

Human Trafficking in the People's Republic of China

By Annie Dullum

As China rises to become a superpower and is placed in the national spotlight as the host for the upcoming 2008 Beijing Olympics, China is struggling to represent its ability to be powerful and stable within its own borders resulting from a staggering human rights record. Among the policies contributing to human rights violation, population controls are in place that create barriers to residence and immigration, which means that desperate individuals cannot legally move to other countries. As well, Chinese citizens are vulnerable to the practices of traffickers who move individuals illegally around the world. While Chinese gangs traffic women for prostitution, the largest trade of human beings may be the smuggling of males for labor abroad. In the United States, at any given time, more than ten thousand, if not tens of thousands, of people work as forced laborers. Due to the communist tradition in the People's Republic of China, the economic struggles of its people, desire for economic development, and a corrupt governmental party contribute to the consistent illegal trafficking of human beings across borders.

The People's Republic of China is a source, transit, and destination country for men and women trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor. Children are trafficked for commercially sexual exploitation. The majority of trafficking in China is domestic but there is also a considerable international trafficking of Chinese citizens to Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, and North America. Women are enticed with lies and false promises of employment, while in reality are forced into commercial sexual exploitation in other Asian states, such as Taiwan, Thailand, Malaysia, and Japan. Chinese men and women are smuggled to other countries, accruing large financial costs, and then forced into exploitative labor in order to repay debts to traffickers. Women from neighboring Asian states and Russia are trafficked into China for forced labor and arranged marriages.

However, despite all this, trafficking within China's own borders remains the most significant problem. Approximately ten thousand to twenty thousand victims are trafficked among Chinese provinces each year. The primary internal destination for smuggling is the more developed cities along the eastern coast of China. Women are trafficked from inland provinces to coastal cities for sexual exploitation. Also, the imbalance between the number of Chinese men and women contributes to the trafficking of women for brides. A growing majority of men relative to women in China will compel the human trafficking within its borders to expand. Men are becoming desperate to find wives and have resorted to human smuggling agencies. In addition, this great demand has increased the number of women being trafficked from other nations into China. The Chinese government needs to initiate anti-trafficking protocols in order to manage this growing occurrence within its own borders and internationally.

The People's Republic of China, due to its history as a socialist state and the leadership of a corrupt governmental party, has perpetuated the trafficking in human beings across international borders. China's location among Asian states and Russia has enabled crime organizations to smuggle migrants across borders with ease and through compliance by border patrols. Population control in China has provided governments with a reason to allow illegal emigration from their state into China resulting in declining border controls. The economic struggles of its people and desire for economic development contribute to the consistent illegal trafficking of human beings across China's borders.

In recent years, the Chinese economy has experienced dramatic growth and many people in China have felt improvements in their quality of life, however, the gap between the rich and the poor is widening. Efforts need to be made to control the transnational crime because in upcoming years it is likely to persist at an increasing rate as the poor become poorer and the rich become wealthier.

In China, the complicity of government officials is central to the capacity of smugglers to operate. The trade of human beings from China is a result of the legacy of corrupted party power structures and their international partnership groups. The combined forces of organized crime and governmental corruption facilitated the mass movement of people, which often violates national laws and the national sovereignty of the countries to which Russians and Chinese are moved illegally. These groups operate on a global scale, work in conjunction with corrupt officials in other countries, and cooperate with international crime groups as necessary.

Economic and social conditions of Chinese society are enticing thousands to search for a better life. The impoverished residents lack the financial resources to emigrate legally, and many prosperous regions of the world will not permit them to enter. However, declining border controls in Asia have provided the opportunity to cross borders. The demand for cheap labor from men and sexual services of women continues to provide a market for people to migrate illegally to more developed countries. Governmental regulations on population have given citizens the ability to administer smuggling operations and participate in human trafficking while governments deny the quantitative occurrences. Therefore, impoverished Chinese are vulnerable to services of traffickers who move individuals illegally around the world and extract payments through consequent employment in sweatshops, as laborers, or as providers of sexual services.

