# Diary Entry: Diary of a Call Girl

# <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/crime/diary-of-a-call-girl-1929226.html>

Julianna came to Britain to work in the 'exotic' industry and fund her studies when she returned to Hungary. She may have been naive but few would have foreseen what happened to her.

**Wednesday, 15 April**

To write, or not to write ... I had my first guest. I cannot put my feelings into words. I only know that I am hurting. And I am feeling sick. Now, immediately, I would get on the first plane to go home. I would forget the whole thing. Just one bad dream...

When the phone starts ringing it means the client is coming. I am ageing fast with these minutes and my hair is turning grey. I hate men more as every minute passes. When God created man he wasn't concentrating on it properly. I bet 95 per cent of the male population of London goes out with whores. And they are so sick! Unbelievable!

I have to say my first guy was quite nice, not an Adonis but he told me what I was doing wrong, how I was putting on the condom. Maybe it didn't help that my hands were shaking and swinging around. But I am not shaking any more and I am not nervous. It would be better for me if they would come one after the other. Then I would not think about things and I would not write so much. I would be asleep while they were on top of me. At the moment let's leave it this way, that I am the Pretty Woman! Richard Gere hasn't arrived yet. I am really tired. I should sleep while I have time.

Everything will be OK, and when I go home I will buy my motorbike and I will take my driving test. I can pay for my education as well. But no matter how badly I am trying to explain this to myself it doesn't make me feel any better, and I do not feel it was worth it.

Essay: **Role of the American Foreign Service In The Battle  
Against Human Trafficking  
-- 2005 Essay Contest winning essay  
By Alison M. Noll**

**http://www.afsa.org/essaycontest/winningessay05.cfm**

The trafficking of human beings for slave labor and sexual exploitation is one of the fastest growing global problems. It has been called the "dark side of globalization" because an enormous upsurge of human enslavement has accompanied a border-free world economy (Miller). Trafficking in persons is a transnational crime that touches people in every nation, and even neighborhoods in this country. The vast reach of human trafficking stunned my own community, when we learned that a 12-year-old Egyptian girl was imprisoned as a domestic slave in the garage of a family home in Irvine, California. Like many victims of trafficking, she was sold by impoverished parents and transported illegally across international borders. While in captivity, she was physically abused, called the "The Stupid Girl", and threatened if she should attempt escape (U.S. Immigration). This young girl is just one of an estimated 2-4 million girls who are globally trafficked every year (Clark).

The United States Government regards human trafficking as a form of modern-day slavery, a violation of fundamental human rights, and a threat to national and global security (Trafficking). In recent years, combating human trafficking has become a primary foreign policy objective of the United States Government. (Matar). To support this goal, Congress enacted The Trafficking Victims Protection Act in 2000 (P.L. 106-386), which directs the Foreign Service to work with other nations to address the international epidemic of human trafficking. Throughout the world, Foreign Service Officers ("FSO's") promote United States polices and programs to eliminate the trafficking in persons. They play a critical frontline role in an ongoing struggle to protect vulnerable people from being exploited.

The Foreign Service advances United States anti-trafficking policy by encouraging and persuading other governments to implement or strengthen their own policies to combat human trafficking. This is difficult because many governments are reluctant to admit the existence or extent of trafficking in their countries. Some have no laws that prohibit trafficking and punish traffickers, or programs to identify, rescue and rehabilitate victims. Others do not enforce existing laws or lack the resources to effectively combat trafficking. The most powerful tool the Foreign Service relies on to convince foreign governments to improve their efforts to end human trafficking is the annual Trafficking in Persons Report ("TIP Report"). The TIP Report, released by the State Department's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons ("G/TIP Office"), details the extent of human trafficking in each country. It also suggests specific steps to combat trafficking. Countries that have not made sufficient efforts are placed on a Special Watch List, and given a period of time within which to commence action or risk the loss of United States aid (2004 Victims). Following release of the TIP Report, many governments are motivated to call upon FSO's for assistance in creating sustainable anti-trafficking strategies. Direct engagement with government officials allows FSO's in the field to share model legislation or suggest ways to strengthen existing laws. They work closely with host governments to develop culturally sensitive anti-trafficking awareness campaigns and victim rehabilitation programs.

