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# Decriminalized Prostitution: Impunity for Violence and Exploitation

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# DECRIMINALIZED PROSTITUTION: IMPUNITY FOR VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

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## INTRODUCTION

From 1980 to 2009, prostitution in Rhode Island was decriminalized.<sup>1</sup> Prostitution was not prohibited or regulated by law if it was performed indoors.<sup>2</sup> The lack of laws or regulations created a unique and permissive legal, economic, and cultural environment for the growth of sex businesses.<sup>3</sup> Although a few counties in Nevada have legalized prostitution,<sup>4</sup> no other state or county has decriminalized prostitution in recent decades.<sup>5</sup> During the twenty-nine year period from 1980 to 2009, sexual exploitation and violence against women and girls were integrated into the economic development of Rhode Island's urban areas.<sup>6</sup> The growth of sex

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1. Edward Achorn, *New Landscape of the Sex Biz*, PROVIDENCE J., Dec. 22, 2009, at B7.

2. *Id.*

3. See W. Zachary Malinowski, *The Sex Business in Providence: "Why Here,"* PROVIDENCE J., Apr. 21, 2002, at A1.

4. Michael Martinez, *What to Know About Nevada's Legal Brothels*, CNN (Oct. 19, 2016, 6:50 AM), <http://www.cnn.com/2015/10/14/us/lamar-odom-nevada-brothels/>.

5. *See id.*

6. Donna M. Hughes, *Top U.S. Official on Trafficking Says Lack of Prostitution Law Creates a "Zone of Impunity" for Traffickers*, DIGITALCOMMONS@URI 1 (Aug. 14, 2009), [https://works.bepress.com/donna\\_hughes/56/](https://works.bepress.com/donna_hughes/56/).

businesses led to the capital city of Providence being called the “red light district” of New England.<sup>7</sup>

The lack of laws controlling prostitution impeded police from investigating and stopping serious crimes and prevented officials from arresting pimps, traffickers, and sex buyers.<sup>8</sup> According to Luis CdeBaca, former Ambassador at Large to Combat Human Trafficking and Director of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons in the U.S. State Department, decriminalized prostitution created a “zone of impunity in which police [could not] go, and where traffickers [could] exploit their prey.”<sup>9</sup>

This Article describes the growth of sex businesses in Rhode Island from 1980 to 2009 and the harmful activities—particularly violence against women, sexual exploitation, and slavery—that were endemic to it. It describes how individual criminals, organized crime groups, and mainstream business people, such as landlords and lawyers, exploited women and girls for profit and pleasure.

For over a decade, from 1998 to 2009, the violent nature of these businesses became increasingly known to law enforcement, other government officials, and the public.<sup>10</sup> With increased awareness, momentum grew for legal reform to prohibit prostitution, sex trafficking, and the employment of underage teens in sex businesses.<sup>11</sup> In 2009, the Rhode Island General Assembly passed three unprecedented laws to end these practices.<sup>12</sup>

This Article on decriminalized prostitution is important for contemporary debate. Around the world, there are both small groups and large agencies, such as UN Women<sup>13</sup> and Amnesty International, that advocate for the decriminalization of prostitution.<sup>14</sup> One such group is suing the state of California to decriminalize prostitution using the same legal argument and strategy that created decriminalized prostitution in Rhode Island in 1980.<sup>15</sup> The authors of this Article believe the findings reported

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7. W. Zachary Malinowski, *Sex Industry Expands at Startling Pace*, PROVIDENCE J., Apr. 23, 2002, at A1.

8. Hughes, *supra* note 6, at 1.

9. *Id.*

10. *See infra* Subparts I.C–I.D.

11. *See infra* Subpart I.G.

12. 11 R.I. GEN. LAWS §§ 11-34.1-1 to -14, 11-67-1 to -18 (2009); 28 R.I. GEN. LAWS § 28-3-9.1 (2009); 2009 R.I. Pub. Laws 185 (repealing provisions that decriminalized prostitution).

13. UN Women, *Note on Sex Work, Sexual Exploitation, and Trafficking*, NSWP (Oct. 9, 2013), <http://www.nswp.org/sites/nswp.org/files/UN%20Women%27s%20note%20on%20sex%20work%20sexual%20exploitation%20and%20trafficking.pdf>.

14. Darren Geist, *Amnesty International's Empty Promises: Decriminalization, Prostituted Women, and Sex Trafficking*, 1 DIGNITY: J. ON SEXUAL EXPLOITATION & VIOLENCE 1, 1 (2016).