Chinese citizens have realized that they are no longer able to depend on the government in China to provide a satisfactory life for them. Many Chinese citizens are struggling economically as a result of this transition. In China, there are significant numbers of citizens who are eager to seek employment and a new life abroad without concern of the costs. Chinese initiatives to emigrate or work abroad reflect, in part, the realization that citizens cannot depend on the state to provide for them and their families—an abrupt awakening for Chinese citizens accustomed to the minimum protections of the socialist system of the past decades.

Chinese migrant trafficking into the United States also persists. This illegal immigration is organized by highly effective alien smuggling cartels that use routes involving more than 30 countries, and which earn hundreds of millions of dollars. Of the total, approximately half the identified cases are forced into prostitution and child exploitation whereas the remainder is working in domestic services, agriculture, sweatshops, and food service. The largest group of forced laborers in the United States is Chinese. As many as 400,000 Chinese people have been smuggled by Chinese crime groups into the United States. In Washington, D.C. over 400 restaurants are associated with the Chinese smuggling trade. However, the number of smuggled Chinese is even greater in cities such as New York and San Francisco. Detectives have found and confiscated ship rosters from smugglers of Chinese to the United States, which revealed that 90 to 95 percent of those trafficked are males, brought to work as laborers in restaurants, sweatshops, and other dangerous work situations. Generally, the migrants work in garment factories and Chinese restaurants, often work up to 80 hours per week and live in very small spaces where it is not uncommon that they share beds by sleeping in shifts.

Migrants who have been smuggled from China must pay for large fees and are more likely than other smuggled migrants to enter into debt bondage arrangements backed up by threats of violence against them and their families in China. The average debt of a Chinese trafficked to the United States is as much as \$50,000 in which they must pay off over many years as an indentured servant. In 1993, Chinese wanting to be smuggled to the New York City had to pay an average fee of \$35,000. The fee for passage from China to New York City in 2004 is as high as \$65,000. Typically, migrants pay smugglers a down-payment of about \$1,000 to \$1,500. Then family members, relatives, or friends pay the balance upon arrival and the migrant repays the debt. In a case in Chinatown in New York, a smuggled woman was killed when family members in China did not make required payments to the smugglers at home. A smaller percentage, still thousands of migrants, becomes indebted to organized crime groups.

China's appearance in the international community as an economic superpower, the host of the 2008 Olympics and home to a large majority of the global population has placed increased pressure on the government to end its path of involvement with human rights violations. The growing problem of human trafficking needs to be addressed in order for the world to view China as a thriving leader. The issue of human trafficking is expanding internationally but among Chinese citizens it is likely to exponentially increase in the coming years. Victims of human trafficking experience dramatic human rights violations and the People's Republic of China needs to address the issue in order to protect its citizens.

Annotations

Castles, Stephen and Mark J. Miller. 2003. The Age of Migration: International Population Movements in the Modern World. New York: Guilford Press.

Annotation: Castles's and Miller's book provides an international perspective on the nature of migration and the outcomes of immigration movements in developed nations and the developing world. This book focuses on the regions of the world that experience the greatest volume of migration, including information on emigration and immigration. Through his analysis, the author delineates patterns in ethnic diversity among economies, cultures, and politics, while providing information about the effect that migration has on minority groups. China is depicted as a nation struggling to dismantle the complex global networks of human trafficking, and has resorted to extreme measures such as capital punishment.

Chen, Jianfu. 1999 Chinese Law: Towards an Understanding of Chinese Law, Its Nature and Development. London: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.

Annotation: Legal traditions, political situations, economic conditions, and party policies influence the laws of a nation. Chen describes Chinese law, and its context, nature, and meaning within Chinese culture. Chinese law has developed with the influence of Chinese heritage and Western-style modernization. The source depicts legal reform during the reign of different government leaders and within the current legal system. This source is useful to briefly understand the quantitative arrests of human traffickers and the number of known victims who are being given assistance by the government and agencies in China.

