

Senior Capstone

CAP 4800

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**This Ends Now!**

**A Human**

**Trafficking Excerpt**

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## **Introduction**

Human trafficking is the exploitation and movement of women and children for either sexual desires, slave labor, or for money. Human trafficking is a very critical and controversial topic to speak about in the media. Somewhere around this country there are people, mostly women and children, working for free, being sexual assaulted, raped, murdered, and being transferred throughout the country and nobody seems to acknowledge this. This is because that Black, Hispanic, and other non-white people of color are being trafficked at higher rates than their white counterparts. It is very evident that there is a racial bias taking place about people not seeming to care too much about human trafficking.

Anyone who says that “this isn’t really a big problem” or says that “this problem doesn’t occur that often” is just being oblivious and inconsiderate and not taking into account about what is happening in Black and brown neighborhoods. Black people, Hispanic people, and other women and children of color are being trafficked at higher rates than of white women and children. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Black people are 40% more likely to become victims of human trafficking, Hispanic are at 63%, Asian women and children are 17%, and white women and children are at 26%. And out of those percentages around 14,000 to 18,000 people have been trafficked and most of them were women and children of color. Also, most of the confirmed suspects, 81%, were confirmed male (Mark Motivans, 2015). The most vulnerable targets of human trafficking are undocumented migrants, runaways, at-risk youths, and oppressed and marginalized groups. In 2018, the Department of Children and Families (DCF)

received 210 referrals for high-risked or confirmed victims of human trafficking. 153 of those were about children of color. That number equates to 73% of all referrals (Yvette Young, 2002). So, by claiming that human trafficking is not too much of a problem or that it doesn't happen often can be said from a racist and sexist perspective. If you know what is happening and who the main victims are, it would make sense that choosing to be silent about this issue is literally allowing slavery to happen.

Human trafficking is just another way to destroy communities of color just like slavery, deportation, and gentrification. Anybody who has an idea about what human trafficking is would know that it operates the same way as slavery (Rochelle Rollins, 2015). Slavery was outlawed in the United States but as you can see people find ways around it and what makes it appear legal today is the silence of politicians and government officials (Joshua Stanley, 2018). As we know, slavery targeted Black people, and during slavery they took people from their families, transferred them to different places, and made them work for free while abusing, killing, and sexually assaulting the enslaved Africans. So if you notice the correlation between human trafficking and slavery you would see that they are very much alike (Ayako Sasaki, 2012). So, while men and children of color are busy getting wrongly convicted and sentenced to prison, they are busy trafficking women and other children of color around the country.

There are many ways that people can help end this crime. If you know someone who is at risk or was trafficked you can call the National Human Trafficking Hotline at 1-888-373-7888. You can also bring more awareness to this situation on social media, TV, the

newspaper, and even protest about it. You can also donate and support anti-human trafficking organizations. There are many organizations that people can donate to help end this problem. One organization is called Thorn. It was founded by Ashton Kutcher and Demi Moore in 2012. This organization has been around to help find trafficked victims and to report about anyone who is at risk of being trafficked. One way, they have social media accounts and a website where you can learn more about human trafficking and find ways to stop it.

Human trafficking is a problem that has been going on for years. It is a major problem that has been going on for years and hasn't been getting enough media attention. Black and brown communities are at higher risk of getting abducted and trafficked. Since the media doesn't speak on problems in Black and brown communities often people don't take this problem seriously until it starts happening frequently in white neighborhoods. If this problem had enough media attention some type of change would occur and less people would be trafficked and more people would have been found. There are campaigns to help end human trafficking and they are not getting enough donations, support, or endorsements, which makes it harder to solve this global issue. The more people stay quiet about this, the more people will be victims of this crime.

### **The Racial Disparity in Human Trafficking: A Literature Review**

Human trafficking is a very controversial and unpleasant topic. The media seldom speaks on this topic due to how "sensitive of a topic" it is. Although, they do speak about it sometimes but when they do they leave out one important factor. The racial disparity in

human trafficking is the one major statistic the media tends to be left out when covering this topic. It is possible that it could be part of the process of legalizing slavery and sustaining white supremacy. Due to the statistics of human trafficking, human trafficking can be more of a Black and brown issue which helps play a part with the racial bias.