15. Brief for Plaintiffs-Appellants at 13–14, *Erotic Serv. Provider Legal, Educ. & Res. Project v. Gascón*, No. 16-15927 (9th Cir. Sept. 30, 2016).

herein on Rhode Island's twenty-nine year experience with decriminalization are an important contribution to the debate.

### *Methods*

This Article is a descriptive case study—its historical analysis of three decades of decriminalized prostitution is based on court records, police records, interviews, and media reports on crimes and other activities in Rhode Island's sex businesses. Information was collected about spa-brothels from print and online advertisements, publicly available corporate records from the Office of the Secretary of State, and municipal tax assessment records. Shapiro conducted extensive research on the brothels and developed a database to analyze patterns of activities.

During the twenty-nine-year history of decriminalization, there were no empirical studies of prostitution or the sex businesses. The most comprehensive and analytical stories on the subject were written by local investigative reporters for the *Providence Journal*, the largest newspaper in Rhode Island.<sup>16</sup> This case study includes exhaustive research into local newspaper stories on prostitution-related reporting.

There is no other comparable legal model of complete decriminalization of indoor prostitution in contemporary western countries. Therefore, this Article only focuses on the decriminalization of indoor prostitution in Rhode Island.

## I. DECRIMINALIZATION OF INDOOR PROSTITUTION

In Rhode Island, from 1980 until 2009, engaging in prostitution in an indoor location was decriminalized and unregulated.<sup>17</sup> This unusual legal status resulted from two converging actions in the 1970s.

In the late 1970s, residents in some areas of Providence (the capital city of Rhode Island) were calling for the city to act on the problem of street prostitution.<sup>18</sup> Residents complained about the harassment of female residents and the impact on their community.<sup>19</sup> At the time, prostitution was a felony that resulted in complicated and drawn out prosecutions and appeals.<sup>20</sup> While

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16. See, e.g., Malinowski, *supra* note 7, at A1.

17. Achorn, *supra* note 1.

18. Matthew J. Smith, *How I Advanced the Cause*, PROVIDENCE J., June 20, 2009, at Commentary 6.

19. Michael A. Hiltzik, *Prostitution Not a Victimless Crime in West End*, PROVIDENCE J., Sept. 30, 1979.

20. The applicable statutory section at the time read as follows:

It shall be unlawful for any person to secure, direct or transport, or offer to secure, direct or transport another for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other lewd or indecent act; or to loiter in or near any thoroughfare or public or private place for the purpose of

awaiting trials, prostitutes returned to soliciting on the streets.<sup>21</sup> A member of the West Broadway Council on Crime commented that the law was “as useful as a screen door in a submarine.”<sup>22</sup> To more effectively curb street prostitution, law enforcement, judges, and residents advocated for the penalty to be reduced from a felony to a misdemeanor to streamline the judicial process.<sup>23</sup>

In 1976, Margo St. James, founder of COYOTE (“Call Off Your Old Tired Ethics”), a prostitutes’ rights organization, began a legal campaign to decriminalize prostitution.<sup>24</sup> COYOTE, COYOTE Rhode Island, and Jane Doe (an anonymous prostitute) sued the Providence Police Chief and the Rhode Island Attorney General on behalf of all Rhode Island prostitutes.<sup>25</sup> The plaintiffs claimed that the prostitution law was unconstitutional on a number of grounds but primarily based their claim on sex discrimination.<sup>26</sup> Jane Doe testified on behalf of female prostitutes.<sup>27</sup> She claimed they were discriminated against because the Providence Police arrested more women than men for prostitution violations.<sup>28</sup> The arrest records showed that COYOTE’s claim that more women were being arrested than men was accurate.<sup>29</sup>

In May 1980, the Rhode Island General Assembly amended the state prostitution law.<sup>30</sup> The publicly stated intent was to decrease the penalty for soliciting for prostitution from a felony to a misdemeanor in order to make the court process faster and easier.<sup>31</sup>

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inducing, enticing, soliciting, or procuring another to commit lewdness, fornication, unlawful sexual intercourse or any other indecent act; or to commit or in any manner induce, entice, or solicit, or procure a person in any thoroughfare, or public or private place or conveyance to commit any such act; or to receive or offer or agree to receive any person into any place, structure, house, building, room, or conveyance for the purpose of committing any such acts, or knowingly permit any person to remain therein for any such purposes, or to, in any way, aid or abet or participate in any of the acts or things enumerated herein.

Any person found guilty under this section, shall be subject to imprisonment in the adult correctional institutions not to exceed five (5) years.

11 R.I. GEN. LAWS § 11-34-5 (1956) (amended 1980 and repealed 2009).

21. Thomas E. Walsh, *Smith Bill Would Speed Decisions on Prostitutes*, PROVIDENCE J., Mar. 19, 1980, at B1.

22. Thomas E. Walsh, *Legislators Get Message from West Enders and ‘Yea’ Bill to Change Prostitution Laws*, PROVIDENCE J., Mar. 22, 1980, at A8.

