

PUBP 765-DL1 Human Smuggling and Trafficking
Fall 2020
Totally online course
Mon 4:30-7:10
Professor Louise Shelley

Office Hours: Mondays 3-4:15 and by appointment
e-mails: ls shelley@gmu.edu

Graduate Assistant: Sarah H. Meo, smeo2@gmu.edu

The course examines the growth of human smuggling and trafficking and the areas where there is most evident change. We will examine both labor and sex trafficking. It studies human trafficking in both the real and the virtual world.

Human trafficking is analyzed in terms of major international policy issues; the reasons for the growth of these phenomena; the social, political and economic consequences in regions across the globe, and the transnational crime dimensions of the problem. Human trafficking and smuggling are examined in conflict regions, developed, developing, and transitional societies. Particular emphasis will be places on understanding human trafficking during the COVID pandemic. We will examine the convergence of human trafficking with other illegal activity. We will look at the diverse challenges of addressing human trafficking globally and the many kinds of policy responses that are needed from government, civil society and the private sector the new challenges will be discussed: the impact of climate change and the role of technology in facilitating human trafficking. We will also examine what we learn about racial discrimination and human trafficking and the reason the US has so many domestic victims of human trafficking. The policies that have been and should be applied to discuss human trafficking will be discussed throughout the class. Prominent guest speakers will be brought in throughout the semester.

Course Requirements:

Students are expected to keep up with each week's required readings and to participate in class discussions.

Grading:	Class Participation including discussion board (30 %)
	Midterm exam (25 %)
	Presentation (20 %)
	Term Paper (25 %)

Class Participation (25%)

Readings and discussion: Assigned readings and visual and oral materials are the foundation of the class. The class readings combine reports, scholarship, case files and some journalistic accounts. There are also some webinars and films included. The more effort put into the readings and assignments the better one typically performs on the midterm, presentation, and term paper. Students who read ahead, tend to stay ahead. Conversely, students who fall behind

typically have difficulty catching up. I encourage you to take advantage of the assigned readings so that class discussions are lively and thought provoking. Students are expected to do the assigned readings in advance of the class, as the class will presume knowledge of the readings assigned for that week. We will also have different videos to watch on human trafficking that we will discuss in class. Also, students are expected to keep up with current news on human smuggling and trafficking and to discuss the recent developments in class each week.

Powerpoints and some readings will be loaded on blackboard but for most sources there are links that you can use without accessing blackboard.

Attendance: Students will be expected to attend the whole class. We will check online attendance. Your grade will be reduced for unexplained, unexcused, or excessive absences. Please inform us if you will be absent from a class as we understand there are many problems people are facing with the COVID epidemic.

Grading of Class Participation: The Class Participation will include your online participation as well as your writings on the discussion board. I would also like you to find articles in the media on human trafficking and to bring these into the class discussion each week. You will be expected to write a post each week and then respond to the post of at least one of your classmates.

Midterm Exam (25%)

There will be an **EXAM ON November 16th**. It will combine short identifications and long essays. The exam will draw on the readings, class lectures, and legal cases. discussions.

Presentation (20%)

Presentations will be chosen on Week 3 on. The class presentations will draw on actual prosecuted cases of human trafficking. These will include discussions of American and foreign human trafficking and will also include the prosecution of online human trafficking. You will be broken into small groups to do the presentation. **These will be group presentations with each group member speaking a max of 5 min.** Class presentations should use a group PowerPoint. Each person in the group should submit 2 pages on their subtopic double-spaced. This concise analysis should accompany the PowerPoint that makes the topic understandable to those who are not specialists in human trafficking.

Term Paper (30%)

TERM PAPERS DUE on December 14th: length 15-20 pages, standard reference format

The topic will be chosen after consultation with the instructor. An outline of the topic and a suitable bibliography containing reports and journal articles needs to be submitted with the outline on **October 13th**. It can use insights that are obtained from the oral presentation. It should discuss a topic related to human smuggling and trafficking and should have policy relevance. You can choose to focus on a particular area, region, or strategy that can be used to address the issue. For some outstanding papers there will be a possibility of publication. The kinds of topics that might be suitable include the following: Conflict in X country and human trafficking, Labor trafficking in region X, climate Change, Displacement and Human Trafficking, The Arab Spring and Human Smuggling, Policing of Human Trafficking in the US.

Please include policy recommendations to address the problems identified in the analysis. Please use a standard format such as University of Chicago.