Three sources that emerge from the literature are “*The Link between Systemic Racism and Human Trafficking*” by Emma Beavins, “*Sexual Trafficking’s True Victims: Why Our Black Girls/Women So Vulnerable?*” by Frederick Reese, and “*How Gender And Racial Disparities In Human Trafficking Affect Women And Girls Of Color*” by Gabrielle Union. These three sources have a lot in common. They all speak on how human trafficking is getting ignored, especially when it affects Black and brown women and children the most. These articles speak on how this is supposed to be another form of slavery and how these perpetrators go into the city or metropolitan area and pick up these women and children. It is also said that Black and brown people make up a huge population in the city, which makes the city a go-to place for traffickers.

### **Theme 1: Racial Bias**

The articles, “*The Link between Systemic Racism and Human Trafficking*” by Emma Beavins, “*Sexual Trafficking’s True Victims: Why Our Black Girls/Women So Vulnerable?*” by Frederick Reese, and “*How Gender And Racial Disparities In Human Trafficking Affect Women And Girls Of Color*” by Gabrielle Union all emphasize the racial bias when the media or law enforcement isn’t putting too much concern in human

trafficking. These articles explain to people that there is a systemic racism plays a part to why human trafficking isn't spoken about, let alone fighting the problem and finding the children. Black women and children are going missing left and right and the silence of the public, government officials, and media speaks volumes. These articles have a lot of substantial evidence and useful outside data that explains how the fact that Black and brown women and children who get trafficked the most that this is supposed to be another form of slavery. Rachel B. Vogelstein and Anne Connell (2018), also compare human trafficking to slavery based on the similarities of the victims and the victims' experiences.

Ayako Sasaki (2012) can attest to this information in his article "*Human Trafficking and Slavery: Current Anti-Trafficking Efforts in Japan*" when he explains the correlation with slavery and human trafficking in Japan and the United States. These authors are all trying to explain the importance of ending human trafficking and why it is not getting as much attention. The difference with the articles is that, Gabrielle Union speaks specifically on the Black women and children that get trafficked in her article, "*How Gender And Racial Disparities In Human Trafficking Affect Women And Girls Of Color.*" Union mentions how Black women and children already have to deal with systemic racism, discrimination, poor housing, police brutality, and many other struggles along with getting trafficked. Union also states that there are many people ignoring this issue and not trying to help the organizations or cause at all.

## **Theme 2: The Correlation between Where and Who**

Waleed M. Sweileh, Yvette Young, and Ileana Taylor stated many similar facts about human trafficking. One similar, fact is that they usually happen in metropolitan areas. The authors even mention that in metropolitan areas are very populated, so for people to not see, notice, or care about any suspicious activity would say a lot about society. Sweileh even mentions in his article, *“Human Trafficking: a Bibliometric Analysis,”* that there is a large Black population in the city and that people don’t really care about crime in the Black community unless someone from another race is involved. In Young’s excerpt she mentions that children as young as 12-14 are being kidnapped and trafficked. In Young’s article, *“Let’s Talk About Race and Human Trafficking,”* she even mentions that when children are found from human trafficking Caucasian children are the ones to most likely to get help and rehab, while Black and other children of color are sent to prison for juvenile prostitution.

It has been stated that Black and brown children get arrested for human trafficking more than the trafficker or the white victims. Ileana Taylor also speaks on how to help find and protect children from getting trafficked. She states that there is an anti-trafficking program that helps find trafficked children and treat them with resources that helps nurture them, protect them, and helps them mentally cope with their trauma. As what Rochelle Rollins said in her article *“Bridging Minority Health and Human Trafficking,”* human trafficking is one of the factors that add to the poor mental health of Black people. This is one of the main reasons why African Americans should address this issue more often, for the sake of their physical and mental well-being. The authors, Joshua Stanley

(2018) and Gabrielle Union (2017), both said in their articles that we need to do more to help end human trafficking whether it is marching, protesting, or writing to the government.

This literature review suggests that human trafficking is a very serious problem and that the reason why it gets ignored is because it is mostly happening to Black and brown women and children. This has been acknowledged as a worldwide problem but it has been speculated by many people that the government is trying to sweep this issue under the rug. This is significant because there are many news sources and articles suspecting actors, entertainers, celebrities, and politicians of harboring and trafficking children. Another reason, why it seems that they are sweeping it under the rug is that when people speak or question it, the celebrities or politicians don't even acknowledge it or answer the questions. They just allow people to speculate rather than debunking a rumor that can ruin their lives and reputation. To fill the gap in this research, this capstone project will speak on the "Pizzagate" scandal, the "Wayfair gate" scandal, and other films and articles surrounding the silence of people with power that can help end this problem.

