

## Human Rights Standards for the Treatment of Trafficked Persons

### Summary

These standards are drawn from international human rights instruments and formally-recognized international legal norms. They aim to protect and promote respect for the human rights of the individuals who have been victims of trafficking, including those who have been subjected to involuntary servitude, forced labour and/or slavery-like practices. The Standards protect the rights of trafficked persons by providing them with an effective legal remedy, legal protection, non-discriminatory treatment, and restitution, compensation and rehabilitation.

Under international law, states have a duty to respect and ensure respect for human rights law, including the duty to prevent violations, to investigate violations, to take appropriate action against the violators and to afford remedies and reparation to those who have been injured as a consequence of such violations.

Accordingly, the Standards adopt the following definition of trafficking and mandate the following State obligations towards trafficked persons.

**Trafficking:** All acts and attempted acts involved in the recruitment, transportation within or across borders, purchase, sale, transfer, receipt or harbouring of a person involving the use of deception, coercion (including the use or threat of force or the abuse of authority) or debt bondage for the purpose of placing or holding such person, whether for pay or not, in involuntary servitude (domestic, sexual or reproductive), in forced or bonded labour, or in slavery-like conditions, in a community other than the one in which such person lived at the time of the original deception, coercion or debt bondage.

**Principle of Non-Discrimination:** States shall not discriminate against trafficked persons in substantive or procedural law, policy or practice.

**Safety and Fair Treatment:** States shall recognize that trafficked persons are victims of serious human rights abuses, protect their rights notwithstanding any irregular immigration status, and protect them from reprisal and harm.

**Access to Justice:** The police, prosecutors and court shall ensure that their efforts to punish traffickers are implemented within a system that respects and safeguards the rights of the victims to privacy, dignity and safety. An adequate prosecution of traffickers includes prosecution, where applicable, for rape, sexual and other forms of assault (including, without limitation, murder, forced pregnancies and abortions), kidnapping, torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, slavery or slavery-like practices, forced or compulsory labour, debt bondage, or forced marriage.

**Access to Private Actions and Reparations:** States must ensure that trafficked persons have a legal right to seek reparations from traffickers as well as assistance in bringing such actions, if necessary.

**Resident Status:** States shall provide trafficked persons with temporary residence visas (including the right to work) during the pendency of any criminal, civil or other legal actions and shall provide trafficked persons with the right to seek asylum and have the risk of retaliation considered in any deportation proceedings.

**Health and Other Services:** States shall provide trafficked persons with adequate health and other social services during the period of temporary residence.

**Repatriation and Reintegration:** States shall ensure that trafficked persons are able to return home safely, if they so wish, and when they are able to do so.

**State Cooperation:** States must work cooperatively in order to ensure full implementation of these Standards.

Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women  
Foundation Against Trafficking in Women  
International Human Rights Law Group

# Race and Gender Analyses

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*Le trafic humain aujourd'hui, surtout celui des femmes et des filles est devenu un phénomène qui affecte et implique toutes les régions du monde et s'est sérieusement aggravé. Au regard à l'information limitée et à l'incompréhension du statut des femmes et des filles d'Afrique au sujet de cette industrie, cette histoire de cas en Nigeria examine et explore les liens entre la mondialisation, l'ethnie, la classe, le genre et le trafic sexuel chez les Africaines.*

According to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, human trafficking is currently a multi-billion dollar business. This modern-day form of slave trade does not only involve the transport of people across international borders but also the internal movement of people within regions and countries. From Asia to Eastern Europe, from Latin America to Africa, traffickers recruit victims, who, like commodities, are smuggled within and across borders, sold, and then exploited under the threat of violence.

Trafficking in persons is fuelled by development processes marked by class, gender, and ethnic concerns that marginalize women in particular from employment and education. As the overwhelming majority of trafficked persons are women and girls, trafficking is usually considered a gender issue and the result of discrimination on the basis of sex. There has, however, been limited discussion of whether race or other forms of discrimination contribute to the likelihood of women becoming victims of trafficking. When attention is paid to which women are most at risk of being trafficked, the link between

this risk and their racial and social marginalization becomes clear. Race and racial discrimination have been

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found not only to constitute risk factor but may also determine the kind of treatment that women experience in destination countries. Moreover, racist ideology and racial, ethnic discrimination may create a demand in the region or country of destination which could contribute to trafficking in women and girls (Robinson).