Recommended online Sources for the Class:

1. United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) (2010): *Defining and distinguishing between smuggling and trafficking* (pp. 33-34, 38-39).
http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Toolkit_Smuggling_of_Migrants/10-50812_Tool1_eBook.pdf
2. Protocol Against Human Trafficking,
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/ProtocolTraffickingInPersons.aspx>
www.osce.org/cthb/24342. They also have other work on human trafficking (see below)
3. Familiarize yourself with important websites in the human trafficking area:
 - a. International Sources:
 - International Organization for Migration, counter-trafficking
<https://www.iom.int/counter-trafficking>
 - i. OSCE (Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe) Combating Trafficking in Human Beings www.osce.org/cthb
 - ii. UN.GIFT.HUB (United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking). www.ungift.org
 - iii. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC):
www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/ See knowledge portal on this page.
 - iv. International Labor Organization:
<https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/lang--en/index.htm>
 - b. U.S. Government Sources:
 - i. National Institute of Justice, research on human trafficking:
<https://nij.ojp.gov/search/results?keys=human%20trafficking>.
 - ii. The Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, www.state.gov/g/tip/, look at the Trafficking in Persons Report 2020, <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/2020-TIP-Report-Complete-062420-FINAL.pdf> (especially summary)
 - c. Academic Sources:
 - i. The Initiative on Human Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery (Babson University), <http://www.babson.edu/academics/teaching-and-research/the-initiative-on-human-trafficking-and-modern-slavery/> (see webinars)
 - ii. Human Trafficking Center (University of Denver),
<http://humantraffickingcenter.org>

- iii. Academic journals: *Journal Of Human Trafficking* (available through GMU library), *Anti-Trafficking Review* (latest number is on technology and trafficking, 2020),
https://gaatw.org/ATR/AntiTraffickingReview_issue14.pdf; *Slavery Today* (journal of modern slavery), <http://slavefreetoday.org/>
 - iv. *Historians Against Slavery*, reference section,
 - v. Meshelemiah, J.C.A., & Lynch, R.E. (2019). The cause and consequence of human trafficking: Human rights violations. Columbus, Ohio: The Ohio State University Pressbook,
<https://ohiostate.pressbooks.pub/humantrafficking/chapter/chapter-13-resources/>
- d. NGOs:
- i. Verité, <https://www.verite.org/> (labor trafficking)
 - ii. Council on Foreign Relations, <https://www.cfr.org/human-rights/human-trafficking>; webinar A Conversation With Catharine A. MacKinnon: The Debate on Sex Trafficking and Prostitution, June 12, 2020,
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4MxLDi_Wf5k
 - iii. Human Trafficking Institute, <https://www.traffickinginstitute.org/>
 - iv. Global Fund to End Modern Slavery, <https://www.gfems.org/>
 - v. World without Exploitation,
<https://www.worldwithoutexploitation.org/about> (see all the NGOs that belong to this group)
 - vi. Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project
 - vii. International Justice Mission <https://www.ijm.org/>
 - viii. Thorn (Digital technology against Child Sex Abuse)
<https://www.thorn.org/>
 - ix. Just Ask (Northern Virginia), <https://justaskprevention.org/>
 - x. ECPAT, <http://www.ecpat.org/> ; <https://www.ecpat.org/what-we-do/sale-and-trafficking-of-children/>
 - xi. Thomson Reuters Foundation, <https://news.trust.org/trafficking/>
 - xii. Responsible Business Alliance, <http://www.responsiblebusiness.org/>
 - xiii. Operation Underground Railroad, <https://ourrescue.org/>
 - xiv. Polaris Project, (Washington, DC), <https://polarisproject.org/human-trafficking>, (US hotline) <https://polarisproject.org/get-assistance/national-human-trafficking-hotline>
 - xv. Human Trafficking Legal Center (<http://www.htlegalcenter.org/>)
 - xvi. Human Trafficking Data--<https://www.ctdatacollaborative.org/>
 - xvii. Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime
<http://globalinitiative.net/>
<https://globalinitiative.net/page/2/?s=human+trafficking>

- xviii. Slave Free Today <https://slavefreetoday.org/>
- xix. Partnership for Transparency, webinar on sextortion, <https://www.ptfund.org/acf-sextortion/>

Required Books and Readings:

- 1) Shelley, L. I. (2010). *Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press. (the book is available as an e-book at GMU library)

**Required readings not in the required books are available through the web or through the library e-reserves

Classes:

Week 1 – August 24: Introduction

See images of modern day slavery: <https://www.cfr.org/interactives/modern-slavery/#!/section3/item-14>

Data on human trafficking: <https://www.ctdatacollaborative.org/>

Week 2- August 31 Is Human Trafficking Modern Day Slavery?

Human trafficking is often referred to a modern-day slavery? Is this true? We will read Bales' work that has popularized this concept as well as other writings that can help us place the problem of human trafficking today in the United States and globally in a historical perspective. From an American point of view, it will help us understand, this important issue as we grapple with the enduring racism in our society and the Black Lives Matter movement.

- 1) Jeff Forret, "How the Yellow House Helped Make Washington, D.C. A Slavery Capital," July 15, 2020, <https://www.zocalopublicsquare.org/2020/07/15/yellow-house-slavery-washington-dc-twelve-years-a-slave-solomon-northup/ideas/essay/>
- 2) Kevin Bales, (1999). *Disposable people: new slavery in the global economy*. Berkeley: University of California Press. "The New Slavery," and preface to 2012 (both on blackboard)
- 3) James B. Stewart, "Using History to Make Slavery History": The African American Past and the Challenge of Contemporary Slavery, *Social Inclusion* (ISSN: 2183-2803) 2015, Volume 3, Issue 1, Pages 125-135 Doi: 10.17645/si.v3i1.143 (on blackboard)
- 4) Orlando Patterson and Xiaolin Zhuo. 2018. "Modern Trafficking, Slavery and Other Forms of Servitude." *The Annual Review of Sociology* 44:3-407-430 (on blackboard)

Recommended: Karen Bravo, “ The roles of past slaveries in contemporary anti-human trafficking discourse,” in In R.L. Dalla & D. Sabala’s *International Handbook on Human Trafficking: A multidisciplinary and applied approach*. Abingdon, UK: Routledge/Taylor & Francis, (on blackboard), pp.7-35.

