BRIEF

Pimps & Johns: In-house Sexualized Torture of Prostituted Women and Girls is always potentially Life-threatening

Jeanne Sarson, MEd, BScN, RN and Linda MacDonald, MEd, BN, RN

August 25, 2014

Sent to

The Standing Senate Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs

In view of its study of Bill C-36 an Act to Amend the *Criminal Code* in Response to the Supreme Court of Canada Decision in *Attorney General of Canada v. Bedford* and to make Consequential Amendments to other Acts

Contact Information:

Jeanne Sarson, 167 Evergreen Drive, Truro, NS, B2N 6H9; Email: twin2@eastlink.ca

Linda MacDonald, 361 Prince St., Truro NS B2N 1E4; Email: flight@ns.sympatico.ca

Website: www.nonstatetorture.org

Pimps & Johns: In-house Sexualized Torture of Prostituted Persons of all Ages is always potentially Life-threatening

Jeanne Sarson, MEd, BScN, RN and Linda MacDonald, MEd, BN, RN

- 1. This brief extends the knowledge we advanced in an email letter to the Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, Peter MacKay, and copied to others in response to the call for public input following the *Bedford v. Canada* decision. In addition, this brief builds on our previous written brief, and verbal evidence, in presented to the House of Commons Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights in view of its study of Bill C-36.
- 2. In this brief we focus on two fundamental reasons why we support Bill C-36. These are because the Bill:
 - a) Acknowledges that children under the age of 18 are prostituted and are a vulnerable group within Canadian society and in need of specific protection, and
 - b) Criminalizes pimps and johns and others who manipulate and create exploitative relationships with vulnerable persons—especially women and girls—whom they prostitute and victimize in various violent ways.
- 3. We are, however, restating our prior recommendation that section 269.1 on torture of the *Criminal Code of Canada* be amended so torture perpetrated by non-State actors, for example pimps and johns, can be included in Bill C-36. Therefore, we ask you, the Senate Committee, to correct the legal discrimination embedded in section 269.1 on torture of the *Criminal Code of Canada* by implementing an:

Amendment to section 269.1 torture of the *Criminal Code of Canada* to apply to "everyone" who commits acts of torture--State and non-State actors—to ensure Canada meets its human rights and legal obligations "to protect human dignity and the equality of all Canadians" as stated in the Preamble of Bill C-36. Specific to Bill C-36, the protection of human dignity and equality needs to refer to all prostituted adults and children, predominately women and girls of all ages, who have endured non-State torture victimization when prostituted, when sold or rented, by procurers to johns.

Section 753.1(2)(a) of Bill C-36 proposes, for example, amendments in of the *Criminal Code* of Canada by including additional *Code* sections to it. Amending section 269.1 on torture to apply to non-State actors can then be included in proposed Section 753.1(2)(a) and in any other appropriate section of Bill C-36. This would acknowledge that non-State torture is a form of violence that prostituted persons—predominately women and girls--suffer.

Rationale for this Recommendation

4. Non-State torture, especially sexualized non-State torture, is suffered by some prostituted persons—women and girls—of various ages. Bridget Perrier, a survivor of prostitution that

began at age 12, mentioned, in her verbal presentation to the House of Commons Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights, that she endured torture by pimps and johns.^{iv} In *Bedford v. Canada, 2010*, paragraph 26 refers to the physical and psychological torture suffered by Terri Jean Bedford. In our prior brief we spoke of Lynn and Sara. Lynn, in her mid 20s was, for more than four years, held captive, tortured, and forcedly prostituted by her spouse and three other men until she escaped; Sara was forcedly prostituted by her parents at age two and suffered such continuous harms until she began escaping in her late 20s. It must be noted that there was never a shortage of johns who paid or "rented", as Sara called it, to torture and rape Lynn and Sara. Not only did johns ignore their state of physical and or psychological captivity, ignore their extreme vulnerability, and ignore Sara's age of two, the johns used their vulnerabilities to freely and violently satisfy their sexualized non-State torture pleasures.