## **Òlòtūrè: Film Analysis on Human Trafficking**

### **Introduction**

Human trafficking has been a covert issue all around the world for many years. Human trafficking is a \$150 billion global industry. Even though, it does not get enough mainstream media attention. However, this topic is captured through film and storytelling. A film that will be mentioned in this analysis is the Netflix original



"Oloture," directed by Kenneth Gyang. This film is about the human trafficking issue that has occurred in the underground world of Nigeria. In this film, a Nigerian journalist named Oloture lives in Lagos and goes undercover as a prostitute to expose human trafficking in Edo State, Nigeria. This movie aimed to show awareness of human trafficking and help viewers empathize with what human trafficking victims experience regularly.

### **The Beginning**

This film reinforces many stereotypes of human trafficking in the media that people choose to ignore. This is important because of the silence and how some people out there either do not know that it is going on or even exists! This film explains almost every accurate detail on how human trafficking towards women and young girls begin. In this film, women are partying in brothels and have hookups with random men and then one of them go to the bathroom with some strange man to participate in sexual activities. This is one way of how men prey upon innocent victims; they hook up with random women at brothels or clubs and then later take them to their house to have sex. A group of women worked for this woman named Alero, who was the head of this prostitution, sex trafficking ring. She promised the women to send the sex-workers to Europe if they bring in a certain amount of money.

Usually, women choose to be sex-workers because they cannot find a job, the economy is at a depression or recession, or they cannot make ends meet. In Nigeria and many other countries, the government and economy can be very corrupt; people do not have jobs,

food, or even homes, so people do desperate things to survive. Prostitution can be one of the main things that women can do to survive or to feed themselves. One promise Alero makes to the women is to send them to Europe for a better life. So, Oloture later disguises herself as a prostitute to infiltrate Alero's business to expose her and her trafficking ring. Oloture uses this tactic to verify the human trafficking ring to put in her blog and end human trafficking in Nigeria.

### **Why Is Human Trafficking So Prominent?**

Human trafficking happens a lot in places where it can be very impoverished and can have much commotion. This movie is set in Lagos, Nigeria. That is where human trafficking is abundant in this movie. Usually women make the career choice to be sex workers for fiscal purposes; either because they can't find a job, the economy is bad, or they can't pay their bills. Some people also resort to lives of crime to make ends meet; those would be the type of people who would do human trafficking (Precious M. Nwogu, 2020). Sex workers perform promiscuous activities for money. People who are willing to engage in those activities are usually the traffickers to have sexual pleasures and collect money by selling them to other people. This is what happened in this movie when the women were in the brothel Oloture was about to have sex with this man then he was planning to introduce her to his friend and then she snuck out and took a cab to her house. That whole time Oloture was undercover and planned to write in her blog about her undercover experience in her online blog at work. Oloture represents one of the few

people questioning the disappearance of women and young girls in Edo State, Nigeria. This motivates her to write her blog about the people going missing in Edo State to gain awareness about this issue. Oloture infiltrates the trafficking organization with a fake alias named "Ehi" and discovers the dangers of this organization.

Human trafficking is a very lucrative business, even though it is very immoral and illegal. People partake in this business for several reasons. One notable reason why human trafficking is so prominent in this country is the same reason why it is prominent everywhere. The government and law enforcement are not paying enough attention to this issue.

Nigeria's human trafficking rate is increasing every year. According to the US State Department Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Nigeria is routinely listed as one of the countries with large numbers of trafficking victims overseas, particularly in Europe, with victims identified in more than 34 countries in 2018. Most Nigerian trafficking victims in Europe come from Edo State, one of Nigeria's 37 states, typically via Libya (Agnes Odhiambo, 2019). The numbers of "potential Nigerian trafficking victims in Italy has shot up in recent years. In 2017, the latest available data, IOM reported a 600 percent increase in the number of potential sex trafficking victims arriving in Italy by sea, with most arriving from Nigeria. The organization estimated that 80 percent of women and girls arriving from Nigeria; whose numbers had soared from 1,454 in 2014 to 11,009 in 2016, were potential victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation in the streets and brothels of Europe (Agnes Odhiambo, 2019).

Many corrupt governments like the one in Nigeria do not pay attention or solve any of the significant problems going on with the country. Law enforcement already has a bad reputation worldwide for abusing and wrongfully murdering innocent civilians. If law enforcement were to pay more attention to this issue and start searching for these helpless victims, law enforcement would have a better reputation and look more like heroes than punishers. People resort to kidnapping, enslaving, and torturing people for money is enough proof that the country needs to change its policies. The government and law enforcement are worried about the wrong issues and punish random civilians for menial crimes, resulting in real criminals and crooks getting away with crimes such as human trafficking.