Sexual Abuse to Prison Pipeline: The Girls’Story, 2019

<https://www.law.georgetown.edu/poverty-inequality-center/wp-content/uploads/sites/14/2019/02/The-Sexual-Abuse-To-Prison-Pipeline-The-Girls%E2%80%99-Story.pdf> (especially 19-22 on sex trafficking)

Listen to this webinar: Past is Present: The historical effects of the sex trade on women and girls of color today with: [Cherice Hopkins](#) (*Rights4Girls*)— <https://vimeo.com/416106659> (start at 9- min. into the video ends at 54)

No Class September 7th Labor Day

Week 3 –September 14 Human Trafficking and Smuggling Today: the Victims, the Pandemic and Human Trafficking

(Cherise Hopkins of Rights4Girls whose webinar you heard from August 31st will speak)

Human trafficking and smuggling are still present everywhere in world. In fact, the motivation to emigrate is greater in this crisis and the isolation and financial difficulties are making individuals more vulnerable to human trafficking in the pandemic. We will look at the impact of the pandemic on these phenomena in the United States and elsewhere.

1. Shelley, Louise (2010). *Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Introduction (pp. 1-22)
2. ILO Monitor and Covid-19 and the World of Work April 17, 2020, https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/documents/briefingnote/wcms_740877.pdf
3. Catherine C. Worsnop, “The Disease Outbreak-Human Trafficking Opportunity: A Missed Opportunity, Health security, 2019-06-01, Vol.17 (3), p.181-192 <https://doi.org/10.1089/hs.2018.0134> (see blackboard)
4. Corinne Redfern, “The Pandemic’s Hidden Human Trafficking Crisis,” <https://foreignpolicy.com/2020/04/30/coronavirus-pandemic-human-trafficking-crisis/>
5. Gabriella Sanchez and Luigi Achilli, “Stranded: The Impact of Covid 19 on Irregular Migration and Migrant Smuggling,” May 2020

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6. UNODC, Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Trafficking of Persons, (see blackboard), https://www.unodc.org/documents/Advocacy-Section/HTMSS_Thematic_Brief_on_COVID-19.pdf.
7. OSCE and UN Women, “Guidance Addressing Emerging Human Trafficking Trends and Consequences of the Covid-19 Pandemic,” July 2020, pp.11-30
https://www.osce.org/files/f/documents/2/a/458434_1.pdf

Webinar to Listen to Jayne Bigelson of Covenant House, No Shelter in Place: Sexploitation of homeless youth and their increased vulnerabilities during the COVID-19 crisis, <https://vimeo.com/439046268> (starting at 24 min to 39 min.)

Recommended:

Jamille hosted with Jean Baderschneider and Rob Wainwright on July 30. <https://www.cfr.org/event/virtual-roundtable-modern-slavery-and-covid-19>

Week 4 – September 21: Trends in Human Trafficking; The Forms and Victims of Human Trafficking

We will examine the conditions that have contributed to human trafficking and the impact it has on the victims. We will focus on some of the conditions that create victims (with particular reference to the US) and the problems they face having been victims and the difficulties they face in leaving their exploiters. We will also examine the health consequences of human trafficking. The class will focus on the disproportionate victimization of minorities in the United States and elsewhere.

1. Shelley, Louise (2010). *Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. p. 33 and Chapter 1, “Why Has Human Trafficking Flourished,” (pp. 37-58); 72-76 (health issues)
2. Voices of the victims:
3. <https://www.worldwithoutexploitation.org/about> (there are 14 bios on the site—divide up and discuss)
4. Watch this brief video: <https://thelifestory.org/>
5. *An Advocates Guide to Tax Issues Affecting Victims of Human Trafficking*, pp. 4-6
<https://www.htlegalcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/An-Advocates-Guide-to-Tax-Issues-Affecting-Victims-of-Human-Trafficking.pdf>