- 5. These above examples of non-State torture inflicted onto prostituted girls and women of various ages remains invisibilized, misnamed, and misunderstood in the Canadian legal fibre of our nation. For instance, the result of a word search for torture in a pfd copy of *Canada (Attorney General) v. Bedford, [2013]*, agive no results; in other words, non-State torture victimization of a prostituted person that had been identified in *Bedford v. Canada, 2010* had vanished from the legal discourse in *Canada (Attorney General) v. Bedford, [2013]*. It is a travesty that non-State torture, particularly sexualized torture, perpetrated by pimps and johns disappears because such torture can never be made safer whether it occurs in-house or on-street—it must be criminalized.
- 6. Pimps and johns who inflict sexualized non-State torture enjoy impunity in Canada because of discrimination in law section 269.1 on torture. Only State actors—government officials, police, or military, for example—can be charged; when private individuals, groups, pimps, or johns for example—non-State actors—commit similar acts of torture they cannot be equally criminally charged for torturing hence the legal discrimination. Such discrimination creates misunderstandings. In *Bedford v. Canada, 2010*, vii for instance, paragraph 531 states police can charge pimps and johns under various sections of the *Criminal Code* and provides a list. Included in this list is section 269.1 on torture. This is not a true legal reality as explained; just State actors—not non-State actors—can be held criminally accountable for torturing under section 269.1. Only when this legal discrimination is removed will the promotion of the human and legal rights of equality and human dignity of prostituted persons of all ages occur as stated in the Preamble of Bill C-36.
- 7. It is important that Bill C-36 criminalizes pimps, johns, and others who form exploitive and violent relationships with prostituted persons—with women and girls. This reality was acknowledged in *Bedford v. Canada*, 2010, viii paragraph 299, when both parties agreed that prostituted persons in Canada face a high risk of violence and wondered if such violence could be reduced. Non-State torture victimization that is inflicted against some prostituted women and girls must be included in this statement on the high risk of violence women and girls suffer. Globally, it is standard human right knowledge that when individuals decide to torture another human being they do so intentionally with the aim of breaking the personality or will of the person they torture. This intentional destruction of the person's will and or personality is also a common practice of perpetrators—pimps—who gang rape as a form of "breaking in" the woman or girl they want to prostitute and traffic on-street or in-house. ix Ottawa police acknowledge that Canadian pimps inflict and refer to this intentional and horrific tactic as "the breaking ground"; it is a ritual inflicted to destructively break young women's will to resist before being pimped into

prostitution.^x This is not a new torture tactic. We gave an example of this tactic when we spoke of Lynn in our first brief to the Standing Committee. Lynn spoke of being "broken-in"; a tactic to destroy her will to resist that occurred in the province of Ontario over 25 years ago. She was raped by three of her spouse's cohorts before they began torturing and prostituting her, explaining that being "broken-in" meant she belonged to them. She became an object they commodified. It will be a travesty if our nation fails to hold the procurers—the pimps—and the johns, and other associated exploiters criminally responsible for acts of violence that specifically meet what is globally and customarily considered acts or tactics of torture.

8. Law focussed on the elimination of torture whether perpetrated by a State or non-State actor is an international peremptory norm that Canada can implement with this recommendation.

Enduring Sexualized Torture in Prostitution is never 'Providing a Service'

9. Sexualized non-State torture ordeals happen to prostituted girls and women. However, sexualized torture is accompanied by other forms of torture such as physical and psychological tortures. We can write that prostituted women tell us their head was held under water while being raped or were suffocated with a pillow when raped, such sentences do not reveal the holistic harms suffered. Therefore, we provide a deeper insight with the following figure. xi It illustrates