23. Hiltzik, *supra* note 19.

24. *See* COYOTE v. Roberts, 502 F. Supp. 1342, 1344 (D.R.I. 1980).

25. *Id.*

26. *Id.* at 1344–45.

27. *See* Transcript at 14–46, COYOTE, 502 F. Supp. 1342.

28. *See* COYOTE, 502 F. Supp. at 1344–45.

29. *Id.* at 1352–53.

30. 11 R.I. GEN. LAWS § 11-34-8(a) (1980) (repealed 2009).

31. *See* Walsh, *supra* note 21, at B1.

The resulting new law banned loitering for prostitution, which was defined as standing or wandering “in or near any public street,” or stopping or attempting “to stop motor vehicles, for the purpose of prostitution.”<sup>32</sup> The new law made the offense—loitering for indecent purposes—a misdemeanor instead of a felony.<sup>33</sup> In addition, apparently without the full awareness of many of the legislators, the same bill repealed the laws pertaining to soliciting or engaging in prostitution.<sup>34</sup> In fact, the legislation removed all reference to soliciting to engage in prostitution, except for loitering along a street.<sup>35</sup> This deletion effectively decriminalized prostitution as long as it was performed indoors.

The new prostitution law legally separated indoor and outdoor prostitution: loitering for prostitution became known as “outdoor prostitution,” and prostitution off the street or inside a building became known as “indoor prostitution.”<sup>36</sup> Following the revision of the prostitution law, if a commercial sex act took place indoors, no laws or regulations—including zoning regulations—applied to it. As a result, from 1980 to 2009, indoor commercial sex acts were legal and unregulated.

#### A. *Growth of Prostitution in Rhode Island*

The lack of law criminalizing or regulating commercial sex acts allowed for the growth of sex businesses in Rhode Island. By 2002, Providence was known as “New England’s red-light district.”<sup>37</sup> There were “strip clubs, gay bathhouses, an under-21 strip club, a private swinger’s club, massage parlors and sex video stores,” and a club for bondage and other fetishes.<sup>38</sup> Commercial sex was a form of economic development for the city of Providence.<sup>39</sup> An investigative reporter described it this way: “In recent years, the sex industry has exploded in [Providence], and a dreary industrial strip along Allens Avenue has become the most densely concentrated red-light district in New England.”<sup>40</sup>

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32. 11 R.I. GEN. LAWS § 11-34-8(a).

33. *Id.*

34. *COYOTE v. Roberts*, 523 F. Supp. 352, 357–58 (D.R.I. 1981).

35. *See* 11 R.I. GEN. LAWS § 11-34-8; *COYOTE v. Roberts*, 502 F. Supp. 1342, 1348 (D.R.I. 1980) (noting the new legislation added the phrase “for pecuniary gain” to section 11-34-5 but seemed “to have decriminalized the sexual act [of prostitution] itself,” and thus it appeared “to the Court that § 11-34-5 now outlaw[ed] only certain preliminary or preparatory activities . . . and then only when pecuniary gain [was] somehow involved”).

36. *R.I. Looks to Close Prostitution Loophole*, CBS NEWS (June 18, 2009, 1:37 PM), <http://www.cbsnews.com/news/ri-looks-to-close-prostitution-loophole/>.

37. *See* Malinowski, *supra* note 3, at A1.

38. *Id.*

39. *Id.*

40. *Id.*

With the growth of sex businesses, Rhode Island cities, and particularly Providence, became sex tourist destinations.<sup>41</sup> Although it is a small state, three interstate highways—Interstates 95, 195, and 295—run through Rhode Island.<sup>42</sup> In 2002, a *Providence Journal* investigative report on the growth of the sex industry described a typical night at a local strip club named Cheaters:

Chartered buses pull up to the curb outside the gaudy pink building on Allens Avenue with the flashing police light on the roof. Hundreds of cars pack the lots and side streets. Next door, dozens of pedestrians, almost all men, venture into a windowless brick warehouse. The visitors, many from Massachusetts and Connecticut, are in pursuit of a common goal: sex.<sup>43</sup>