Globalization has significantly impacted on the development in industrialized countries of economic sectors with a woman-specific demand for cheap labour being met by supply, thus "generating a market for trafficking, the exploitation of illegal and unregulated work of migrants, economic and political trade-offs between public officials and enforcement agencies that make trafficking a high-profit, low-risk venture" (UN

Division for the Advancement of Women 6). Traffickers who are motivated by the possibility of high profits take advantage of the particular vulnerability of potential migrants seeking a better future. In doing so, they face few risks because of the powerlessness of their victims, inadequate legal frameworks, and weak law enforcement procedures. Economic hardship for migrants has thus combined with onerous obstacles to legal migration, and the lack of access to reliable information and contacts. This has coincided with increases in the number of trafficking cases.

Consistent with other forms of undocumented migration, trafficking invariably involves movement from a poorer country to a wealthier one. The destinations are often industrialized countries in Europe, North America, Australia, and Asia. Often, Southeast Asian women are trafficked to North America, Australia, and other Southeast Asian countries and African women are trafficked to Western Europe, particularly Italy, Belgium, Spain, Sweden, and the Netherlands. The break-up of the former Soviet Union and its resulting economic and political dislocation has also led to dramatic increases in the number of women trafficked from Central and Eastern Europe to Asia and North America. Trafficking has also become a growing concern in West, East and Central Africa, where cross-border smuggling, according to the United Nations Fund for Women (UNIFEM) estimates, enslaves more than 200,000 women and children. From Ghana through Togo to Nigeria, from Kenya through Uganda to Tanzania and from Zimbabwe to South Africa,

# of Trafficking

## A Case Study of Nigeria

the stories are similar. Women and girls are trafficked into the international sex trade industry. Children are often “sold” by unsuspecting parents who believe their young ones are going to be looked after by learning a trade or be educated. But in the netherworld where they find themselves, their survival is threatened and their most basic human rights are denied.

There is evidence to show that many African women and girls are brought into Europe on false papers (see Atlink; Soyinka), yet little is known about trafficking both inside and outside of the continent. In view of such limited and incomprehensive information, this paper explores the relationship between globalization, race, class, and gender and the sex trafficking<sup>1</sup> of Nigerian women and girls. Most of the information used in this article is based on the findings of my 2002 four-month research project in Nigeria during which I interviewed 20 trafficked Nigerian women who were deported to Nigeria from Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. The women and girls ranged in age from 18 to 45 years old. Most of the women were from Edo (18) and Akwa Ibom (2) states of Nigeria.

The purpose of my research study was to generate information on the socio-economic background of trafficked Nigerian women, why and how they were trafficked, and to highlight the experiences of trafficked women in their destination countries as told by the women themselves. The goal was to bring an African analysis into the discourse on trafficking using the women’s voices and to determine the racial and gender dimensions of trafficking that are so

far limited in literature. My study adopted a feminist ethnographical framework that involved holding in-

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depth interviews with the trafficked women, law enforcement agents, and immigration officers in Nigeria. This framework views individuals as active meaning-makers who are constantly in the process of constructing, reconstructing, and defending the meaning of their lived realities. The choice of feminist ethnography provided an opportunity to privilege the voices, reflections and insights of the research subject. As well, it recognized the value of the researcher’s own subjectivity in the knowledge-production process.

### **Root Causes of Trafficking**

The entry of women and girls into a global sexual economy has been located within the context of intensifying inequalities between the North

and the South (Sanghera). The level of prosperity in the industrialized North and the widening gap in distribution of resources, wealth, and benefits between the privileged and under-privileged in the developing countries of the South, is based upon the continuous intensification and appropriation of resources from the latter to the former. In this process, women become the new raw resources to be exploited and treated as items for export in a globalized market economy (Ulcarer).

In the past 15 years, many developing countries have struggled with profound changes caused by poverty, wars, and other political/economic crises including economic adjustment, global trade patterns, and heavy international debt burdens. Communities have been displaced and destroyed, disparities have increased, and social and family relations have been destabilized at many levels. Girls and women are especially vulnerable to family abuse and violence, and are sometimes viewed as commodities to be bought and sold. Girls—already devalued—are especially vulnerable. Their families may sell them to traffickers or put them in vulnerable positions by sending them as domestic workers to large urban centres. Coming from poor or ethnic minority communities, they may be seen by traffickers as easy targets and objects of exploitation.