Chin, Ko-lin. 1997. "Safe House or Hell House?" In Human Smuggling: Chinese Migrant Trafficking and the Challenge to America's Immigration Tradition, edited by P.J. Smith. Washington D.C.: CSIS Press.

Annotation: The author describes the deplorable conditions awaiting Chinese immigrants when they arrive in the United States. Chin interviewed social workers, church workers, members of advocacy groups, business owners and 300 undocumented immigrants in the established Chinese community in New York. Chinese immigrants experienced gang-rapes, beatings, prostitution, strangulation and sweatshop labor if the subject owed any portion of the smuggling fee upon arrival. The author concludes that until the demand for cheap labor in the United States subsides, human smuggling will remain a constant element in America's immigration tradition.

Chin, Ko-lin and Douglas S. Massey. 1999. Smuggled Chinese: Clandestine Immigration to the United States. Philadelphia: Temple University Press.

Annotation: This book examines the motivations for and methods of covert immigration, the social organization of human smuggling, the experiences of smuggled immigrants after their arrival in the United States, and the issues of controlling clandestine immigration. The surges in illegal migration are symptoms of China's underlying political, economic and social problems. The lucrative business of human trafficking from China to the United States generates approximately \$3.2 billion annually and estimates of about 50,000 Chinese citizens immigrate to the United States annually, including illegal, legal and forced immigration. This source is helpful for understanding the growing human trade of Chinese into the United States.

Christiansen, Flemming. 2003. Chinatown, Europe: An Exploration of Overseas Chinese Identity in the 1990s. New York: Routledge.

Annotation: This book covers the extensive situation of Chinese immigrants residing in various European states. Almost one million Chinese citizens are currently living in Europe and are considered silent, introvert immigrants to their European neighbors. Many of the immigrants escaped China due to being marginalized from the government or persecuted by leaders because of their origin. Many victims of human trafficking are victims because in ethnic terms they are Chinese although their place of birth has determined their status in society as a minority. European states have become a refuge for Chinese minorities who have experienced generations of persecution by the Chinese elites.

DeStefano, Anthony M. 2007. The War on Human Trafficking: U.S. Policy Assessed. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press.

Annotation: DeStefano depicts the United States at the forefront of the crusade against human trafficking. The book reviews the prevalent policy battles that have surrounded the

efforts to abolish human trade and details the events leading up to the development of the first federal law that addressed the issue, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000. He references the many significant and tragic immigration stories that made headlines in American media. DeStefano provides a useful resource to understand laws that have been enacted and which nations have united to monitor and eliminate human trafficking.

Finckenauer, James O. 2006. "Chinese Transnational Organized Crime: The Fuk Ching." National Institute of Justice.

Annotation: This paper provides an overview of the history, organization and activities of the Fuk Ching gang. The Fuk Ching participates in transnational criminal activities between the United States and the People's Republic of China primarily. The gang smuggles migrants across national borders and kidnaps and exploits migrants in the destination countries. This source is valuable for understanding the complex networks involved in the trafficking of humans across borders, especially involving the United States and China.

Finckenauer James O. and Jennifer Schrock. 2003. "Human Trafficking: A Growing Criminal Market in the United States." In Trafficking in Women and Children: Current Issues and Developments. Edited by A. M. Troubnikoff. Nova Publishers.

Annotation: Human trafficking has become a lucrative criminal market in the United States providing the maximization of profits for traffickers at the expense of physical and mental exploitation of the victims. The authors state the various fees for a trafficked human being depending on the home nation. This is a great source to understand the main pipelines of human trafficking organizations as well as the various entrances for illegal migrants into the United States and the anti-trafficking strategy of the United States.

Gittings, John. 2006. The Changing Face of China: From Mao to Market. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Annotation: Gittings offers a fascinating glimpse into Chinese history in the last half-century. His book describes the future confrontation that the government and its people will have to face. China's greatest threat is not the collapse of the current governmental system, financial crisis or an uprising of its citizens but instead the result of continual environmental degradation and rising pollution, which will result in China running out of resources, including water. This resource was helpful for understanding the current governmental regime, history and system of regulation in China.