After it was decriminalized, indoor prostitution became well known. Rhode Island saw a proliferation of brothels that advertised as “spas,” or “health centers” and offered “acupressure,” “body work,” “table showers,” or “body rubs,” performed, for the most part, by Asian women.<sup>44</sup> For example, some of these ads, found online or in the *Providence Phoenix’s* “Adult Entertainment” section, featured photos of scantily clad, young Asian women and suggestive phrases, such as “Top Class Orient Beauty,” “New Young Asian Girls,” “Have a tantalizing Asian woman will ease your stress” and “Hot Asian Girls.”<sup>45</sup> A senior Providence Police officer from the Investigative Division commented on the number of men visiting the Asian spa-brothels, “[W]hen we sent a detective [to an Asian brothel] to go in and get propositioned, it’s eleven o’clock in the morning and he’s waiting in line. They’re packed at 11 am.”<sup>46</sup>

The prostitution industry became so normalized that on one occasion when Providence Police raided a Korean spa-brothel, they found an ATM inside that allowed men to get cash on site.<sup>47</sup>

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41. *Id.*

42. *Travel Information*, R.I. DEP’T TRANSP., [www.dot.ri.gov/travel/](http://www.dot.ri.gov/travel/) (last visited Mar. 28, 2017).

43. Malinowski, *supra* note 3, at A1 (emphasis omitted).

44. See Amanda Milkovits, *Crackdown Leads to Closing of Providence ‘Spas,’* PROVIDENCE J. (Feb. 28, 2015), <http://www.providencejournal.com/article/20150228/NEWS/150229286>.

45. Advertisements on file with authors.

46. Rebecca Johnson, *Sex Trafficking and Prostitution in Rhode Island: Brothels Busted 21* (Fall 2005) (unpublished student course paper, University of Rhode Island) (on file with author).

47. *Id.* at 24.

Businesses or individuals could openly advertise their services, although many still used euphemisms and code terms.<sup>48</sup>

Although many of the sex businesses were located in Providence, there were many others in cities and towns throughout the state.<sup>49</sup> In suburban Middletown, Rhode Island, where two spa-brothels advertised services and sex buyers wrote online reviews about whether the women had performed to their satisfaction, a town official tried to maintain a normalized view of the brothels.<sup>50</sup> He told a city employee not to call them “brothels.”<sup>51</sup>

Other than a few investigative journalism articles, there was no research on the burgeoning sex industry at the time. One recent, unpublished study documented the increase in the size of the sex industry in Rhode Island while prostitution was decriminalized.<sup>52</sup> The study used two sources to measure the increase in prostitution.<sup>53</sup> The researchers counted the number of advertisements for “massage parlors” in a local weekly newspaper, the *Providence Phoenix*, from January 1, 2000, to December 31, 2008.<sup>54</sup> The “Adult Entertainment” section was the main venue for Asian brothel advertisements.<sup>55</sup> There were also advertisements for strip clubs, “modeling agencies,” dominatrices, and other types of prostitution, but the researchers did not count these commercial sex services in their study.<sup>56</sup> The study found that the number of advertisements for “massage parlors” doubled during a six-year period.<sup>57</sup>

The researchers also counted the number of reviews by men for female prostitutes on the *Erotic Review*.<sup>58</sup> They collected 90,000 records from this online site from 1998 to 2008.<sup>59</sup> They found that the number of reviews increased twelve-fold during the

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48. Melanie Shapiro, Sex Trafficking and Decriminalized Prostitution in Rhode Island 54 (Apr. 2009) (unpublished Senior Honors thesis, University of Rhode Island), <http://digitalcommons.uri.edu/srhonorsprog/135>.

49. *Id.* at 51.

50. Melanie Shapiro, *Media Attention Gets Inspections at Middletown Spa-Brothel*, DIGITALCOMMONS@URI (July 27, 2009), [https://works.bepress.com/donna\\_hughes/65/](https://works.bepress.com/donna_hughes/65/).

51. *Id.*

52. See generally Scott Cunningham & Manisha Shah, *Decriminalizing Indoor Prostitution: Surprising Implications for Sexual Violence and Public Health* (Nat'l Bureau of Econ. Research, Working Paper No. 20281, 2014), <http://papers.nber.org/tmp/10223-w20281.pdf> (finding that the decriminalization of indoor prostitution increased the size of the indoor prostitution market).

53. *Id.* at 11.

54. *Id.*

55. Shapiro, *supra* note 48, at 54.

56. Cunningham & Shah, *supra* note 52, at 34.

57. *Id.* at 11.