The International Organization of Migration (IMO) estimates that 91% of trafficked Nigerian victims are women, and their traffickers have sexually exploited more than half of them (Aisha Salaudeen, 2020). Human trafficking goes unnoticed because there are influential people in charge of these trafficking rings. Those people are wealthy business owners, government officials, or even celebrities. Due to the corruption and lack of solutions that were made towards this issue a lot of them sweep it under the rug, allow it to keep happening, or even participate in it. In 2014, there was a whole campaign named “Bring Back Our Girls.” It was a campaign in Nigeria that was about 276 girls were kidnapped and trafficked all around the country by the Islamic militant group, Boko Haram. Still to this day, less than half of them were found. It has been stated that Boko Haram forced these girls to work, they beat them, and they raped them and forced them to convert to Islam so they can marry some of the girls off (Mayeni Jones, 2017). Some of

those girls were lucky to escape but ended up having physical and psychological problems. The government didn't provide any rehabilitation services, search crews, or sent troops to fight them. Instead, the government negotiates with them to free some of the girls in exchange of freeing some of their own men who have helped kidnap those girls (Mayeni Jones, 2017). The Nigerian government wouldn't send troops or law enforcement officers to find these missing girls but they would send troops to murder peaceful protesters during the End SARS protests.

### **Movie vs. Reality**

Many things in this movie represent and reflect the real world when dealing with human trafficking. In this film, it depicts human trafficking accurately with a fictional storyline. These people lure in women and children with fake promises, kidnapping, or phony job opportunities. In this case, one of those tactics that the traffickers used to lure in the women were promises for better lives in Europe. This is something that anybody living in Nigeria would want to hear. The living conditions in Nigeria are deplorable for many people; hence, women resort to prostitution and men go into the trafficking business or commit crimes to make ends meet. The film explains that the victims of trafficking could have either come from prostitution or kidnapping. A woman in the movie even says, "I do not want to be sleeping with this mumu (nonsense) guys. I am only here to keep the lights on." In this film, it is clear that the women did agree to go to Europe, but the treatment they endured was a representation of what victims go through today. "Oloture" displays some of the harsh treatment that trafficking victims endure.

Back in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, one way they made slaves board safe boats was promises. The colonists would promise the enslaved Africans a new life and trick them into taking them to the Americas. Now here, a woman promises better financial situations for women who cannot pay their bills or keep food on the table. Later on, the women start witnessing and suffering rape, sexual assault, abuse, and mistreatment. This oddly sounds familiar to events that started in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The same tactics they used during the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade are the same maneuvers they use to capture, hoard, enslave, and abuse women and children for either labor or sexual exploitation (Anthony Olamide, 2020).

In "Oloture," the woman in order of the trafficking organization, Alero, was a wealthy woman who was close companions with government officials. In one scene, Alero sold Ehi (Oloture) to a governor, and the governor ended up drugging her and raping her. Many of these young women were exploiting their bodies for money and a better living. However, Alero, the head of the organization, profited from them, while the sex workers live in sheds with very little food, shelter, or water. Alero would even beat them and take away their cell phone privileges to avoid contacting people for help or aid.

### **How Human Trafficking Started**

Using someone's for their talent, abilities, labor, or body is known as slavery. Especially if that person does not get any or very little compensation for that job or task, for that being the case, we would have to check how human trafficking started and where it came from. Many people would agree that the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade was the most notable in history; however, slavery was a normal thing in everyday life before the year

1200, which led to it spreading to Africa. In the 1700s, there was a term called "white slavery." White slavery is when someone obtains a woman or girl using force, drugs, or dishonesty for sex that was unwanted from the woman or girl. During the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade, enslaved African women were bought and sold for labor purposes and sexual needs. Many enslaved African women would be separated from their families and children to satisfy the sexual needs of another slave owner (Karen Bravo, 2014). So with the similarities between human trafficking and slavery being present, it says a lot about our society when slavery is illegal and considered taboo. However, nobody bats an eye when people are trafficked daily, and nobody, not even the people in power, have already stopped this crime or at least hindered its prevalence.

The government has the manpower, technology, and resources to find these women and children; but the only thing President Buhari of Nigeria has done was promise the civilians that they would put an end to human trafficking even though it still goes on today. Boko Haram still hasn't been disbanded and is still in hiding since 2002 and those schoolgirls they kidnapped have not been found since 2014.