6. Jacqueline C.A. Meshelmiah, “Training Social Workers in Anti-Trafficking Service,” in In R.L. Dalla & D. Sabala’s *International Handbook on Human Trafficking: A multidisciplinary and applied approach*. Abingdon, UK: Routledge/Taylor & Francis. (on blackboard), pp.329-331.
 7. Voices: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m_Z1kE80x-k&frags=pl%2Cwn (Human trafficking in the Carolinas)
 8. Health Consequences of Human Trafficking, C. Zimmerman and L. Kiss, Human Trafficking and Exploitation: A Global Health Concern, Nov. 22, 2017. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5699819/>
 9. Human Trafficking and Health Care Providers, 2017, 3-8 <https://www.htlegalcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/Medical-Fact-Sheet-Human-Trafficking-and-Health-Care-Providers.pdf>
 10. UNODC (2018) *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons* executive summary, pp. 7-14; 21-47, https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/2018/GLOTiP_2018_BOOK_web_small.pdf
 11. International Labor Organization –ILO- (2017), Global Estimate of Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage. Pp. 9-13, 21-27 https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/publication/wcms_575540.pdf
https://www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS_575479/lang--en/index.htm
- [Recommended documentary, “Dreamcatcher,”](https://www.kanopy.com/product/dreamcatcher)
<https://www.kanopy.com/product/dreamcatcher> (at GMU library)

Selection of Group Topics

Week 5 – September 28: The Growth of Human Trafficking and Smuggling: Conflict and Climate Change

(Jamilie Bigio of CFR and one of the week’s authors to speak)

We will examine how human trafficking is growing and how the rise of conflicts in the post-Cold War period and the problems of climate change are driving migration. This is an acute problem in Central America, Sub-Saharan Africa and Bay of Bengal but it not sufficiently recognized. In some regions both conditions are operating simultaneously.

1. Shelley, Louise (2010). *Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Chapter 2, “The Diverse Consequences of Human Trafficking,” (pp. 59-71).
2. UNODC, Human trafficking and Conflict Situations, 16-21

https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/2018/17-08776_ebook-Countering_Trafficking_in_Persons_in_Conflict_Situations.pdf

3. [Supang Chantavanich](#), Thailand's Challenges in Implementing Anti-Trafficking Legislation: The Case of the Rohingya, Feb. 2020, <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23322705.2020.1691825?scroll=top&needAccess=true>
4. Abraham Lustgarten, The Great Climate Migration, [bjatterhttps://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/07/23/magazine/climate-migration.html?action=click&module=Editors%20Picks&pgtype=Homepage](https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/07/23/magazine/climate-migration.html?action=click&module=Editors%20Picks&pgtype=Homepage)
5. IOM, Climate Change and Human Trafficking Nexus, [2016](#), https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/mecc_infosheet_climate_change_nexus.pdf
6. Jamille Bigio and Rachel Volgelstein, The Security Implications of Human Trafficking, 2019, pp. 3-15, <https://www.cfr.org/report/security-implications-human-trafficking>,
7. US Department of State, Trafficking in Persons Report, 2020, UN peacekeepers, 22-23, <https://www.state.gov/trafficking-in-persons-report-2020/>
8. K.M. Bahauddin and Mrinal K Nath, "Climate Change-induced Migration in Bangladesh: Realizing the Migration Process, Human Security and Sustainable Development," https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/1014764_Bahauddin_Climate%20Change-induced%20Migration%20in%20Bangladesh_Realizing%20the%20Migration%20Process_Human%20Security%20and%20Sustainable%20Development.pdf
9. "Child soldier levels doubled since 2012 and girls' exploitation is rising," <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/child-soldier-levels-doubled-2012-and-girls-exploitation-rising>.

See video: Bangladesh and climate change:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wanGCUT8FG4>

Weeks 6 –October 5 The Business of Human Trafficking, Human Trafficking and Technology

Guest speaker Ross Delston, Attorney and Expert Witness specializing in anti-money laundering, on Jeffrey Epstein, and his financial dealings with Deutsche Bank.

Human trafficking is a business that is estimated to generate \$150 billion in revenue annually from all different forms of trafficking. Traffickers have taken enormous advantage of the new technology to advance their businesses. This is true not only in the US but elsewhere in the

world. The business of human trafficking is also significantly facilitated by the corruption of government officials.

1. Shelley, Louise (2010). *Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Chapters 3 and 4, “The Business of Human Trafficking,” (pp. 83-138).
2. OECD (2016), *Trafficking in Persons and Corruption. Breaking the Chain*. pp.33-38. https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/governance/trafficking-in-persons-and-corruption_9789264253728-en#page3
3. Kara, Siddharth (2009). *Sex trafficking: Inside the business of modern slavery*. New York: Columbia University Press. pp.16-25. (on blackboard)
4. Human Trafficking and Technology: Trends, Challenges and Opportunities found at: 7-21, 39-50, <http://www.respect.international/human-trafficking-and-technology-trends-challenges-and-opportunities/> (also on blackboard)
5. Benedikt Boecking, Kyle Miller, Emily Kennedy & Artur Dubrawski (2018), Quantifying the Relationship between Large Public Events and Escort Advertising Behavior, *Journal of Human Trafficking*, 2019, Vol. 5, 220-37, DOI: 10.1080/23322705.2018.1458488
6. Larry Greenemeier, “Human Traffickers Caught on Hidden Internet,” Feb. 8, 2015, <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/human-traffickers-caught-on-hidden-internet/>
7. Cryptocurrencies online and human trafficking: <https://blog.chainalysis.com/reports/cryptocurrency-human-trafficking-2020>
8. OSCE, Tech tools against human trafficking, <https://www.osce.org/secretariat/455206>;
9. For Ross Delston’s segment, please read pp. 1-20 of the New York State Department of Financial Services (DFS) Consent Order against Deutsche Bank: https://www.dfs.ny.gov/system/files/documents/2020/07/ea20200706_deutsche_bank_consent_order.pdf