Heimer, Maria and Stig Thogersen. 2006. Doing Fieldwork in China. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.

Annotation: Scholars from around the world reflect on their own fieldwork experiences in China to describe the situation of individuals in a changing nation. This is a useful source for

understanding the cultural practices and ideologies of gender roles in China. The authors are able to gain essential knowledge and understand the reasons why Chinese women are more commonly trafficked to other regions of the world.

Ho, Ming-Jung. 2003. "Migratory Journeys and Tuberculosis Risk." *Medical Anthropology Quarterly*. 4 (17):442-458.

Annotation: Trafficking in human beings is a global phenomenon that has been subject to increasing international attention in recent years. Piper explains the various anti-trafficking initiatives that have been designed to control the growing transnational crime both regionally and globally. The article focuses on the Asia Pacific region because the largest number of children and women are trafficked within or from Asia. Human trafficking is a national and international issue as well as an essential regional issue due to the high volume of people involved in the region

Kleemans, Edward, and Henk van de Brunt. 2003. "The social organization of human trafficking." In Global Organized Crime: Trends and Developments. Edited by D. Siegel, H. G. van de Bunt and D. Zaitch. London: Kluwer Academic Publishers.

Annotation: Smuggling networks provide the desired connection between poor and/or dangerous states and rich, democratic states. The authors find that the main suspects of the smuggling networks had social connections with both the countries of origin and destination. Traffickers and clients often share the same ethnic backgrounds and many traffickers were smuggled prior to starting their own smuggling operations. The Netherlands is a significant location of human trafficking because it is a transit state for other states in Europe and to the United States and Canada. This source provides determining factors of smugglers and migrants.

Koh, Harold Hongju. 2006. "The New Global Slave Trade." In Displacement, Asylum, Migration: The Oxford Amnesty Lectures. Edited by K. E. Tunstall. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Annotation: This author describes the complexity and scope of the global problem of human trafficking and offers a strategy to combat it. Koh argues that trafficking is primarily a human rights problem that needs a policy recommendation for anti-trafficking strategy combining prevention, protection and prosecution. Governments want to eradicate human trafficking however need the means to do so. This article details the significance of human trafficking to the United States in numbers of people and annual profit. Human trafficking remains in high demand in the United States and many individuals around the world are awaiting the possibility for opportunity even by means of being smuggled.

Koslowski, Rey. 2006. "Response to Harold Hangju Koh" In Displacement, Asylum, Migration: The Oxford Amnesty Lectures. Edited by K. E. Tunstall. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Annotation: Koslowski responds to Koh's argument by concluding that the high demand for illegal migrant labor is the reason for the continual human rights problem. The author argues that among the numerous migrants in the United States the majority are Chinese. He depicts the challenges the migrants face as they enter a presumed world of opportunity.

Kurlantzick, Joshua. 2007. Charm Offensive: How China's Soft Power is Transforming the World. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Annotation: The author describes Beijing's proactive stance on fighting human trafficking. The source explicates the progressive undertaking Chinese authorities have taken to combat the global human rights issue. Kurlantzick argues that China has become a global presence, made progressive steps, joined multilateral institutions, supported peacekeeping efforts, assisted the economic growth of the developing world, mediated other states' conflicts and applied pressure to fight drug and human trafficking. This source focuses on the positive influence China has had during its own economic advancement and presence as a global power. This book examines the significance of China's recent reliance on soft power to project a benign national image, position itself as a model of social and economic success, and develop stronger international alliances.

Laczko, Frank. 2005. "Data and Research on Human Trafficking." *International Migration* 43 (1-2): 5-16.

Annotation: This article describes the different methods used to acquire accurate data on the trends of human trafficking. International migration has been prominent throughout history, however documentation of migrants has been difficult due to the various means of passage and entrance. The numbers of people trafficked each year is an estimation due to the inaccuracy of documentation of migration. This article is essential for all researchers interested in international migration.

Lee, June J. H. 2005. "Human Trafficking in East Asia: Current Trends, Data Collection and Knowledge Gaps." *International Migration* 43 (1-2):165-201.