### **Conclusion - How We Can End This?**

At the end of the movie, Oloture is taken to a hotel somewhere in Nigeria before her European journey. In this hotel, she witnessed her friend get murdered for "snitching" while being abused. The women were ordered not to bring phones or any electronic devices on the bus, so they will not contact anybody while being on this "trip." However, Oloture had a phone, and she was poorly punished when the men in charge found the phone. In the meantime, her co-worker called the FBI, and a search party was sent to look

for her. Oloture performed many escape attempts but was unsuccessful at escaping. At one point, Oloture, her friend Beauty, and another girl in the group were able to escape together. Sadly, Oloture was caught, but Beauty was able to run to the police, but the law did not help her; instead, they told her to "get away" and threatened to shoot her. Eventually, Oloture was captured and was not seen or heard of since.

This film depicts many trafficking victims' personal experiences, but unfortunately, many of them, just like the ones in this movie, will not be around to tell their stories. This movie had a sad but realistic ending because the director, Kenneth Gyang, planned to film an authentic experience of a human trafficking victim. Human trafficking is growing abundantly because the government and society are more worried about other things and do not pay their attention or time to find those missing women and children.

At such a high rate of human trafficking globally, the organization is getting more powerful by the day. In countries like Nigeria, there are people out there that commit crimes and then pay off police officers to get away with their evil deeds. So, there are possibly people carrying women and children in their vehicles and paying off the corrupt police officers. Today, people should start holding the government and law enforcement responsible for not stopping human trafficking. People need to spread awareness about human trafficking, start speaking to government officials and their law enforcement to begin searching for these women and children, and arrest the people in charge or participating in this business.



### **Conclusion & Recommendations for Future Research**

At the end of the day, human trafficking is a crucial issue that affects everybody and their family but when you search up the statistics, African American women and children have the highest probability of being victims. This is because they are constantly unprotected, victimized, and vilified. The system doesn't look after Black women and children. For example, when a Black woman gets kidnapped off the street the police claim that it is prostitution and then they end not even sending a search party (Frederick Reese, 2017). Human trafficking is just another maneuver to systemically hurt people of color. When there are public officials that don't bother to search or investigate missing women and children and would rather worry about other menial crimes, then that is when you know corruption will start.

Human traffickers' first places to strike are impoverished, crime-ridden neighborhoods and go to brothels and parties to go and pick them up. Black and brown people are usually the people that live in those areas due to systemic redlining, segregation, and lack of opportunities. Not to mention, that the police usually don't even enter in those neighborhoods unless they want to harass or arrest somebody because "they fit a description." Black and brown women and children don't have enough protection like white people do, which is a substantial reason as to why human trafficking is continuing and getting worse. Occasionally, the victims are the ones to get arrested when they are found because they were prostituting but the trafficker wouldn't even get a search party and he or she would be out there abducting and harassing young Black girls.

We need a justice system that protects and serves and actually takes bad people off the streets and not victims. The reason why the justice system is like this is because the governors and politicians who run it allow these things to happen; in fact, they are even rumored to be a part of it. The corruption of the government is very congruent with human trafficking because there have been many counts of victims that have reported complicity of public officials when reporting trafficking cases. Bribery is also another way that government officials allow trafficking to continue. Government officials in many parts of the world have a reputation of being greedy. We as a people should start speaking to these politicians about human trafficking and what they will do to end it and find the missing victims.

We have been subconsciously taught to ignore this situation. There are people who have missing family members and have not seen them since. This world needs to be aware of the government corruption and the whereabouts of women and children. There are many ways that we can prevent the spread of human trafficking. We can end human trafficking by watching over one another, report suspicious activity, and donate to funds that help fight against this problem. Simple things like this can help stop the spread, find and justly trial the perpetrators, and free the victims.

Where you can educate yourself and find more research about this are:

<https://www.unitedway.org/our-impact/featured-programs/end-human-trafficking> &

<https://www.unicefusa.org/mission/protect/trafficking/end> &

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/otip/about/ways-endtrafficking> &

[www.hrw.org/report/2019/08/27/you-pray-death/trafficking-women-and-girls-nigeria](http://www.hrw.org/report/2019/08/27/you-pray-death/trafficking-women-and-girls-nigeria).

## **Annotated Bibliographies**

### Annotated Bibliography #1

Beavins, Emma. "The Link Between Systemic Racism and Human Trafficking."

*Dressembler*, Dressembler, 10 July 2020,

[www.dressembler.org/blog/systemicracismandtrafficking](http://www.dressembler.org/blog/systemicracismandtrafficking).