Recommended for those interested in technology and trafficking:

(Network-Theoretic Information Extraction Quality Assessment in the Human Trafficking Domain)

(<https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007/s41109-019-0154-z.pdf>); lagIt: A System for Minimally Supervised Human Trafficking Indicator

Mining (<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1712.03086.pdf>)

Webinar (optional but very interesting for those interested in the topic):

<https://go.chainalysis.com/human-trafficking.html>

Case: Backpage and beyond:

Backpage's online facilitations of sex trafficking:

<https://www.hsgac.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/Backpage%20Report%202017.01.10%20FINAL.pdf>; <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/backpage-replacement-cityxguide-taken-down-federal-prosecutors/>;

<https://endsexualexploitation.org/articles/statement-ncose-law-center-files-joint-brief-to-prevent-backpage-com-owners-from-avoiding-payments-of-damages-to-sex-trafficking-victims/>

Successor to Backpage:

<https://www.reuters.com/article/usa-congress-trafficking-idUSL2N16P1N4>

<https://www.justice.gov/usao-ndtx/pr/us-attorney-s-office-shuts-down-website-promoting-prostitution-and-sex-trafficking>

Week 7 – October 13 (Tuesday class) Human Smuggling

Human smuggling is a distinct phenomenon from human trafficking but unfortunately many those who pay smugglers become victims of human trafficking. Human smuggling is a complex phenomenon as its causes are many and the motivations to move are increasing. We will examine migrant smuggling in different regions of the region. We will examine the barriers to legal migration that cause individuals to turn to smugglers.

1. United Nations, "Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (2000)," https://www.unodc.org/documents/middleeastandnorthafrica/smuggling-migrants/SoM_Protocol_English.pdf;
2. European Migrant Smuggling Centre, 4th Annual Activity Report, 2019, released in 2020, pp.12-23 (on blackboard), also available at: <https://www.europol.europa.eu/publications-documents/emsc-4th-annual-activity-report-%E2%80%932019>
3. Fransje Molenaar and Thibault van Damme, "Irregular Migration and Human Smuggling Networks in Mali", 2017, Clingendael Center, pp. 5-11, (on blackboard)
4. UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia (2015), 37-56 (smuggling from South Asia) https://www.unodc.org/documents/southeastasiaandpacific/Publications/2015/som/Current_Trends_and_Related_Challenges_web.pdf
5. Gabriella Sanchez and Sheldon Zhang (2018), Rumors, Encounters, Collaborations, Survival: The Migrant Smuggling-Drug Trafficking Nexus in the US Southwest. *Annals of the American Academy of Political Sciences*, edited by Zhang, S., Sanchez, G. and Achilli, L., Special Issue on Migrant Smuggling, 676(1): 135-151.

6. Yaatsil Guevara González, “Navigating with Coyotes: Pathways of Central American Migrants in Mexico’s Southern Borders,” *Annals of the American Academy of Political Sciences*, edited by Zhang, S., Sanchez, G. and Achilli, L., Special Issue on Migrant Smuggling, 676(1): 174-193.
7. Smuggling of Migrants. <https://migrationdataportal.org/themes/smuggling-migrants>
8. Transnational nature of human smuggling rings: read <https://www.occrp.org/en/daily/2112-colombia-human-trafficking-ring-busted>

Recommended: Guido Friebel, Miriam Manchin, Mariapia Mendola, Giovanni Prarolo, “Human Smuggling and Intentions to Migrate: Global Evidence From a Supply Shock along Africa-to-Europe Migration Routes,” 2017, https://dagliano.unimi.it/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/WP2017_432.pdf

Week 8 – October 19 : Trafficking and Smuggling In Asia

Guest speaker: Yudhijit Bhattacharjee, author of National Geographic article on human trafficking

Asia is the epicenter of human trafficking and smuggling. This is explained by the very large populations of Asia as well as long traditions of smuggling and both sex and labor trafficking. The activities of smugglers and traffickers from these regions are no longer confined to Asia but are global. We will examine the diverse elements of the phenomenon as well as some of the activism against the problem.