According to an International Labour Organization (ILO) study, trafficking for labour exploitation should not, in theory take place if the job seeker has freedom of geographical movement and freedom of access to employment. Lack of legal rights to mobility and legally accepted forms

of livelihood compel marginal and vulnerable groups to lead illegal lives increasing their vulnerability to harms such as trafficking, bondage, and slavery-like working and living conditions. Moreover, trafficked people are often "illegalized," and this may prevent them from accessing basic rights and freedoms. They frequently live hidden and invisible lives and much of their energy is spent on averting either state agents such as law enforcement from apprehension, or non-state agents such as employers and exploiters from exploiting them further.

Many of them are undocumented migrants who enter or stay in a country without legal permission. In most countries, state policy on trafficking in women derives from legislation regulating immigration (Rayana-korn). Thus, to immobilize their victims psychologically and prevent their escape, traffickers, pimps, and brothel owners threaten the women with deportation which implies risks to the women's families in view of existing debts to smugglers, public humiliation and ostracization owing to disclosure of the women's activities, and possible further victimization.

However, although poverty is one of the root causes of undocumented migration, not all women who are trafficked are necessarily coerced into prostitution. Some women migrate believing they can accumulate a large sum of money in a relatively short period through sex work (Doezema). Research and testimonies suggest that the sale of sex is considered viable for women of different backgrounds and is subject to as much "choice" as any other income-generating activity for women in gendered labour markets (Kane; Bowles). In light of a decline in well-paying jobs in formal sectors for both women and men (Bowles), and the increasing pressure on women to be a significant if not the sole breadwinner for their households and families, engagement in the international sex trade for many women from impoverished nations may seem a very real option. Sex work from this

perspective is seen as another resource that women can rely on to support and shelter themselves and their families (Doezema). The money that they can potentially earn from sex work on a temporary or short-term basis may be an initial pull, and can be a retaining force.

### **The African Dimension of Trafficking**

The first incidence of trafficking

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and smuggling of African women, specifically Ghanaians and Nigerian to the Netherlands, was reported in 1982 (Altink). That number has grown today to include women from other African countries such as Liberia, Ivory Coast, Senegal and Togo. In Belgium, there were initially quite a few women from Nigeria, Ghana and other African countries but today, the number has skyrocketed (Altink). It is striking how many African women currently apply yearly to Payoke, the Belgian organization for prostitutes' rights and support for trafficked women (see Payoke). Between 1988 and 1992, 2,859 Nigerians were registered, among whom were many women who later surfaced in prostitution (UN Division for the Advancement of Women). Many women trafficked from Ghana

and Nigeria were initially recruited for the marriage racket in order to provide them with Belgian nationality before being pushed into prostitution by their husband/pimps. Recent trafficked women are now entering Belgium on false applications for political asylum (Altink 31).

In Italy, the number of trafficked African women and girls has increased significantly from a few hundred in the 1980s to thousands today (Altink). They are mainly from Nigeria although there are sporadic cases of women from Kenya, Ghana and Ivory Coast. In exchange for false documents the women are forced to hand their passports to traffickers who use them to bring other women from Nigeria abroad. In 1989 and 1990, 5,000 Nigerian women were working in Italy as prostitutes, most of who were trafficked, according to Interpol (cited in Altink 32).

The global marketing and trafficking of African women and girls today cannot be analyzed separately from the roots of African slavery which centred on the marketing of people in the interior of Africa and predates European contact with West Africa. A trans-Saharan slave trade that developed from the tenth to fourteenth centuries featured the buying and selling of African captives in Muslim-controlled slave markets in the area around present-day Sudan. These captives were then taken to European countries where they were sold into slave labour. A majority of those enslaved (about 55-50 per cent) were females, who were purchased to work as servants, agricultural labourers, or concubines (Terborg-Penn). Between the 1520s and 1860s, an estimated 11-12 million African men, women, and children were forcibly put on European vessels for a life of slavery in the western hemisphere. Many more Africans were captured or purchased in the interior of the continent with a large number dying before reaching the coast. An estimated 10-15 million Africans survived the Atlantic crossing (often referred to as the "middle passage") to the New

World where they were purchased by planters and traders to work principally as indentured slave labourers in plantation economies requiring a large work force.