Emma Beavins speaks about how systemic racism and human trafficking are linked and work hand in hand. The author mentions that 40 percent of human trafficking victims are Black. Beavins states that the lower income areas are more at risk for human trafficking but white households have ten times more wealth than the Black household. The author mentions on how Black juveniles are getting arrested at a rate of 57.5 percent higher rate than their white counterparts for being human trafficking victims. The author also mentions that out of 100 cases, 78% the trafficking victim will be arrested while 22 percent of the time the buyer or trafficker will be arrested.

Annotated Bibliography #2

Bravo, Karen. "Trans-Atlantic Slavery and Contemporary Human Trafficking."

*OpenDemocracy*, Beyond Trafficking & Slavery, 10 Oct. 2014,

[www.opendemocracy.net/en/beyond-trafficking-and-slavery/transatlantic-slavery-and-contemporary-human-trafficking/](http://www.opendemocracy.net/en/beyond-trafficking-and-slavery/transatlantic-slavery-and-contemporary-human-trafficking/).

The author in this article speaks on how related human trafficking and slavery are.

Bravo states that the trafficking of human beings is what they did to the enslaved Africans to get them to the plantations. Bravo states that people made money off of the labor of enslaved Africans and the enslaved Africans received a lot of physical and sexual abuse, which is a very similar comparison to what trafficking victims experience daily.

The author also states that slavery was a very wealthy industry just like the trafficking business.

Annotated Bibliography #3

Jones, Mayeni. "Nigeria Chibok Abductions: What We Know." *BBC News*, BBC, 8 May 2017, [www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-32299943](http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-32299943)

This article is about the "Bring Back Our Girls" campaign. This campaign was about the kidnapping and trafficking of young schoolgirls in Nigeria. The author, Mayeni Jones, explains the whole situation and how many schoolgirls were kidnapped and still missing to this day. The author states that the perpetrators of the kidnapping and trafficking were members of the Islamic militant group, Boko Haram. Jones also mentions that these girls were sexually harassed, forced to do hard labor, and forced to convert to Islam so they can be married away. Jones also claims in this article that the government was silent about this situation and showed very little efforts to end this situation.

Annotated Bibliography #4

Nwogu Pulse Nigeria, Precious M. "Òlòtūrè Tactlessly Approaches a Vital Tale of Social Relevance [Pulse Movie Review]." *Pulse Nigeria*, Pulse Nigeria, 3 Oct. 2020, [www.pulse.ng/entertainment/movies/oloture-tactlessly-approaches-a-vital-tale-of-social-relevance-pulse-movie-review/dn0rmnv](http://www.pulse.ng/entertainment/movies/oloture-tactlessly-approaches-a-vital-tale-of-social-relevance-pulse-movie-review/dn0rmnv).

The author, Precious Nwogu, speaks about the movie "Òlòtūrè" and how it is a visual representation of human trafficking. The writer explains how impactful the movie is to tell the story of many trafficked victims who can't tell their story. Nwogu tells the brief description of the story from beginning to end. The author speaks on the rape scene in the film as an "occupational hazard" because that is what the main character suffered in one of the scenes of the movie while being undercover.

Annotated Bibliography #5

Odhiambo, Agnes. “You Pray for Death.” *Human Rights Watch*, Human Rights Watch, 27 May 2020, [www.hrw.org/report/2019/08/27/you-pray-death/trafficking-women-and-girls-nigeria](https://www.hrw.org/report/2019/08/27/you-pray-death/trafficking-women-and-girls-nigeria).

Author, Agnes Odhiambo, wrote this article to spread awareness and information of human trafficking. This article tells where the trafficking victims are being trafficked to. The author speaks about how many people are being trafficked daily and where they are being trafficked to throughout Africa. Odhiambo speaks on how bad human trafficking has gotten in Africa and the bad experiences that the trafficking victims endured while being trafficked. The author also gives information in this article about how to fight human trafficking and to help people who might be endangered by it.

Annotated Bibliography #6

Olamide, Anthony. "Netflixable? 'Òlòtūrè' Investigates Nigeria's Sex/Human Trafficking Trades." *Movie Nation*, Movie Nation, 9 Oct. 2020, [rogersmovienation.com/2020/10/08/netflixable-oloture-investigates-nigerias-sex-human-trafficking-trade/](https://rogersmovienation.com/2020/10/08/netflixable-oloture-investigates-nigerias-sex-human-trafficking-trade/).