1. Shelley, Louise (2010). *Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Chapter 5, “Asian Trafficking” (pp. 141-173).
2. Couper, A., Smith, H., & Ciceri, B. (2015). *Fishers and Plunderers: Theft, Slavery and Violence at Sea*. London: Pluto Press. Pp. 121-39 (blackboard)
3. Supang Chantavanich, S. Laodumrongchai, Christina Stringer, “Under the shadow: Forced labour among sea fishers in Thailand,” *Marine Policy*, Volume: 68, Pages: 1-7, DOI: 10.1016/j.marpol.2015.12.015, June 2016.
4. Bales, Kevin. (1999). *Disposable People: new slavery in the global economy*. Berkeley: University of California Press. Thailand, 48-76, (blackboard)
5. Activism against human trafficking in India, see 2014 Nobel Prize, https://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/peace/laureates/2014/satyarthi-facts.html
6. Apne Aap-- <http://apneaap.org/>
7. Siddharth Kara, Tainted Carpets. Slavery and Child Labor in India’s hand-made carpet sector (2014) , 6-7, 40-43 (look at pictures, not just text)

<https://cdn1.sph.harvard.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/2464/2020/01/Tainted-Carpets-Released-01-28-14.pdf>

8. Mustafa Kadri, The UAE’s Kafala System: Harmless or Human Trafficking,” <https://carnegieendowment.org/2020/07/07/uae-s-kafala-system-harmless-or-human-trafficking-pub-82188> (labor migration and exploitation in the Middle East)
9. Yudhijit Bhattacharjee, National Geographic, September 2020 (forthcoming)
10. Global Report on Human Trafficking, Asian section, 64-70, https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/2018/GLOTiP_2018_BOOK_web_small.pdf

Case trafficking of Rohingya:

<https://www.dw.com/en/army-general-among-thais-convicted-in-rohingya-mass-graves-case/a-39746882>; <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-myanmar-rohingya-thailand/stranded-rohingyas-linked-to-human-trafficking-thai-police-idUSKCN1TE0PC>; <https://www.fortifyrights.org/tha-inv-2019-10-30/>; <https://341675-1054212-raikfcquaxqncofqfm.stackpathdns.com/tha-inv-2017-07-20/>; <https://www.bangkokpost.com/thailand/general/1784854/court-hikes-jail-terms-in-infamous-rohingya-graveyard-case>

Term Paper Outline Due

Week 9 – October 26: Sex and Labor Trafficking in Eurasia

(Ruth Pojman, Senior Adviser, The Global Fund to End Modern Slavery to guest lecture by zoom from Vienna)

The unprecedented rise in human trafficking at the end of the Soviet Union raised the global consciousness of human trafficking. This was clearly organized crime run activity. Much less attention has been paid to the labor trafficking that is very widespread in the former Soviet Union particularly from Central Asian countries.

1. Shelley, Louise (2010). *Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Chapter 6, “Human Trafficking in Eurasia and Eastern Europe” (pp. 174-200).
2. Global Report on Human Trafficking, Eastern Europe and Central Asia section, 56-64, https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/2018/GLOTiP_2018_BOOK_web_small.pdf

3. McCarthy, Lauren (2015) *Trafficking Justice: How Russian Police Enforce New Laws, from Crime to Courtroom*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press. Pp. 20-51 (blackboard)
4. *TIP Report 2020* Russia,419-23; Ukraine, 505-8; Uzbekistan 2018, 47, 525-28,
<https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/2020-TIP-Report-Complete-062420-FINAL.pdf>
5. Ryazantsev, Sergey V. et al. (2015) Modern Aspects of Human Trafficking in the Context of Labor Exploitation and Irregular Labor Migration in the Russian Federation. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*. Vol. 6, No. 3, pgs. 67-72.
<http://www.mcser.org/journal/index.php/mjss/article/view/6465>

Video: Building Baku: Modern Slavery in the Heart of Azerbaijan,
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qpUbBGuknn8>

Week 10 – November 2: Trafficking and Smuggling in Europe

Europe is a major destination for human smugglers and traffickers. The massive southern coastlines of Europe as well as the Schengen agreement that facilitated movement within the EU have contributed to the significant rise of all forms of trafficking as well as smuggling. The conflicts in the Middle East and the collapse of Libya have provided conditions conducive to the rise of illegal population movements. The EU has tried many different strategies to arrest this population movement into Europe.

1. Shelley, Louise (2010). *Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Chapter 7, “Trafficking in Europe” (pp. 201-228).
2. Europol (2018). Criminal Networks involved in the trafficking and Exploitation of Underage Victims in the EU, pp. 6 to end, <https://www.europol.europa.eu/publications-documents/criminal-networks-involved-in-trafficking-and-exploitation-of-underage-victims-in-eu>
3. Shelley, Louise & Camilo Pardo (2018), “Human Trafficking and Smuggling into Europe” in Carol Swain, Ed. *Debating Immigration*, 2nd ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 381-402. (blackboard)
4. Tallmadge, Rachel & Robert Jeffrey Gitter, “The Determinants of Human Trafficking in the European Union,” *Journal of Human Trafficking*, Vol. 4, No, 2, 2018, 155-68.(see blackboard)

Recommended:

5. Diego Hernandez and Alexandra Rudolph, “Modern Day Slavery: What Drives Human Trafficking in Europe,” *European Journal of Political Economy*, 38, (June 2015): 118-39

Case: Labor Trafficking in Italy (Romanian women)

Case Study: Labor exploitation and sexual abuse of Romanian women in Ragusa (Southeast Sicily), Italy

L Palumbo and A Sciarba (2015). 'Vulnerability to Forced Labour and Trafficking: The case of Romanian women in the agricultural sector in Sicily', *Anti-Trafficking Review* pp. 89-108 https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/cffe/a3201729f4d2a2fadbb477bf6436682531cd.pdf?_ga=2.218043414.1430118885.1596033555-1014146927.1596033555