Transatlantic slave trade of Africans was abolished worldwide in 1867 when British, Spanish, and United States authorities succumbed to pressures from abolitionists and ended the practice. Today, however, there is a resurgent new slavery and trade in humans in the face of globalization, which interconnects relationships of production and reproduction and promotes the feminization of migration. According to Ann Jordan, a lawyer for the International Human Rights Law Group based in Washington, D.C. "under globalization, people are cheaper and easier to traffic than drugs and arms, and the laws against human trafficking are pretty lax even when violators get caught" (3). Women's subordinate and devalued position in a patriarchal world coupled with their inferior status in the international division of labour makes them particularly vulnerable to exploitation.

### Trafficking in Nigeria

Nigeria<sup>2</sup> has been identified as a source, transit, and destination country for persons trafficked to Europe, the Middle East, and West and Central Africa. Nigerian women are being trafficked mostly for sexual exploitation to Italy, but also to other destinations including Belgium, France, Spain, Sweden, the Netherlands and the Czech Republic, while young girls are trafficked for domestic and agricultural labour from West, East and Central Africa to the Middle East and Europe.

Trafficking became international in Nigeria after the overthrow of Shehu Shagari (the former civilian president) by the military government in 1983 when the first large contingent of women and girls was flown off to Italy and other European destinations (Osakwe *et al.*). Today, there is an active and growing market

for trafficking of Nigerian women and girls to Europe although the full nature and scope remains largely unknown. An estimate by an Italian non-governmental organization (NGO), the Uacoae Superior Naggiori D'Italia, put the number of Nigerian women and girls engaged in commercial sex work in Italy in 2001 at 20,000, including 3,000 in Turin alone. Immigration and police officials throughout Europe report a steady flow of women including Ni-

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gerians, entrapped and sold into prostitution particularly in the Netherlands, Italy, and the Czech Republic (*United Nations Human Rights Report on Nigeria*; Guest). They put the number of trafficked women at 45,000 (see Elayo). Based on reports from women's organizations including UNIFEM and United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, (UN-CSW), the *United Nations Human Rights Report on Nigeria* indicated that hundreds of Nigerian women "migrated" or were trafficked to Europe in response to job offers as domestic workers or waitresses. These victims of the trade in Nigeria are usually women and girls from poor economic backgrounds who are lured from their homes in the towns and villages with stories of immeasurable wealth and

opportunities in Europe. As soon as the victims assent to traveling, they become indentured to the traffickers and are forced to take part in an oath-taking ritual as well as sign bogus agreements promising to pay back large sums of money to ostensibly cover the cost of procuring the necessary travel documents as well as the travel arrangements themselves. Upon arrival in their destination countries in Europe, many are forced into prostitution in order to pay off debts owed to traffickers who assisted in their migration. One of the women I interviewed states:

[When] I left for Italy ... I had my valid passport and a three-month visa. I was sponsored by somebody whose name I cannot reveal. I got this person to sponsor my travel and he arranged all my travel documents. Once I got to Italy, my passport was taken away from me and returned to Nigeria to be used to sponsor another woman who wanted to travel for the same reason. In Italy, I was bought by a "madam" who immediately paid the trafficker who brought me from Nigeria. I was put in a house where I paid rent and fed and clothed myself. I had to start prostituting immediately so that I could repay my "madam" her money which was 90 million Lira (US\$50,000.00). (Chize)<sup>3</sup>

Another woman I interviewed had been lured by her trafficker into believing that that her brother in the Ukraine had asked her and her daughter to join him to help with child care. The trafficker offered to facilitate her travel to the Ukraine. Once they began the first leg of their journey, however, the trafficker made her intentions clear.

She informed me that I was not going to the Ukraine to see my brother but was, instead, going to Italy to make money. I said

that I was not going to Italy but to the Ukraine and she reminded me that if I did not cooperate, the oath I had taken would result in my death or she would arrange for my death since I was at her mercy with no funds. The only condition under which I was going to be free was to work as prostitute and repay her US\$50,000.00 as the cost of bringing me to Conakry. I was locked up with some other women in a room after that. (Bodetta)

As also indicated in the *United Nations Human Rights Report on Nigeria*, traffickers use indebtedness, threats of beatings and rape, physical injury to the victim's family, arrest, and deportation to persuade those forced into sex work from attempting to escape. As one woman commented:

I cannot tell the name of my trafficker or the name of the woman who bought me because I have been made to swear an oath to secrecy. They took hair from my armpit, eyelashes, and from my private organs for rituals both here in Nigeria and in Italy. If I reveal the names of my trafficker and procurer, I will die or go mad. (Chize)

