politische und theologische Herausforderung (mit Christine Schirrmacher). VKW: Bonn, 2013. 186 pp.
- [Islam as a historic, political and theological challenge] *Yearbook of the Martin Bucer European school of Theology and Research Institutes – Essays from seven scholars.*
- Gott – der Drei-Eine: Anstoß der Mission. (with Robert Badenberg, Friedemann Knödler). VKW: Bonn, 2012. 170 pp.
- [Gott – The Triune: Origin of Mission] Plenaries and workshops of a consultation on the relationship of the doctrine of trinity to postmodern approaches to reach the Muslim world.

Biography

Prof. Dr. theol. Dr. phil. Thomas Schirmmacher, PhD, DD, (born 1960) is Ambassador for Human Rights of the World Evangelical Alliance, speaking for appr. 600 million Christians, chair of its Theological Commission, and director of its International Institute for Religious Freedom (Bonn, Cape Town, Colombo). He is also director of the Commission for Religious Freedom of the German and Austrian Evangelical Alliance. He is member of the board of the International Society for Human Rights.

Schirmmacher is professor of the sociology of religion at the State University of the West in Timisoara (Romania) and Distinguished Professor of Global Ethics and International Development at William Carey University in Shillong (Meghalaya, India). He is also president of 'Martin Bucer European Theological Seminary and Research Institutes' with small campuses in Bonn, Berlin, Zurich, Linz, Innsbruck, Prague, Istanbul, and Sao Paulo, where he teaches ethics and comparative religions.

He studied theology from 1978 to 1982 at STH Basel (Switzerland) and since 1983 Cultural Anthropology and Comparative Religions at Bonn State University. He earned a Drs. theol. in Missiology and Ecumenics at Theological University (Kampen/Netherlands) in 1984, and a Dr. theol. in Missiology and Ecumenics at Johannes Calvin Foundation (Kampen/Netherlands) in 1985, a Ph.D. in Cultural Anthropology at Pacific Western University in Los Angeles (CA) in 1989, a Th.D. in Ethics at Whitefield Theological Seminary in Lakeland (FL) in 1996, and a Dr. phil. in Comparative Religions / Sociology of Religion at State University of Bonn in 2007. In 1997 he received an honorary doctorate (D.D.) from Cranmer Theological House, in 2006 one from Acts University in Bangalore.

Schirmmacher regularly testifies in the German parliament and other parliaments in Europe, in the EU parliament in Brussels, the OSCE in Vienna and the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva.

His newest books are on human rights (2012), human trafficking (2011), fundamentalism (2010), racism (2009), and in German only: persecution of Christians in Iraq (2009), HIV/AIDS as Christian challenge (2008), internet pornography (2008), and Hitler's religion of war (2007). His 92 books were published in 17 languages.

He is listed in Marquis' Who's Who in the World, Dictionary of International Biography, International Who is Who of Professionals, 2000 Outstanding Intellectuals of the 21st Century and many other biographical yearbooks.