The Guardian (2017). 'Raped, Beaten, Exploited: The 21st-Century Slavery Propping Up Sicilian Farming,' <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2017/mar/12/slavery-sicily-farming-raped-beaten-exploited-romanian-women>

Stefania Prandi (2017). 'Tomato Women' *International Photography Magazine* (scroll through for photos) <http://internationalphotomag.com/stefania-prandi-tomato-women/>

The Guardian (2018). 'Sicilian police charge over five men in trafficking of women in Ragusa' <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2018/jun/07/sicilian-police-charge-five-men-over-trafficking-of-women-in-ragusa>

The Guardian (2019) 'Romanian man jailed in Italy over human trafficking ring' <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2019/dec/30/romanian-man-jailed-in-italy-over-human-trafficking-ring>

Week 11– November 9: Smuggling and Trafficking in and from Africa

1. UNODC, *The role of organized crime in the smuggling of migrants from West Africa to the European Union*, 2011, 5-8 , http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Migrant-Smuggling/Report_SOM_West_Africa_EU.pdf
2. Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime, Matthew Herbert “At the edge – Trends and routes of North African clandestine migrants,” <http://globalinitiative.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/at-the-edge-paper-final-.pdf> (read whole report-24 pages)
3. Charles Hounmenou & Wonbin Her (2018) Distinctiveness in the Commercial, “Sexual Exploitation of Children in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Review of the Literature,” *Journal of Human Trafficking*, 4:4, 298-326, DOI: 10.1080/23322705.2017.1365567.
4. Campana, Paolo (2015) The Structure of Human Trafficking: Lifting the Bonnet on a Nigerian Transnational Network. *The British Journal of Criminology*. Volume 56, Issue 1, Pages 68–86.
5. Stephanie Maher, “Out of West Africa: Human Smuggling as a Social Enterprise,” *ANNALS AAPSS*, 676, March 2018 , 36-56 (on blackboard)

Week 12 – November 16 Trafficking and Smuggling in Latin America and Central America

Guest Speaker Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera, Schar School, GMU

Trafficking and smuggling from Latin America and Central America are driven by many factors including poverty, violent crime, conflict and climate change. The problem has been increasing within Latin America as the structural causes have not been addressed. A whole class could easily be taught on just this one topic; therefore, the readings and discussion will focus on the reasons for smuggling and trafficking, the dynamics, the traffickers and smuggler and the victims. There will be some discussion of policy implications.

1. Shelley, Louise (2010). *Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Chapter 9, “Human Trafficking in Latin America and Africa” (pp. 265-294).
2. Claire Ribando Seelke, “Trafficking in Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean,” 2016, pp.1-7, <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL33200.pdf>
3. Child sex trafficking in Panama, pp.4-12, <https://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/ECPAT-Country-Overview-Research-Report-Panama-2019.pdf>
4. TIP Report Mexico 2020, 345-349, <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/2020-TIP-Report-Complete-062420-FINAL.pdf>
5. TIP Report Guatemala 2020, 228-232, <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/2020-TIP-Report-Complete-062420-FINAL.pdf>
6. TIP Report Honduras 2020, 240-242, <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/2020-TIP-Report-Complete-062420-FINAL.pdf>
7. Guadalupe Correa Cabrera and Arthur Sanders Montaldon, “Reforming Mexico's Anti-Trafficking in Persons Legislation,” Focus on section I and IV, V and VI <http://www.scielo.org.mx/pdf/mlr/v11n1/2448-5306-mlr-11-01-3.pdf>
8. Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera, “New Forms of Crime and Violence in the Americas: Human Trafficking, Transnational Organized Crime and Migration in Central America and Mexico,” <https://lacc.fiu.edu/hemisphere/volume-26.pdf>, pp.32-3.
9. “Police Across Americas Arrest 49 Alleged Human Traffickers” December 2018, <https://www.occrp.org/en/daily/9055-police-across-americas-arrest-49-alleged-human-traffickers>
10. Sanchez, G. E., & Zhang, S. X. (2018). Rumors, Encounters, Collaborations, and Survival: The Migrant Smuggling–Drug Trafficking Nexus in the U.S. Southwest. *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 676(1), 135–151.
11. Ronny Rojas, “Latin Americans Lucrative People Smuggling Networks,” July 9, 2020

<https://www.occrp.org/en/cruel-road-north/latin-americas-lucrative-people-smuggling-networks>

12. “How Venezuela Shipwrecks Revealed Sex Trafficking Ring, “June 2019,
<https://www.insightcrime.org/news/analysis/how-venezuela-shipwrecks-revealed-sexual-trafficking-ring/>
13. Women and Organized Crime in Latin America: Beyond Victims and Victimizers, pp. 17-25, https://www.insightcrime.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Women-and-Organized-Crime-in-Latin-America-beyond-victims-or-victimizers_InSight-Crime.pdf.