Nigerian law enforcement agents have been accused of focusing only on the "voluntary" rather than the involuntary aspect of trafficking (*United Nations Human Rights Report on Nigeria*). The Nigerian Interpol posits that Nigerian women and girls usually enter the sex trade independently, and are not controlled by traffickers or crime syndicates. Economic gain is said to be the primary motivation for women engaging in sex work. As evidence, the Nigerian media including daily newspapers, weeklies, and magazines as well as national and state-run television coverage of trafficking (see, for example, "Trafficking of Nigerian Women in

Italy") point to the "success" of some women who return to Nigeria after a few years with flashy cars and extra money with which they build large houses. This is in addition to repaying their "loans" or debt to the traffickers who had sponsored them in the first place. There are even those who claim that the international trafficking of Nigerian women and girls is an economic pipeline which provides hard currency that supports families in Nigeria (Soyinka). It has also been suggested that some state governments' economies are sustained largely by the flow of foreign exchange from the trafficked women, girls and their pimps. The affected states include Edo State and Cross River State and their respective political parties in power. Some traditional rulers in Edo state have also been implicated in the practice and resulted in the indictment of a traditional leader in 2002 (*Women's e-News*).

One of the women I interviewed traveled to Italy having heard that:

If you are lucky, you may meet a white man who will give you the money to repay your debt at once. If you are unlucky, it may take three to four years to pay it back if you are able to service ten customers a day. I knew that I was going to Italy to prostitute.... Now, I want to go back to school in Nigeria after which I hope to get a decent job, get married, and live a decent life. (Chize)

While some young women and girls have been lured into the sex trade in foreign countries with the promise of better life, it is also true that many young women have willingly entered the trade in hope of bettering their lot.

Another woman explains her stay in Italy thus:

I met a Nigerian woman who was from Edo State, Nigeria and I explained my situation to her.

She decided to take me in and help me. Since I was an illegal, I could not find a decent job and so started to process my documents. It was while doing so that I met with other Nigerian women who took me to their "madam" who introduced me to prostitution. In exchange for room and board, I had to work as a prostitute. I do not consider myself to be a prostitute but had to engage in temporarily sex work to raise funds to process my papers. (Dante)

Survival in a capitalist global economy is, therefore, an underlying factor that informs most women and girls who engage in the sex industry whether voluntarily or by coercion. I would argue, however, that the increasing trend in trafficking is a reflection of a society under globalization that aims at maximizing economic advantage through the exploitation of disadvantaged women.

Laws in the Nigerian constitution that aim to protect the rights of women against sexual assault and prostitution have not been strictly implemented due to corruptive practices of enforcement agents (*United Nations Human Rights Report on Nigeria*). Some returnees have alleged that immigration officials actively connive with crime syndicates in their trafficking; however, there have been limited number of arrests of immigration officials and law enforcement agents for trafficking offences. Although the Government of Nigeria and the police are reported to be investigating allegations of the collusion of customs officials in trafficking (*UN Human Rights Report on Nigeria*), their efforts have yielded minimal results. Moreover, police efforts to stem the tide in trafficking of women and girls for international prostitution have been manifested through minor jail sentences and public humiliation of the victims. Such actions focus primarily on criminalizing the victims while traffickers often are able to "buy their

way out of trouble” thereby avoiding punishment (UN Commission on Human Rights). Awareness campaigns, often conducted by NGOs and other interest groups, have only recently begun to generate widespread attention. However, there are no reliable statistics to determine if these campaigns are effective in reducing incidences of trafficking.

### What Needs to be Done

One of the most difficult realities facing trafficked persons is the propensity of governments worldwide to treat them as criminals or as unwanted undocumented workers rather than as rights-bearing human beings. Appropriate responses—respectful of human rights in law, policy, and practice—are inadequate worldwide. Once victims manage to free themselves, or are freed by others from their captors, they are often re-victimized by governments in the destination country.

Many governments refuse to accept that human trafficking is a problem in their countries or are unwilling to address the problem given the high levels of corruption involved. Some governments, especially those of destination countries, view trafficking as merely another form of undocumented migration, and may imprison victims for immigration or labour violations and deport them. Other governments focus solely on trafficking as it relates to the sex industry, ignoring the violations committed against persons trafficked into other industries or settings. The few countries that prosecute traffickers such as the United States, Italy, Belgium and Australia, often treat victims as “disposable witnesses” and deport them after law enforcement no longer needs their assistance.