58. *Id.*

59. *Id.* at 12.

measurement period—from an average of 3.6 to 44.8 per week.<sup>60</sup> The number of unique prostitutes reviewed increased from an average of 2.6 to 37.4 per week.<sup>61</sup> Between 2003 and 2007, there was a 200% increase in the number of prostitutes being reviewed on this site.<sup>62</sup> In 2009, the Providence Police estimated that there were about forty brothels in Providence.<sup>63</sup> It is not clear if they counted strip clubs and “gentlemen’s clubs.” Based on Shapiro’s own findings, most brothels counted by police were spa-brothels advertising Asian women.<sup>64</sup> And even though indoor prostitution was not illegal, many other brothels operated underground.<sup>65</sup>

Men on the sex buyer forums reported that they traveled from other states to Rhode Island because they did not fear being arrested for buying sex in Rhode Island. For example, one sex buyer from a town in Massachusetts close to the Rhode Island border wrote, “No reason to visit [a brothel in Massachusetts] when you are just 5 miles away from the safety of the RI border.”<sup>66</sup> Another sex buyer referred to Rhode Island as “a buyer’s paradise.”<sup>67</sup> A sex buyer from New York wrote, “I decided to take the 3 hour trip yesterday . . . . Very nice.”<sup>68</sup> One man from China, who had a layover at the local airport, wrote that he took the time to come to Providence to buy sex.<sup>69</sup> Shapiro observed many sex buyers arriving at the brothels in cars with out-of-state license plates.<sup>70</sup>

As the number of sex businesses increased, they sometimes impinged on the safe operation of other businesses around them. In 2008, owners of a children’s toy store in Middletown, Rhode Island,

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60. *Id.*

61. *Id.*

62. *See id.* An earlier version of this study notes the 200% increase specifically. *See* Scott Cunningham & Manisha Shah, *Decriminalizing Prostitution: Surprising Implications for Sexual Violence and Public Health 15* (Aug. 2013) (unpublished manuscript), <http://frihetspartiet.net/dokumenter/decriminalizing-surprising.pdf>.

63. Simmi Aujla & Jennifer Levitz, *Legal Prostitution Under Pressure in Rhode Island*, WALL ST. J., Sept. 5, 2009, at A5.

64. *See* Shapiro, *supra* note 48, at 51.

65. *Id.* at 52–54.

66. Guest123, *Massage Parlor Reports: Rte 1A Wellness AMP in Plainville*, USA SEX GUIDE (Oct. 23, 2008, 10:22 PM), <http://www.usasexguide.info/forum/showthread.php?4067-MassageParlorReports&p=718491&viewfull=1#post718491>.

67. DaddysLookin, *Massage Parlor Reports: A New One?*, USA SEX GUIDE (Oct. 24, 2008, 8:32 AM), <http://www.usasexguide.info/forum/printthread.php?t=4067&pp=15&page=137>.

68. Torq465, *Massage Parlor Reports: Dt*, USA SEX GUIDE (May 29, 2006, 11:45 AM), <http://www.usasexguide.info/forum/showthread.php?4067-Massage-Parlor-Reports/page887>.

69. *See* Lao Ma, *Massage Parlor Reports: Asian Fantasies*, USA SEX GUIDE (Feb. 1, 2009, 09:01 AM), <http://www.usasexguide.info/forum/showthread.php?4067-Massage-Parlor-Reports&p=762696&viewfull=1#post762696>.

70. Shapiro, *supra* note 48, at 136.

were driven out of their retail location because of a spa-brothel next door.<sup>71</sup> Middletown is a medium-sized, suburban town in Rhode Island, distant from the dense sex-industry area of Providence.<sup>72</sup> The police were unable to shut down the brothel that was operating next to the toy store, and the landlord was unwilling to evict it.<sup>73</sup> The toy store owners, who found drug paraphernalia in the parking lot, were worried about the reputation of their child-centered business.<sup>74</sup> Additionally, one of the store owners, an Asian woman, was often mistaken for a prostitute by men seeking to buy sex.<sup>75</sup> In one frightening incident, an Asian woman fled the brothel and came into their store looking for help.<sup>76</sup> She could only speak a few words of English, but indicated through hand gestures and use of the word “fuck” that she was being forced to engage in prostitution.<sup>77</sup> She warned the store owners about the danger the spa-brothel posed to their little girl, who often was with them in the store.<sup>78</sup> The owners had her wait in a back room while they called the police, but when they went to check on her, she had disappeared.<sup>79</sup>

Most of the Asian brothels advertised as mainstream businesses, such as health clubs, spas, or massage parlors.<sup>80</sup> Shapiro noted many connections between the brothels and other, more mainstream, business people, such as lawyers, property owners, landlords, and public officials.<sup>81</sup> During the political discussion about ending decriminalized prostitution, the authors often heard comments that business people in the state liked the large number of commercial sex venues because they enhanced the convention business for Providence.<sup>82</sup> Men liked coming to meetings and conventions in Rhode Island because they could buy sex legally while they were in the state.<sup>83</sup> One *Providence Journal* columnist

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71. Aujla & Levitz, *supra* note 63, at A5.