Case: NXVIM (links to high level Mexican officials),

<https://www.nytimes.com/2019/06/19/nyregion/nxivm-trial-raniere.html>;

<https://www.univision.com/univision-news/latin-america/son-of-former-mexican-president-is-co-conspirator-of-new-york-sex-cult-guru-prosecutor-says>;

<https://www.nytimes.com/2019/05/26/nyregion/nxivm-cult-trial-branding.html>

<https://www.justice.gov/usao-edny/pr/jury-finds-nxivm-leader-keith-raniere-guilty-all-counts>

Week 13 November 23 Midterm Exam

Week 14 November 30: Human Smuggling and Trafficking to and within the US

- 1) Shelley, Louise (2010). *Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Chapter 8, “Trafficking in the United States” (pp. 229-264)
- 2) State Department, TIP Report 2020, United States, 515-23. <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/2020-TIP-Report-Complete-062420-FINAL.pdf>
- 3) Federal Human Trafficking Report, pp. 1-5, 9,12-33
https://www.traffickinginstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/2019-Federal-Human-Trafficking-Report_Low-Res.pdf
- 4) Colleen Owens, *et. al.* “Understanding the Organization, Operation, and Victimization Process of Labor Trafficking in the United States,” 2014, pp. 24- 44 (focus more on concepts than statistics), 47-58,
<http://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/33821/413249-Understanding-the-Organization-Operation-and-Victimization-Process-of-Labor-Trafficking-in-the-United-States.PDF>
- 5) Meredith Dank, Jennifer Yahner and Lily Yu, “Consequences of Policing Prostitution,” 2017, pp. 1-7, 10-21, https://www.urban.org/research/publication/consequences-policing-prostitution/view/full_report

- 6) Corporate Involvement in human trafficking—Backpage, Backpage.com’s Knowing Facilitation of Online Sex Trafficking, 1-6,
<https://www.hsgac.senate.gov/subcommittees/investigations/hearings/backpagecoms-knowing-facilitation-of-online-sex-trafficking> (then scroll down and go to joint staff report)
- 7) Vanessa Bouche et.al. (2016) *Identifying Effective Counter-Trafficking Programs and Practices in the U.S.: Legislative, Legal, and Public Opinion Strategies that Work*. Pp. i-iii, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/249670.pdf>

Podcast:

Labor trafficking: https://www.cfr.org/podcasts/human-cost-labor-trafficking?utm_source=academic&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=CFRAcademicBulletinMigration15July2020&utm_term=AcademicBulletin

Videos:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NTbbLzFvMZk> PBS labor trafficking from C. America

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mnGjQKdJrPU> (Human trafficking from women in prison)

Epstein case: Indictment of Jeffrey Epstein--<https://www.justice.gov/usao-sdny/press-release/file/1180481/download>; <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/07/08/nyregion/jeffrey-epstein-charges.html>

<https://www.occrp.org/en/daily/12710-deutsche-bank-fined-for-dealing-with-epstein-and-money-laundering-banks>;

Indictment of Ghislaine Maxwell, <https://www.justice.gov/usao-sdny/pr/ghislaine-maxwell-charged-manhattan-federal-court-conspiring-jeffrey-epstein-sexually>

Week 15 December 14: Final Paper Due

Plagiarism: University standard policies on plagiarism apply.

SPP Plagiarism Policy:

The profession of scholarship and the intellectual life of a university as well as the field of public policy inquiry depend fundamentally on a foundation of trust. Thus any act of plagiarism strikes at the heart of the meaning of the university and the purpose of the School of Public Policy. It constitutes a serious breach of professional ethics and it is unacceptable.

Plagiarism is the use of another’s words or ideas presented as one’s own. It includes, among other things, the use of specific words, ideas, or frameworks that are the product of

another's work. Honesty and thoroughness in citing sources is essential to professional accountability and personal responsibility. Appropriate citation is necessary so that arguments, evidence, and claims can be critically examined.

Plagiarism is wrong because of the injustice it does to the person whose ideas are stolen. But it is also wrong because it constitutes lying to one's professional colleagues. From a prudential perspective, it is shortsighted and self-defeating, and it can ruin a professional career. The faculty of the School of Public Policy takes plagiarism seriously and has adopted a zero tolerance policy. Any plagiarized assignment will receive an automatic grade of "F." This may lead to failure for the course, resulting in dismissal from the University. This dismissal will be noted on the student's transcript. For foreign students who are on a university-sponsored visa (e.g. F-1, J-1 or J-2), dismissal also results in the revocation of their visa.

To help enforce the SPP policy on plagiarism, all written work submitted in partial fulfillment of course or degree requirements must be available in electronic form so that it can be compared with electronic databases, as well as submitted to commercial services to which the School subscribes. Faculty may at any time submit student's work without prior permission from the student. Individual instructors may require that written work be submitted in electronic as well as printed form. The SPP policy on plagiarism is supplementary to the George Mason University Honor Code; it is not intended to replace it or substitute for it.

Important Student Information:

If you are a student with a disability and you need academic accommodations, please see me and contact the Disability Resource Center (DRC) at 993-2474. All academic accommodations must be arranged through the DRC.