Torture acts translate	Into sexualized torture	Harmful consequences for girls and women
1. Physical torture: burning	 ◆ Hot light bulb inserted into her vagina ◆ Hot poker inserted into her vagina ◆ Smouldering stick inserted into her vagina 	 ◆ Psychological torture—Terror ◆ Torture pain and suffering ◆ Burning and blistering of her vaginal tissue ◆ Reproductive organ damage ◆ Infertile ◆ Hysterectomy ◆ Sexuality and relational difficulties
2. Physical torture: electric shocking	Electric cattle prod inserted into her vagina and her anus Electric wires inserted into her vagina, placed to her nipples	 ◆ Psychological torture—women and girls are forced into blaming and hating their own bodies ◆ Terrorized ◆ Torture pain and suffering
3. Physical torture: water torture and pseudo-necrophilic torture	◆ Submerged underwater in a tub, or her head held under water in a bucket until she is unconsciousness then her inert body raped for pseudo-necrophilic pleasures	 ◆ Terrorized ◆ Near-death ordeals ◆ Powerlessness when rendered unconsciousness ◆ Torture pain and suffering
4. Physical torture: cutting	 ◆ Knife inserted into her vagina, her vagina cut and her vaginal blood smeared on her body ◆ Knife used to cut off part of her vaginal and nipple tissue 	 ◆ Terrorized ◆ Horrified at seeing her blood and fear of bleeding to death ◆ Mutilation ◆ Torture pain and suffering
5. Physical torture: hanging	◆ Hung upside down exposing her vagina and anus and objects rammed into her vagina and anus	◆ Terrorized ◆ Torture pain and suffering ◆ Dissociating from her body

J. Sarson & L. MacDonald. 2011

physical tortures that are sexualized and cause harmful consequences for girls and women. The harmful consequences are complex and grievously life-threatening when inflicted onto a woman's or girl's body by non-State actors, for instance, parents and grandparents who are also the procurers—the pimps—and the johns who are, for example husbands, fathers, and uncles, or doctors, lawyers, nurses, social workers, computer technicians, farmers, or fishers. In others words, after 21 years of listening to non-State torture atrocities we realize that the procurers—the pimps—and the johns, and other exploiters come from all classes within our society. It must be stated that surviving such sexualized torture is never sex; it is never abusive sex; it is never a service.

- 10. To discover how Canada identifies or tracks non-State torture victimization to distinguish it from other forms of violence such as sexual assaults or abuse against women and girls, an email was sent to Statistics Canada on July 27, 2009. Their response suggested that non-State torture was being legally and attitudinally minimized, misnamed, normalized, and sexualized. Their July 27, 2009, email response stated;
 - If . . . the state is not involved, it is just **regular torture** [emphasis added] between two individuals and called non-state actor torture. This is usually charged instead as assault (level 2 or 3) with intent, and the torture element often comes out at the trial stage (re: motive) and believe it or not there are all kinds of implications and exceptions for S&M (re: consent to torture).
- 11. When asked how this rationale applied to children no response was received.
- 12. The knowledge shared in this brief reflects national and international professional work supporting a specific population of women who have survived the multi-victimizations of non-State torture, being pimped into prostitution, and trafficked. Many also speak of when they were children being transported or trafficked to what they say were "torture parties" where they survived group sexualized torturing. Some of their ordeals are described in Figure 1 on the previous page. In describing their ordeals the most common manifestations are that:
 - a) Their pimping victimizations were primarily organized and perpetrated within the context of intimate relationships such as by parent(s), extended family members, guardians, parents' friends, spouses, to other like-minded individuals or groups. It is not unusual to consider that pimps can be intimate relations. Two U.S. studies identified parents as pimps, xii, xiii and a New Zealand woman spoke of her father pimping her when she was in primary school. xiv
 - b) There were johns who desired, sought, and rented the women when they were children because they wanted the pleasure of inflicting pedophilic sexualized torture. Some women say they were "trained" or conditioned as children to withstand sexualized torturing. An example of parents conditioning a child was described by Hope;

The family would stuff and stuff mashed potatoes into my mouth and throat, massage my throat while speaking ever so softly in voice tones that were trance and hypnotic-inducing. This exercise trained me to let the mashed potatoes slide down my throat without gagging, which taught and conditioned me not to gag during oral rapes; something my father and others did very frequently to me when I was prostituted as a child. XV