72. See R.I. HISTORICAL PRES. COMM'N, HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES OF MIDDLETOWN, RHODE ISLAND: A PRELIMINARY REPORT 1 (1979).

73. Melanie Shapiro & Donna M. Hughes, *Middletown Loses Children's Science Center Due to Inaction Against Brothel*, DIGITALCOMMONS@URI (July 17, 2009), [https://works.bepress.com/donna\\_hughes/66/](https://works.bepress.com/donna_hughes/66/).

74. *Id.*

75. *Id.*

76. Melanie Shapiro & Donna M. Hughes, *Asian Woman Fled Brothel in Middletown Last Year*, DIGITALCOMMONS@URI (July 16, 2009), [https://works.bepress.com/donna\\_hughes/58/](https://works.bepress.com/donna_hughes/58/).

77. *Id.*

78. *Id.*

79. *Id.*

80. Shapiro, *supra* note 48, at 52.

81. See *id.* at 120–46 (discussing a variety of information regarding various brothels, including ownership, registration, and history).

82. See Johnson, *supra* note 46, at 25.

83. Melanie Shapiro & Donna M. Hughes, *Behavior and Attitudes of Johns*, DIGITALCOMMONS@URI (Sept. 12, 2009), [https://works.bepress.com/donna\\_hughes/59/](https://works.bepress.com/donna_hughes/59/).

referred to prostitution as the “under-the-table sector of the state economy.”<sup>84</sup> These interconnections showed the sex businesses were sources of money for more mainstream, even well-known, business people and public officials.

Many of the brothels retained the same lawyers to serve as their registered agents and to defend them against licensing, building, or health code violations.<sup>85</sup> One of the lawyers had real estate dealings with the owner of one of the brothels.<sup>86</sup> A former Providence mayor owned at least one building with space leased to a brothel—a brothel that was part of a major federal smuggling and sex trafficking investigation.<sup>87</sup> Although many people may have viewed the Asian spas as separate from the mainstream community, in fact, local business people worked with and derived profit from the sex businesses.<sup>88</sup>

The open commercial environment for prostitution attracted sex industry businesses, pimps, madams, traffickers, and organized crime.<sup>89</sup> Asian spa-brothels were the focus of the limited amount of research done on decriminalized prostitution.<sup>90</sup> There has been no contemporary or historic research done on other types of prostitution, such as the prostitution occurring at strip clubs, private clubs, hotels, and residential brothels. After the new prostitution and human trafficking laws were passed, sex traffickers who were arrested told police they came from out-of-state and brought victims with them because indoor prostitution was legal in Rhode Island.<sup>91</sup>

#### B. Increase in Asian Spa-Brothels

New brothels opened at an increasing pace as brothel operators learned that Rhode Island lacked laws prohibiting or regulating indoor prostitution.<sup>92</sup> Concurrently, sex buyers learned about decriminalized prostitution, and the demand for sex businesses

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84. Edward Fitzpatrick, *Prostitution Has No Place in R.I. Economy*, PROVIDENCE J. (Jan. 15, 2009, 9:06 AM), <http://archive.li/KQJ9T>.

85. See Shapiro, *supra* note 48, at 120–46 (listing the registered agents for the brothel business).

86. *Id.* at 66.

87. See Lynn Arditi, *Providence Journal: “Paolino Versus the Spa,”* KELLY & MANCINI, P.C. (Dec. 2, 2009), <http://kellymancini.com/paolino-versus-the-spa/>; see also Affidavit of Won Yoon at 12–13, *United States v. Kim*, No. 1:06-cr-00605-CBA-RLM (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 14, 2006).

88. See Shapiro, *supra* note 48, at 55–56.

89. See Amanda Milkovits, *Two Men Indicted for Trafficking in Providence*, N. PROVIDENCE, PROVIDENCE J., Dec. 11, 2010, at A4.

90. See Shapiro, *supra* note 48, at 51.

91. See Milkovits, *supra* note 89, at A4.

92. W. Zachary Malinowski, *Busloads Come to Providence for New England’s ‘XXX’ Haven*, (The Providence Journal), HIGHBEAM RES. (May 2, 2002), <https://www.highbeam.com/doc/1G1-85599917.html>.

increased.<sup>93</sup> The most visible expansion was in Asian spa-brothels.<sup>94</sup> The commanding officer of the investigative division of the Providence Police commented on the increase of Asian brothels from 1999 to 2005 and the nature of their business:

In Providence, . . . there has been a number of what we call “oriental spas” that have popped up. [Also in] Johnston, [and] Cranston, but mainly in Providence. All of them, in my experience, have women who are Korean who are in these so-called massage parlors that are not actually massage parlors. They are houses of prostitution, brothels . . . [T]hey are performing sex acts for money, so its [sic] prostitution.<sup>95</sup>

Shapiro documented the increase in the number of Asian brothels from 1998 until 2009.<sup>96</sup> She found that in 1998, there were two or three Asian spa-brothels.<sup>97</sup> Eight years later, in 2006, there were ten to twelve.<sup>98</sup> By the end of 2008, there were twenty-two.<sup>99</sup> Then over just a five-month period from January 2009 until April 2009, ten new spa-brothels opened, bringing the total to thirty-one.<sup>100</sup> This rapid and accelerating growth occurred during a period when decriminalized prostitution was being discussed in the media.

### C. *Organized Crime and the Sex Businesses*

Crimes ranging from assault, sexual slavery, and murder, to extortion and racketeering occurred in connection with the decriminalized sex business in Rhode Island. The perpetrators ranged from individual criminals to regional mafia groups and international, organized crime networks.

Even before the passage of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act in 2000, and the awareness raising campaigns about human trafficking that followed,<sup>101</sup> Rhode Island police officers, who had

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93. *Id.*

94. Shapiro, *supra* note 48, at 51.

95. Johnson, *supra* note 46, at 18–19.

96. Shapiro, *supra* note 48, at 51.

97. *Id.*

98. *Id.*

99. *Id.*

100. *Id.*; Melanie Shapiro & Donna M. Hughes, *Brothel List by Senate District, Rhode Island, May 2009*, DIGITALCOMMONS@URI (May 31, 2009), [https://works.bepress.com/donna\\_hughes/61/](https://works.bepress.com/donna_hughes/61/).

101. *Trafficking Victims Protection Act*, FIGHT SLAVERY NOW! (Nov. 29, 2009), <https://fightslaverynow.org/why-fight-there-are-27-million-reasons/the-law-and-trafficking/trafficking-victims-protection-act/trafficking-victims-protection-act/>.

contact with the prostitution businesses, recognized the slavery-like conditions in which the women lived and worked.<sup>102</sup>

In 1998, Providence Police raided an Asian brothel disguised as a health club.<sup>103</sup> Police exposed the fraudulent nature of the business when they found that the exercise machines in the club were not plugged in.<sup>104</sup> During the raid, officers seized \$14,000 and a bag of pink condoms.<sup>105</sup> The commander of the Providence Police Special Services Division said, "This was like slavery . . . . [The women] worked 16- to 18-hour days. They didn't get paid. They just got tips."<sup>106</sup> The investigation found that the traffickers brought victims from Southeast Asia to Flushing, New York, and then transported them to Providence.<sup>107</sup> The traffickers forced the women to pay their travel and living expenses and only permitted them to keep cash tips.<sup>108</sup> The police noted that one of the women had cigarette burn marks on her forearm, a possible sign of torture.<sup>109</sup>

In 2005, the head of the investigative division of the Providence Police commented on what he had observed in the Asian brothels:

The Koreans have limited [English] language [skills] and no support from family and friends. They are isolated; they live and eat in these places. Everything is provided for them. They just don't walk out the door . . . . [I]t seems to me that they are more restrained and less free to leave. Although they do leave to go to the store, walk a dog. They usually go in pairs. But where are they going to go? . . . They don't take their ID's [sic] with them. They only take small amounts of money . . . . When I see girls that are watched over, transported, told what to do, provided for, I think there is some restraint there.<sup>110</sup>

As awareness of the likely trafficking of women in the Asian spa-brothels grew, the Providence Police wanted to be able to speak to the women and offer them services instead of arresting them.<sup>111</sup> The head of the investigative division explained, "We went to the International Institute and we got a Korean woman who could translate for us [during the raid]. [The translator] was visibly upset

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102. Jonathan D. Rockoff, *Police Allege Club Was a Brothel; the Providence Police Say That Women from Southeast Asia Were Brought to Club Osaka to Work as Prostitutes to Pay Off Their Passage to the United States*, PROVIDENCE J., Nov. 24, 1998, at B1.