The author, Anthony Olamide, speaks on the movie “Òlòtūrè” and how it can be a very overwhelming and graphic movie. Olamide breaks down the movie by performance, characters, storyline, and lessons learned from it. Olamide claims that, “It is ugly and traumatic and unflinching, a reminder of how in many places across the world, women are simply seen as objects to use and dispose of.” This movie is also to show the violation of human rights and women’s rights.



Annotated Bibliography #7

Salaudeen, Aisha. "New Nollywood Film Shines a Light on Human Trafficking in Nigeria." *CNN*, Cable News Network, 7 Oct. 2020, [www.cnn.com/2020/10/07/africa/human-trafficking-film-nigeria/index.html](http://www.cnn.com/2020/10/07/africa/human-trafficking-film-nigeria/index.html).

Aisha Salaudeen explains the comparison with the movie and how human trafficking is in real life. The author explains that it is very similar and that the movie was a great representation of the human trafficking process. Salaudeen also claims that the importance of this movie is to tell the stories of trafficking victims who are still going through these traumatic experiences and are still unable to tell their stories in person. Salaudeen explains that human trafficking is a wealthy and powerful industry and two-thirds of this profit comes from sexual exploitation and that sexual exploitation is a major reason as to why little girls are easy prey to these predators.

Annotated Bibliography #8

Reese, Frederick. "Sex Trafficking's True Victims: Why Are Our Black Girls/Women So Vulnerable?" *Atlanta Black Star*, Atlanta Black Star, 15 June 2017, [www.atlantablackstar.com/2017/06/15/sex-traffickings-true-victims-why-are-our-black-girlswomen-so-vulnerable/](http://www.atlantablackstar.com/2017/06/15/sex-traffickings-true-victims-why-are-our-black-girlswomen-so-vulnerable/).

In this passage, the author speaks on how sex trafficking affects Black and brown communities at a disproportionate rate. The author, Frederick Reese, uses data from the National Human Trafficking Hotline to support his information. Reese mentions that in 2016 alone, there were 7,572 human trafficking cases, with 5,551 being sexual trafficking cases. The author mentions that according to the FBI, 40% of those sex trafficking victims were Black or African American. Reese also states that the number is higher in metropolitan (city) areas.

Annotated Bibliography #9

Rollins, Rochelle. "Bridging Minority Health and Human Trafficking."

*Https://Www.acf.hhs.gov/Archive/Blog/2015/04/Bridging-Minority-Health-and-Human-Trafficking*, Administration for Children & Families , 21 Apr. 2015,

[www.acf.hhs.gov/archive/blog/2015/04/bridging-minority-health-and-human-trafficking](https://www.acf.hhs.gov/archive/blog/2015/04/bridging-minority-health-and-human-trafficking).

Rochelle Rollins says in this passage that human trafficking is the modern day form of slavery. The author describes in detail why people can be trafficked. The author states that health care professionals who encounter a potential victim of human trafficking in a health care setting should be guided by ethical principles. Rollins discusses how in health care human trafficking victims are mostly Black and brown. The author also discusses how to handle human trafficking victims in a health care setting.

Annotated Bibliography #10

Sasaki, Ayako. "Human Trafficking and Slavery: Current Anti-Trafficking Efforts in Japan." *IntechOpen*, IntechOpen, 22 Aug. 2012, [www.intechopen.com/books/globalization-approaches-to-diversity/human-trafficking-and-slavery-current-anti-trafficking-efforts-in-japan](http://www.intechopen.com/books/globalization-approaches-to-diversity/human-trafficking-and-slavery-current-anti-trafficking-efforts-in-japan).

The author, Ayako Sasaki, discusses about the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, an organization that was founded in 2000 as a protocol to prevent and end human trafficking. The organization mostly aids in women and children because they are at higher risk of being trafficked. Sasaki explains that the protocol of the organization is that mostly emphasizes the labor exploitation, removal of organs, and sexual exploitation. The author explains that in Japan and in the United States they have several organizations to end human trafficking.

Annotated Bibliography #11

Stanley, Joshua. "March of Silence: Protestors Take Steps to Battle Human Trafficking."

*Www.maddieconley.com*, Maddie Conley, 23 Oct. 2018,

[www.maddieconley.com/writing/2019/1/2/march-of-silence-protestors-take-steps-to-battle-human-trafficking](http://www.maddieconley.com/writing/2019/1/2/march-of-silence-protestors-take-steps-to-battle-human-trafficking).