Foreign Service efforts frequently lead to substantial achievements. For example, Japan, a major destination hub for human trafficking victims, was mortified to be the only developed country on the Tier 2 Watch List. Following release of the 2004 TIP Report, Japan engaged in "frank and candid discussions" with FSO's. As a result, Japan enacted legislation in February 2005 to prohibit human trafficking and protect victims, (Onishi). FSO's helped Bangladesh, a Tier 3 country, to formulate a "six-step work plan" that will significantly improve its anti-trafficking efforts (The Daily Star). Guyana, another Tier 3 country, commenced a dialogue with FSO's to consider how the United States could assist Guyana to take "measurable and concrete actions to combat the modern slave trade" (Stabroek June). In response, Guyana initiated an anti-trafficking public awareness campaign. Comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation is currently moving through the National Assembly, and the government has begun to arrest traffickers (Stabroek August 6 and 24).

The Foreign Service has also forged partnerships with international organizations and NGO's to enhance global anti-trafficking capabilities. Immediately after the tsunami disaster of December 2004, it was feared that traffickers would exploit the ensuing chaos and kidnap orphaned children for the human slave trade. Members of the Foreign Service at the G/TIP Office were in immediate "communication with non-governmental organizations on the ground in the affected areas"(Morse). Guidelines to minimize the risk of human trafficking were issued to officials and relief workers in the region, and included a recommendation to establish child identification registries. FSO's in the affected countries worked with NGO's to assist in the repatriation of kidnapped children and government officials were advised to increase "scrutiny at airports where children are traveling" (Ibid). In the months to come, the Foreign Service will continue to provide assistance to counter the continuing risk of child trafficking (Natsios).

The United States increasingly uses public diplomacy to raise international awareness of trafficking issues. FSO's reach out to local business groups, religious organizations, journalists, and people in isolated communities. In rural villages in Moldavia, footage of a national anti-trafficking conference was distributed to local televisions stations (Embassy Chisisnau). United States embassies host screenings of "Trading Women", a documentary about trafficking of women and children in the Mekong Delta, and distribute a brochure prepared by the State Department called "Be Smart, Be Safe..." on trafficking in women (Consulate Krakow).

Combating the brutal global epidemic of human trafficking is a daunting undertaking that requires persistence and the collaboration of all nations. Despite the enormity of the task, the committed work of the American Foreign Service has improved life for many of the world's most vulnerable people. While furthering the foreign policy objectives of the United States, their efforts support our national interests as well as our longstanding human rights ideals.

Poem: **Human Trafficking the Bondage**  
**by** [**Debra Faulconer Baker**](http://www.authorsden.com/visit/author.asp?AuthorID=52687)  
Wednesday, September 12, 2007   
  
http://www.authorsden.com/visit/viewPoetry.asp?id=201077

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| ***Sold to the highest bidder...Seldom do they ever escape...*** |
| **She sits heartlessly and cold**  **Sick out of her mind**  **New stock has arrived**  **She must pretend before them**  **To be one of the girls**  **In her heart she knows**  **Shortly they each will become her**  **After being broke in**  **Sold to the highest bidder**  **Over and over in a day**  **She only wonder**  **The ones that were such as her**  **Answering an ad**  **Thinking**  **There were old enough to be on their own**  **Wanting the world**  **She only thinks now**  **The picture to come for them**  **Victims each of them of human trafficking**  **Sex slaves who live in fear**  **If they fail their duties**  **They will be beaten**  **Till they give in**  **Forced to take drugs**  **Till addicted**  **Pennyless**  **Except for the clothes on their backs**  **Each night they sleep together**  **Sick and tired**  **Inside of the Pimps den**  **Some live**  **Some die**  **Seldom do they ever escape**  **Those that do**  **Never forget**  **Never feel free**  **Never feel human**  **Being a survivor of bondage**  **Diary Entry:**  **Characteristics: First person. Reaction from the audience. Written in paragraphs.**  **Criteria: Clear and easy to understand. Pain evoking and tugs at the reader’s heart. It’s set up easily.**  **Essay:**  **Characteristics: States the role of America in the fight against sex trafficking. Broken up into paragraphs. Word choice.**  **Criteria: It’s a one sided view. It is set up nicely. The words aren’t always easy to understand for all audiences.**  **Poem:**  **Characteristics: Short, sentences. No rhyme consecutive rhyme scheme. Easy to understand.**  **Criteria: Easy to read due to the short sentences. Flows even without rhyme scheme. Simple words that still can help the reader feel the author’s pain.** |