Annotation: Lee analyzes the quantitative and qualitative data concerning human trafficking in East Asia. Throughout history, migration and trafficking of human beings has occurred, however large flows of migration have been influenced by international and national events. This source is helpful in understanding the vast number of human beings involved in the transnational crime as well as the large amounts of profit earned.

Lee, Maggy. 2007. Human Trafficking. Portland: Willan Publishing.

Annotation: This compilation of ten authors' research addresses methods of controlling international crime. The primary purpose of the compilation is to establish a universal definition of human trafficking. The book explores the historical approaches to human

trade, with a focus on trafficking in Asia and Eastern Europe. Human trafficking remains an international dilemma due to varying and often contradictory interests of states, and due to controversy over the human right to seek asylum. This source explains well the parallel between Chinese human trafficking and business.

Li, Ling. 1997. "Mass Migration within China and the Implications for Chinese Emigration." In Human Smuggling: Chinese Migrant Trafficking and the Challenge to America's Immigration Tradition. Edited by P.J. Smith. Washington D.C.: CSIS Press.

Annotation: Li describes the common attitude adopted by the Chinese of specific provinces that promotes emigration. Peasants in many Chinese provinces are very poor, especially, compared to relatives living in the United States. In 1989, when the United States' government opened the door to political asylum for Chinese migrants, smuggling organizations integrated a new procedure to assist clients to illuminate untruthful pleas to be granted access to the United States for a fee of \$35,000. However Chinese migrants who successfully immigrated to the United States were able to send back finances in turn providing needed investment and income generation for the relatives living in Chinese provinces. This source details the extenuating circumstances that pressure Chinese citizens to embark on the illegal adventure to reach prosperity.

Mallee, Hein and Frank N. Pieke, eds. 1999. Internal and International Migration: Chinese Perspectives. 1999. New York: Routledge.

Annotation: The authors focus on the internal migration and migration of Chinese into Europe, specifically Germany. A case study is given of migration from southern Zhejiang province to European cities. In the south of China, where large amounts of economic development is occurring, the migration from rural areas to urban is continuing to expand. Migrants in Beijing and Shanghai are experiencing discrimination through birth control policies and stereotypes and many are being forced to migrate another time in order to attain personal economic prosperity. This source was useful for understanding the Chinese perspectives of human trafficking.

Miko, Francis T. 2007. "International Human Trafficking." In Transnational Threats: Smuggling and Trafficking in Arms, Drugs, and Human Life. Edited by L. K. Thachuck. Westport, CT: Greenwood Publishing Group.

Annotation: This essay demonstrates how the security of Americans is potentially threatened by individuals and governments engaged in the illicit trade in arms, drugs, and human beings in distant parts of the globe. Each country is focused on to describe its own specific history, problems and resolutions to human trafficking. China is known to be a nation with a growing influence in transnational crime.

Picarelli, John T. 2007. "Historical Approaches to the Trade in Human Beings." In Human Trafficking. Edited by M. Lee. Portland: Willan Publishing.

Annotation: Picarelli focuses on the history of human trafficking. He begins by explicating the existence of slavery in ancient Rome and Greece. Despite efforts of abolitionists, human trafficking remains a global issue. Additionally, slavery has occurred and continues to occur in many parts of the world. The battle against the illegal trafficking of human beings has persisted against the backdrop of abolition. This source seeks to conceptualize the trends in human trafficking by exemplifying its history in China.

Piper, Nicola. 2005. "A Problem by a Different Name? A Review of Research on Trafficking in South-East Asia and Oceania." *International Migration* 43 (1-2):203-233.

Annotation: Trafficking in human beings is a global phenomenon which has been subject to increasing international attention in recent years. Piper explains the various anti-trafficking initiatives that have been designed to control the growing transnational crime both regionally and globally. The article focuses on the Asia Pacific region because the largest number of children and women are trafficked within or from Asia. Human trafficking is a national and international issue as well as an essential regional issue due to the high volume of people involved in the region.