- c) Johns have asked vulnerable prostituted women if they had been previously hooded, hung, whipped, cut, burned, and photographed, for example. Therefore, the johns knew the women were vulnerable having been victimized as children. We assume the johns felt the women would withstand the sexualized tortures they wanted to inflict. The increased vulnerability of prostituted women and children due to prior victimizations is acknowledged in Bill C-36; however, non-State torture is not.
- d) Being trafficked frequently accompanied being pimped and prostituted, for example when being taken to "torture parties". The definition of being trafficked is defined in section 279.01 (1) of the *Criminal Code of Canada*. *vi It refers to those who, for example, transport, transfer, harbour, and control a person for the purpose of exploiting them. This crime of trafficking in persons is differentiated from torture and pimping. The women's experiences illustrate they endured all of these multi-differentiated victimizations. Their victimizations also illustrate that their parents, for instance, were perpetrators of sexualized torturing, were also pimps and human traffickers when they transported the women as children to be exploited at pedophilic "torture parties".

Non-State Torture and Prostitution: Off-street

- 13. For the population of women we know there is no safe place until they can safely exit or escape. Off-street is where the most life-threatening sexualized torture occurred. Figure 2 gives examples of interconnecting forms of non-State torture. They were tortured, controlled, pimped, prostituted, and trafficked by those intimate to their lives. Their multi-victimizations occurred indoors, to places secured by the procurers such as warehouses, farms, apartments, cabins or cottages, on boats or other recreational vehicles for example. We have categorized some consistent patterns of off-street non-State torture, pimping, and trafficking involving individual johns or like-minded groups or rings as occurring:
 - a) In-home by family torturers, procurers or pimps. This involves parents inviting the like-minded to their home for the purpose of inflicting group sexualized torture of their child. Sara, who we mentioned previously and identified in our brief to the House of Commons Standing Committee described a "torture room" in the family basement with a "torture rack" she was immobilized on; xvii
 - b) In the homes of johns that were inter-connected to the family procurers. The women describe being taken as children to "torture parties" where they suffered sexualized group torture;
 - c) In the more traditional concept of off-street. Some women when leaving the family home as young adults were stalked by parent(s) who would telephone giving instructions of where they were to go to meet johns or to prepare to be picked up by car to be prostituted. For some women this continuous psychological conditioned captivity response lasted for years, filled with fear and terror of being further tortured if they did not do as directed.

NON-STATE TORTURES IN PROSTITUTION

- ▶ Severely, repeatedly beaten
- ▶ Severely, repeatedly kicked
- Fingers, toes & limbs twisted
- ▶ Being cut & burned
- ▶ Hooded & hung
- ▶ Sat on making breathing difficult
- ▶ Forcibly impregnated
- ▶ Raped by one person, group
- ▶ Raped with weapons, objects
- ▶ Near drowned, face submersed in water in a tub, toilet, sink
- Choked
- ▶ Suffocated by objects, i.e., pillow
- ▶ Porn pictures taken
- ▶ Porn/snuff films made/used
- ▶ Forced watching others harmed
- ▶ Death threats
- ▶ Threats harm others
- ▶ Called derogatory names
- ▶ Put down as a non-human
- ▶ Being smeared with bodily fluids
- ➤ Forced not to move while being violently raped

Surviving must never be considered providing a service.

Figure 2: Examples of off-street non-State torture.