Compounding the problem, few governments including Nigeria have educated their immigration officials, investigators, prosecutors, and other civil servants on how to identify potential and actual victims of trafficking. Nor have governments insisted

on compliance with international law standards or domestic civil rights laws that ensure protection of the rights of the victims.

Trafficked persons may have been intimidated, both psychologically and physically, into submission. Thus, people who seek to assist trafficked persons or to recover information about the traffickers must be extremely sensitive to the psychological, cultural, and, in cases involving women, gender aspects of their victimization in order to prevent re-victimization.

Currently, there are some NGO’s in Nigeria that advocate for the rights of trafficked persons and raise awareness about this issue across the country. For example, in Abuja (the country’s capital city), the Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation (WOTCLEF) was established to promote the eradication of trafficking in women and child labour exploitation. In 2001, WOTCLEF held a Pan African Conference on human trafficking, “The Rape of the Innocents: Evolving an African Initiative Against Human Trafficking,” which served as an awareness-raising forum for publicly discussing the issue of trafficking. WOTCLEF also has programs to rehabilitate Nigerian women and girls deported from Europe. This kind of work, however, requires the active cooperation of all arms of government.

The Nigerian government needs to put in place measures and programs that will aid women and young girls to find gainful employment at home and thus stem the wave of Nigerian women girls streaming into the sex trade abroad.

The Nigerian Minister of State for Justice, Musa Elayo, recently drew the attention of the nation to the magnitude of the problem of human trafficking in the country. According to Elayo, 45,000 Nigerians are trafficked to foreign countries yearly. As a result, a bill<sup>4</sup> was drafted and passed in the National Assembly that is directly aimed at punishing traffickers.

The bill is a welcome development but federal lawmakers need to expedite action on the implementation of the bill. Moreover, neither government nor law enforcement should expect trafficked persons to come forward immediately, to trust them, or to be willing to speak out against their traffickers until they are sure that their families are safe.

### Conclusion

The war against human trafficking cannot be won without an appropriate and enforceable legislation. Often, in countries that take action to combat trafficking, the primary focus is on prosecutions, border interdiction, and cross-border cooperation—actions which, taken alone, will not stem the rising tide of this crime. The key to combating trafficking in persons lies in adopting a three-pronged approach consisting of prevention (of trafficking), prosecution (of traffickers) and protection (of human rights of the trafficked persons).

Many helpless Nigerians have been ferried across the Atlantic and the Sahara and coerced into prostitution and child labour in foreign lands. Many more have perished on the way without reaching their destination. The time has come for governments to take appropriate measures to prevent the transborder exploitation of Nigerian women and children and to protect their human rights.

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<sup>1</sup>Sex trafficking refers to “...the re-

cruitment or abduction (through the use of force, fraud, or coercion), harbouring and transportation of a person for the purpose of commercial sex act and/or the subjection of such a person to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery-like situation" (UN Protocol).

<sup>2</sup>Nigeria is located in the West African coast in the sub-Saharan region. In Nigeria's 42 years of existence as an independent State and republic, 30 of them were under military regime. Currently, Nigeria is under a democratically elected government and has been so for almost four years. Nigeria is well endowed with natural resources including large oil deposits, but gross mismanagement and corruption by the political and bureaucratic elites under both military and civilian regimes have led to poverty, high levels of unemployment, lack of alternative employment and income-earning opportunities, as well as high rural-urban migration. The Gross National Product is currently placed at \$250 (ILO, 2000). Most of the disadvantaged women often resort to prostitution as a temporary way of survival and caring for their families.

<sup>3</sup>Pseudonyms have been used for all the respondents.

<sup>4</sup>The Bill is an Act to Establish the National Agency for Traffic in Persons Law Enforcement and Administration to Enforce Laws Against Traffic in Persons, to Investigate and Prosecute Persons Suspected of Engaging in Traffic in Persons and to Take Charge and Coordinate the Rehabilitation and Counseling of Trafficked Persons and for Other Matters Connected therewith.

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## YORK UNIVERSITY

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The position will be available July 1, 2004, but an earlier start date is negotiable. Review of applications will begin September 15, 2003 and continue until the position is filled. Enquiries and applications with curriculum vitae, three letters of reference, and relevant reprints should be directed to Dr. Esther Greenglass, Chair, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts, York University, 4700 Keele Street, Toronto, Ontario, M3J 1P3; fax: (416) 736-5814; phone: (416) 736 5116.

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