The author of this passage, Joshua Stanley, speaks on the hundreds of people that marched in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Stanley says that Pennsylvania is ranked no. 10 in the most human trafficking cases in the country. The march that the author speaks on is called "The Walk for Freedom." In this article, they work to end human trafficking in America before they go to any other country. Stanley states that there are over 200 cases of human trafficking in Pennsylvania just last year.

Annotated Bibliography #12

Sweileh, Waleed M. Research Trends on Human Trafficking: a Bibliometric Analysis Using Scopus Database. 8 Nov. 2018, [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6225706/](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6225706/).

The author, Waleed M. Sweileh, explains the reasons and the analytics behind of how and why Black and brown women and children are targeted more and affected more by human trafficking. Sweileh mentions that 207 different women in 14 countries reported that 95% of women had experienced physical and sexual violence. Sweileh uses evidence and research from the FBI to help further back up his points and data about how Black and brown women and children are targeted more for human trafficking. The author also strives to explain how sex trafficking has similarities to slavery. Sweileh states that in human trafficking things, such as forced labor, child labor, rape, and organ removal are all outcomes of human trafficking, which were common things they did during slavery. Overall, Sweileh speaks on every detail of how sex trafficking is an issue that mostly affects Black and brown women and children all around the globe.

Annotated Bibliography #13

Taylor, Ileana. "Human Trafficking Statistics & Facts." *Safe Horizon*, Safe Horizon, 2020, [www.safehorizon.org/get-informed/human-trafficking-statistics-facts/](http://www.safehorizon.org/get-informed/human-trafficking-statistics-facts/).

Ileana Taylor states the facts and statistics of human trafficking in the United States. Taylor states that human trafficking victims are often forced through, sexual, physical, and psychological violence to perform work under slavery-like conditions. Taylor states that traffickers are usually people that know the victim personally. The author states that traffickers often lure victims with false promises of economic opportunity; the traffickers can withhold legal identification and documents, using violence or threaten with violence, hold for ransom, and many other ways of slavery and blackmail. Taylor mentions that traffickers' main goal for trafficking is either for money or sexual desires.

Annotated Bibliography #14

Union, Gabrielle. *Gabrielle Union: How Gender And Racial Disparities In Human Trafficking Affect Women And Girls Of Color*. 26 Jan. 2017, [www.essence.com/culture/gabrielle-union-op-ed-human-trafficking-women-girls-color/](http://www.essence.com/culture/gabrielle-union-op-ed-human-trafficking-women-girls-color/).

In this article, the author, Gabrielle Union, speaks on how there is a racial and gender disparity when it comes to human trafficking. Union mentions that along with racism, domestic violence, sexual abuse, discrimination, and poverty Black women and little Black girls also have to deal with human trafficking as well. In this article, Union wants to shed more light on this issue because it is hurting the Black community a great deal and that it is seldom discussed. The author states that African American children are 52 percent of all juvenile prostitution arrests, which is more than any other race.



Annotated Bibliography #15

Vogelstein, Rachel B., and Anne Connell. "Human Trafficking and Slavery in the 21st Century." *Council on Foreign Relations*, Council on Foreign Relations, 22 Jan. 2018, [www.cfr.org/blog/human-trafficking-and-slavery-21st-century](http://www.cfr.org/blog/human-trafficking-and-slavery-21st-century).

The authors, Rachel B. Vogelstein and Anne Connell, wrote this article to speak on how human trafficking and slavery is very similar in many ways. The authors speak on how both were about kidnapping people and exploiting them either by labor, sex, or for degradation just for the sake of abuse. Vogelstein and Connell both state that slaves and human trafficking victims both experience physical, sexual, and mental abuse during and after their experiences. The authors mention that human trafficking victims are used to pay off debt bondage, in order for the traffickers to pay for their transportation, recruitment, or basic needs.

Annotated Bibliography #16

Young, Yvette. "Let's Talk About Race and Human Trafficking." *Love146*, CT Human Anti-Trafficking Response Team, 27 June 2019, [love146.org/lets-talk-about-race-and-human-trafficking/](https://love146.org/lets-talk-about-race-and-human-trafficking/).

In this passage, the author, Yvette Young, discusses about the racial disparity in human trafficking. Young mentions that in Black and brown populated neighborhoods have higher rates of human trafficking than in white populated neighborhoods. Young states that pimps prey on girls as young as 12-14. In this article, it states that one study estimates about 325,000 children in the US, Canada, and Mexico are at risk each year for being victims of sexual exploitation. Young mentions that physical and sexual abuse is very common to the victims.

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