Being Tortured to Instill Terror to Never Tell and to do as Directed

- 14. It has been legally stated in Canada for some years that young girls are exploited into prostitution and that pimps use violence to control and silence the women and girls they prostitute. This is a truth we have repeatedly heard, except the violence is identified as torture and not assault or abuse. Torture is a specific and distinct criminal human right violation. Women speak of being tortured and terrified as children to never tell what they were enduring. When women are first attempting to exit our experience dictates the need to acknowledge that harassment, stalking, threats, physical assaults, rapes, and many forms of torture do not stop if the procurers know how to contact those they have victimized, prostituted, and trafficked. Non-State torturers—procurers—use many forms of threats and violence to silence the women when they were children and as adults. Canadian women have fled this country in an effort to find safety and amnesty. Examples of threats and violence women speak of include:
 - a) Carrie. When she was a child she spoke of, "one personally chilling and threatening experience . . . the day my father took me with my pet kitten, Brownie, for a walk in the woods to the lake. My father forced me . . . to drown Brownie. . . . I was never to tell . . . or he'd kill me like I killed Brownie. . . . I never told."
 - b) Hope. As a child, "I heard, over and over ... 'you get what you deserve' which explained and justified their dehumanizing treatment of me, making me feel it was all my fault. . . . Fear of the consequences was made more real when I was told: 'You tell; you die'." As an adult Hope spoke of written threats placed on her car windshield and of years of chronic harassments and assaults.
 - c) *Lynn*. When Lynn, the woman referred to earlier and in our first brief, began telling us her story in her effort to heal after 25 years of silence, she received a call in the middle of the night telling her to shut-up. This caused her to flashback into a state of terror which she overcame with support. She called the RCMP; her call was never responded to.
 - d) Sara. Mentioned in our first brief and verbal evidence to the Standing Committee, Sara sought our support to exit from the exploitative relationships she was psychologically captive in as an adult. Her disclosures revealed she was being prostituted, trafficked, and tortured. One day she unexpectedly appeared in dire distress explaining her exploiters threatened to harm us if she did not return to the group. One threatening tactic she described was being forced to write a suicide note blaming us for her suicide and that this note was placed in a bank safety deposit box to be used after she had killed her-Self. Sara described a life-time of being forcedly taught to practice ways to commit suicide if she ever told. Sara exited and did not commit suicide; however, this is an example of how exploiters try to control those they victimize using threats against effective helpers.
- 15. We provide these examples to illustrate why we support Bill C-36 and its criminalization of pimps and johns regardless of who they are.

Exiting Strategies and Other Interventions

16. The stated allocation of twenty million dollars over five years for exiting and for other intervention strategies is not in Bill C-36. The impact of non-State torture as a form of violence some prostituted persons suffer needs to be recognized to potentially maximize the efficiency of such funding and interventions, for example:

- a) Educating health professionals and cost saving. A lack of professional education can create unnecessary, uninformed, and inappropriate interventions and be costly. Consider the following:
 - A woman, who had endured non-State torture, went to a hospital laboratory to have a blood test. When she saw her red blood sample it triggered her into a flashback of when she bled from sexualized torture. Feeling faint, dizzy, and having difficulty breathing, the out-patient department (OPD) nurse misunderstood her responses. Thinking the woman was having a possible life-threatening event the woman was placed on a stretcher and her clothing removed. This deepened her flashbacking to times when she endured forced nakedness. When the side rails on the stretcher were pulled up into place this increased the woman's flashbacking to the times she was caged. Feeling trapped the woman tried to 'get away' by climbing over the rails to escape her perceived captivity. A male Commissionaire was positioned to watch her which the woman, because of being in a flashback state, considered him a potential male torturer. The woman's out-patient experience lasted nine hours when, if professional knowledge was present, the event could probably have been solved within an hour or less. The institutional Chartered Accountant roughly estimated, for us, the average cost per OPD visit as \$205.18; the estimated cost of this woman's nine hour visit was calculated to be \$1,846.62.
 - Lynn, the woman previously identified, had years of chronic lower jaw pain. She was never asked by a professional if she had endured relational violence. Therefore, no association was made to the physical non-State torture harms she suffered. Consequently an intervention was to extract some of her lower teeth. The chronic pain did not go away until she was able to release her memories by disclosing to us that she had endured non-State torture, prostitution, and trafficking. Her experiences of jaw pain stopped. It took Lynn two years to tell her story and heal.
 - Another Canadian woman did not realize when she was a child that having her rectum hanging outside of her body was not normal. This harm was a result of continuous repetitive anal sexualized non-State torture, inflicted when pimped and trafficked by her father to a group of like-minded johns. Eventually she had surgery.
- b) Educating other first responders and protection service professionals. Our experience with some child protection workers has revealed they did not comprehend the degree of multi-victimizations a child can suffer. Women tell us that when they tried to report to police they were disbelieved, told they were lying and would be charged, or considered crazy. Misconceptions that can be corrected with informed education, xxiii, xxiv include police understanding the homemade tools procurers use such as an electric light bulb inserted into a girl's vagina to cause internal burns. Other examples are illustrated in Figure 1, (page 5).
- c) Amending laws to match developing public knowledge on how Canadians think. For those who attend our lectures or presentations focussed on non-State torture and accompanying violations of prostitution and human trafficking, we generally ask them to voluntarily complete a questionnaire prior to our discussion. **xv** One question asked is: If you were forced to choose between being a victim of abuse or a victim of torture which would you choose? Either answer means harm; our purpose, however, is to discern if Canadians differentiate abuse from torture prior to hearing our presentation. To date we have collected 471 responses—412 (87.5%) female, 58 (12.3%) male, and one (.2%)