Salt, John. 2000. "Trafficking and Human Smuggling: A European Perspective." In International Migration. Ghent: University of Ghent.

Annotation: This article reviews the empirical evidence for trafficking and human smuggling in Europe. The author provides information on the organizational structure of trafficking organizations and the characteristics of traffickers. He also depicts information on those who are trafficked based on nationality, demographics, economic skills, education, and motivation. The author concludes that most of the research on human trafficking is concerned with the means of how migrants get to their final destination yet there are many more areas in need of in-depth research. This is a useful source if empirical data are needed on international human trafficking.

Shelley, Louise. 2004. "Russian and Chinese Trafficking: A Comparative Perspective." In Human Traffic and Transnational Crime: Eurasian and American Perspectives. Edited by Sally Stoecker and Louise Shelley. Lanham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield.

Annotation: Illegal migration of people from Russia and China began in the 1990s following the collapse of the Soviet Union and the loosening of state controls in China. Russia and China no longer guarantee the economic security of their citizens following the introduction of markets; thus many are vulnerable to traffickers. Reduced border controls allows Chinese and Russians the opportunity to leave their countries and the demand for cheap labor and sexual services provides a market for people to migrate illegally to more developed nations. Shelley compares and contrasts human trafficking in Russia and China.

_____. 2007. "The Rise and Diversification of Human Smuggling and Trafficking into the United States." In Transnational Threats: Smuggling and Trafficking in Arms, Drugs, and Human Life. Edited by L. K. Thachuck. Westport, CT: Greenwood Publishing Group.

Annotation: This essay depicts the incrementally increasing number of migrants to the United States due to the demand by American industries. The organized crime of human trafficking continues due to increased numbers of sweatshops, restaurants and other sectors requiring manual labor from migrants. The majority of the migrants to the United States are Chinese and Mexicans who struggle to survive and a small percentage are able to reach their dreams of prosperity for their families.

Siu, Lok C. D. 2005. Memories of a Future Home: Diasporic Citizenship of Chinese in Panama. Palo Alto, CA: Stanford University Press.

Annotation: This book offers an innovative framework to help understand how Chinese migrants came to Panama primarily during the mid-twentieth century. Many immigrants from their homeland of China, Hong Kong and Taiwan came to Panama to reside due to the colonial force of the United States. The wealthier migrants moved directly to the United States from Hong Kong, while others who were less fortunate migrated from Taiwan and China to Panama. This source is useful for understanding the migration wave of Chinese in the 1950s resulting from the desire to flee from the communist regime in China.

Smith, Paul J. 1997. Human Smuggling: Chinese Migrant Trafficking and the Challenge to America's Immigration Tradition. Washington DC: Center for Strategic and International Studies.

Annotation: Chinese migrant trafficking into the United States is a significant crime. Illegal immigration from China to the United States is organized by highly effective smuggling organizations using routes involving more than 30 countries and earning hundreds of millions of dollars annually. The author examines the roots and logistics of this growing business and crime. In addition, the economic and demographic conditions such as unemployment and overpopulation in China have proven to pressure many migrants to aspire for a better future in a foreign country even at great costs.

_____. 1997. "Chinese Migrant Trafficking: A Global Challenge." In Human Smuggling: Chinese Migrant Trafficking and the Challenge to America's Immigration Tradition. Edited by P.J. Smith. Washington D.C.: CSIS Press.

Annotation: This source provides a case study of the causes and procedures of the migrant system of smuggling Chinese into the United States. The article describes the challenges faced by the People's Republic of China to control the transnational crime that has now become a global issue. A majority of the migrants in the United States are Chinese. The population growth, unemployment and economic disparities in China are the main driving forces of human trafficking from China to wealthy nations, such as the United States. Smith states that the People's Republic of China and the United States need to resolve the problem collaboratively.

Soudijin, M. R. J. 2006. Chinese Human Smuggling in Transit: Boom Juridische Uitgevers.