transgendered person. The majority of responses have been from 462 (98.0%) Canadians, mostly university students. Most, 419 (88.9%), chose abuse over torture. Twenty-four (5%) declined to answer and 28 (6%) chose torture. The rationales for choosing torture were perceptions that torture would not last long, occur less often, one would just die, it would be discovered earlier and criminally stopped, or because torture is not inflicted by a person one knows. Based on the reality of the women we know who have endured non-State torture these perceptions are incorrect. Three persons did choose torture because they had endured torture and were unfamiliar with what abuse would mean.

The final analysis is that the respondents did perceive that torture victimization was different than abuse. They made the differentiation with descriptive words such as torture was more violent, intentional, organized, dehumanizing, deprayed, degrading, brutal, relentless, heinous, and horrific; it was more severe and caused pure pain, out-of-body experiences, social isolation, and on-going harm; and torturers had pleasure in torturing.

The Department of Justice acknowledges that "society continues to evolve dynamically, making it necessary to reform laws constantly. . . . [and] the responsibility for changing our laws is not left entirely to the lawyers, the experts or the interest groups. . . . Everyone has the right to point out flaws in the law and to work towards changing these laws – lawfully." Therefore, given that it is known that torture by non-State actors—pimps and johns in this case—occurs, that in *Bedford v. Canada*, 2010, torture victimization was mentioned; in 2008, a government legal delegate stated to the UN Committee on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), that non-State torture occurred in Canada, *xviii* the House of Commons Standing Committee heard from and that prostituted persons endure such continuous torture, and the respondents to our questionnaire overwhelmingly know that torture is differentiated from other crimes we restate our recommendation.

Our Recommendation

17. Our recommendation is an amendment to section 269.1 torture of the *Criminal Code of Canada* is required to apply to "everyone" who commits torture--State and non-State actors—to ensure Canada meets its human rights and legal obligations to protect human dignity and equality of prostituted persons, predominately women and girls of all ages, who have endured non-State torture victimization when prostituted, when sold or rented, by procurers to johns; so 269.1 can be included in proposed Section 753.1(2)(a) of Bill C-36 and in any other appropriate section of the Bill.

Endnotes

ⁱ Sarson, J., & MacDonald, L. (April 8, 2014). The *Bedford* decision: Making the world unsafe for children. Email communication posted to http://nonstatetorture.org/files/1113/9709/1543/Prostitution.pdf

ii Sarson, J., & MacDonald, L. (2014). Brief to the House of Commons on Justice and Human Rights in view of its study of Bill C-36 an Act to amend the Criminal Code in response to the Supreme Court of Canada decision in

Attorney General of Canada v. Bedford and to make consequential amendments to other Acts, June 30, 2014. http://nonstatetorture.org/files/1614/0555/9142/BriefJusticeHRcommittee.pdf

- iii Sarson, J., & MacDonald, L. (2014, July 9). Evidence. [Government video]. In Committee from House of Commons Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights. http://bit.ly/1mHKzpc
- iv Perrier, B. (2014, July 9). Evidence. [Government video, Number 039, 2nd session, 41st Parliament]. Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights, Parliament of Canada. Retrieved from http://www.parl.gc.ca/HousePublications/Publication.aspx?DocId=6687316&Language=E&Mode=1&Parl=41&Ses

Bedford v. Canada, 2010 ONSC 4264 (CanLII). http://canlii.ca/t/2cr62

- vi Canada (Attorney General) v. Bedford, [2013] 3 SCR 1101, 2013 SCC 72 (CanLII). http://canlii.ca/t/g2f56
- vii Bedford v. Canada, 2010 ONSC 4264 (CanLII). http://canlii.ca/t/2cr62.
- viii Ibid.
- ix Harrison, D. (2005, November 5). Mine for £1,300: Ileana, the teenage sex slave ready to work in London 'You say she work for you. Or we have other ways'. The Telegraph
- .http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/1502334/Mine-for-1300-Ileana-the-teenage-sex-slave-ready-to-work-in-LondonYou-say-she-work-for-you.-Or-we-have-other-ways.html
- ^x Spalding, D. (2014, February 3). Human trafficking in Ottawa: At least 150 women used as sex slaves, research suggests. Ottawa Citizen.
- xi Sarson, J., & MacDonald, L. (2011). Non-State Torture—Specifically Sexualized Non-State Torture—Inflicted in the Private/Domestic Sphere against Girls/Women: An Emerging "Harmful Practice". Paper accepted by the United Nations Joint CEDAW-CRC Committees in their call for papers on harmful practices.
- http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cedaw/docs/cedaw crc contributions/JeanneSarson-LindaMacDonald.pdf xii Bigelsen, J., & Vuotto, S. (2013, May). Homelessness, survival sex and human trafficking: As experienced by the youth of Covenant House New York, 11. http://www.covenanthouse.org/sites/default/files/attachments/Covenant-House-trafficking-study.pdf
- xiii Cole, J., & Anderson, E. (2013). Sex trafficking of minors in Kentucky. Lexington, KY: University of Kentucky, Center on Drug and Alcohol Research, Center on Trauma and Children. http://www.rescueandrestoreky.org/wpcontent/uploads/2013/09/Sex-Trafficking-of-Minors-in-Kentucky-Dr.-Coles-Report-Aug-2013.pdf
- xiv The New Zealand Herald. (2004, February 11). Family woes push young into sex work. http://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c id=1&objectid=3548461
- xv Hope is a pseudonym; her comments are from our Nova Scotia research project that began in 1998. It took Hope two years to cope with telling her story.
- xvi Government of Canada. Criminal Code (R.S.C., 1985, c. C-46).
- xvii MacIvor, A. (Reporter), & Harnett, C. (Producer). (2014, June 1). Hidden Horrors. [CBC Documentary on Atlantic Voice]. Podcast retrieved from
- http://podcast.cbc.ca/mp3/podcasts/maritimemagazine 20140601 62887.mp3
- xviii R. v. Downey, [1992] 2 S.C.R. 10, (Can). http://scc-csc.lexum.com/scc-csc/scc-csc/en/item/879/index.do xix Waltman, M. (2014). Assessing evidence, arguments, and inequality in Bedford v. Canada. Harvard Journal of Law & Gender, 37, 460-511.
- xx Nowak, M. (2010, February 5). Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Study on the phenomena of torture in the world, including an assessment of conditions of detention (A/HRC/13/39/Add.5).
- xxi Carrie is a pseudonym; her comment is from research we conducted in Nova Scotia in 1998.
- xxii Hope, see previous footnote xv.
- xxiii Sarson, J., & MacDonald, L. (2012, May/June). Torture victimization—Child to adult: Flashbacks and connection with First Responders, Part 1. Sexual Assault Report, 15(5), 65-66, 68, 72-74.
- xxiv Sarson, J., & MacDonald, L. (2012, July/August). Torture victimization—Child to adult: Flashbacks and connection with First Responders, Part 11. Sexual Assault Report, 15(6), 83-84, 86, 94.
- xxv Sarson, J., & MacDonald, L. (Various dates). Questionnaire: What are your thoughts? Retrieved from http://nonstatetorture.org/files/3413/0671/4846/QUESTIONNAIREtorturegeneral.pdf
- xxvi Department of Justice. (2013, April 30). *Keeping the law up to date*. Government of Canada. http://justice.gc.ca/eng/csi-sic/just/04.html
- xxvii CEDAW. (2009, January 28). Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Forty-second session Summary record of the 854th meeting (Chamber A) Held 22 October 2008. (CEDAW/C/SR.855 (A), para. 46). Palais des Nations, Geneva.