Annotation: The media and literature give more attention to the smuggling of Chinese nationals than to the significant problem of human trafficking of Chinese to the Netherlands. This source uses methodological analysis and data to examine the issue of Chinese human smuggling. The author elaborates on who are the smugglers of the Chinese and on how the crime is organized in the Netherlands. The study is based on various sources including interviews with Chinese citizens, court files, interviews with Dutch and foreign police investigators and municipal archives. This source is a great reference for understanding specific cases of human trafficking that have occurred between the Chinese and the Dutch.

Salt, John and Jeremy Stein. 2002. "Migration as a Business: The Case of Trafficking." *International Migration* 35 (4):467-494.

Annotation: This article describes international migration as a global business. Human trafficking is a violation of human rights and is a threat to the international community because it links international organized criminal organizations. The trafficking of human beings has been increasing in scale and sophistication. The article thoroughly depicts the three phases of migration including recruitment of migrants, the passage and their integration into the destination country. This is a beneficial article to understand migrants' experiences with human trafficking organizations throughout the world.

Stoecker, Sally. 2004. "Human Trafficking: A New Challenge for Russia and the United States." In Human Traffic and Transnational Crime: Eurasian and American Perspectives. Edited by Sally Stoecker and Louise Shelley. Lanham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield.

Annotation: The trafficking of women and children from their home countries for purposes of sexual exploitation and labor has become a global industry and a serious transnational crime. The collapse of the Soviet Union left women struggling to find employment and desperate to find means to earn income whether through prostitution or sweatshop labor. The United States provides employment opportunities and has a market demand for cheap labor. This new phenomenon of Russian women and children being smuggled into the United States is a concern for authorities in both nations and has seen progress.

Stoecker, Sally W. and Louise I. Shelley. 2004. "Introduction." In Human Traffic and Transnational Crime: Eurasian and American Perspectives. Edited by Sally Stoecker and Louise Shelley. Lanham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield.

Annotation: Until the 1980s, the trafficking of women was primarily an Asian phenomenon. Historical changes in nations has increased the illegal industry as well as made women more vulnerable to traffickers. This article describes the historical contexts of human trafficking

along with the reasons humans are trafficked, to which regions of the world, and which states are in need of the most attention.

United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT). 2007. "Enhancing Urban Safety and Security: Global Report on Human Settlements." Washington, D.C.: United Nations.

Annotation: Three major dimensions are significant to the 2007 Global Report on Human Settlements including crime and violence, security of tenure and protection against forced eviction, and natural and human-made disasters. The report describes human trafficking as an organized crime. This source provides the basic knowledge to understand the global and growing problem of human trafficking. In addition, the definition of human trafficking is articulated, the difference between human trafficking and smuggling is explained, and the qualitative result of human trafficking and the source, transit and destination states throughout the world are determined.

Wong, Anny. 2007. "Chinese Crime Organizations as Transnational Enterprises." In Transnational Threats: Smuggling and Trafficking in Arms, Drugs, and Human Life. Edited by L. K. Thachuck. Westport, CT: Greenwood Publishing Group.

Annotation: Human trafficking is a highly profitable business for Chinese criminal organizations. Wong analyzes, quantitatively and qualitatively, the numbers of lives affected by these organizations, as well as the profit earned by illegal smugglers. Human trafficking is a growing problem in Asia, and particularly in China, due to geographical location and to a lack of government regulation. This source explains the growing economic importance of human trafficking in China, which has inhibited its regulation.

Yates, Kenneth. 1997. "Canada's Growing Role as a Human Smuggling Destination and Corridor to the United States." In Human Smuggling: Chinese Migrant Trafficking and the Challenge to America's Immigration Tradition. Edited by P.J. Smith. Washington D.C: CSIS Press.

Annotation: Yates describes Canada's reputation and location as the primary reasons for the nation's large and growing role as a human smuggling passageway to the United States. Canada has a reputation of welcoming almost everyone arriving at ports or airports to enter the nation even though the government knows that the majority of refugee claims are unreliable. Yates points out that successful government action must focus on prohibiting aliens prior to boarding airplanes and ships. This source is useful for understanding the many means of entry into the United States by illegal immigrants.