103. *Id.*

104. *Id.*

105. *Id.*

106. *Id.*

107. *Id.*

108. *Id.*

109. *Id.*

110. Johnson, *supra* note 46, at 19–20.

111. *Id.* at 25–26, 29.

to see [women from her country] trapped in this situation.”<sup>112</sup> The translator also explained the many challenges to assisting women in the Asian brothels. She told the police, “[The Asian women in the brothels are] not going to readily and willingly speak to you because the women in my country are not as valued as the men. They are subservient and they have a different role . . . .”<sup>113</sup>

Shapiro found that women in the Asian brothels were often moved from state to state, as part of a larger network.<sup>114</sup> They were usually at one location for a couple of weeks to a few months.<sup>115</sup> The head of the investigative division of the Providence Police made the same observation about one spa-brothel they raided, which was “probably the biggest massage parlor in the state.”<sup>116</sup> Following a raid on the brothel, he said,

“We went in yesterday . . . . There were six girls, three of them I knew from past encounters there. Three of them I didn’t, and I learned they had only been there for three days. One was from Georgia; others were from NY, New Jersey. One had no ID; one had Korean currency mixed in with her American, U.S. currency. They all have their bags packed—they’re always ready to go. They don’t set up residence or stay for a long time. So they move from place to place. Is that trafficking? It seems to me [it is].”<sup>117</sup>

During the raid, the police found an Asian woman on a couch with a serious untreated foot infection.<sup>118</sup> They took her to the hospital for treatment.<sup>119</sup>

Several Asian spa-brothels were also part of a regional, organized crime network with international connections.<sup>120</sup> In 2006, two spa-brothels in Rhode Island were included in a federal investigation regarding women being smuggled from Korea into the Northeast United States.<sup>121</sup> The regional network of brothels, which stretched from Massachusetts to Georgia, was managed from a base in New York.<sup>122</sup> Using a wiretap, investigators caught a Rhode

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112. *Id.* at 22.

113. *Id.*

114. Shapiro, *supra* note 48, at 60, 74–75.

115. *Id.* at 59.

116. Johnson, *supra* note 46, at 19.

117. *Id.* at 19–20.

118. Phillip Gara, *Managers of Spa Prostitution Fronts Arrested for Unlicensed Massage*, BROWN DAILY HERALD (Nov. 28, 2005), <http://www.browndailyherald.com/2005/11/28/managers-of-spa-prostitution-fronts-arrested-for-unlicensed-massages/>.

119. *Id.*

120. See Rockoff, *supra* note 102, at B1.

121. See Affidavit of Won Yoon, *supra* note 87, at 3, 6, 12–13.

122. *Id.* at 6–7.

Island brothel manager ordering women with green cards for her spa-brothel.<sup>123</sup>

Traffickers in this network coerced women into prostitution.<sup>124</sup> The traffickers targeted women in Korea who wanted to come to the United States to work and support their families.<sup>125</sup> The traffickers used legal or fraudulent documents to get the women into the United States through immigration.<sup>126</sup> In some cases, the traffickers smuggled the women into the country.<sup>127</sup> The traffickers charged inflated fees for travel, food, and rent for women staying at the brothels.<sup>128</sup> The women usually had to live in squalid conditions.<sup>129</sup> The U.S. Attorney's Office stated, "In some instances, the women were threatened or led to believe that if they left the prostitution business before paying off their debts, they would be turned over to United States law enforcement or immigration authorities, or that their families in Korea would be harmed."<sup>130</sup>

In the regional investigation, federal agents arrested thirty-one people, closed twenty brothels, and freed seventy women.<sup>131</sup> This case demonstrated that spa-brothels in Rhode Island were involved in large-scale smuggling and trafficking organized crime networks.

As awareness about the sex trafficking of Asian women grew, the *Providence Journal* became a strong, consistent voice against decriminalized prostitution.<sup>132</sup> The *Journal's* editorials frequently condemned the exploitation of women in the brothels and advocated for new prostitution laws.<sup>133</sup> The deputy editorial pages' editor wrote about the condition of the women in the Asian spa-brothels:

[They are] trapped in dirty brothels, day and night, fearful of being beaten or killed if they try to leave . . . . [T]hey serve men with their bodies from the time they get up until they go

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123. *Id.* at 12.

124. *See id.* at 7; Press Release, U.S. Attorney's Office, E. Dist. of N.Y., 31 Korean Nationals Arrested Throughout the Northeastern United States in Federal Human Trafficking Case (Aug. 16, 2006), <https://www.justice.gov/archive/usao/nye/pr/2006/2006Aug16.html>.

125. *See* Press Release, U.S. Attorney's Office, E. Dist. of N.Y., *supra* note 124.

126. *See id.*; Affidavit of Won Yoon, *supra* note 87, at 6.

127. *See* Press Release, U.S. Attorney's Office, E. Dist. of N.Y., *supra* note 124.

128. *See* Shapiro, *supra* note 48, at 60–61.

129. *See id.* at 61.

130. *See* Press Release, U.S. Attorney's Office, E. Dist. of N.Y., *supra* note 124.

131. Amanda Milkovits, *Federal Sweep Shuttters City Spa*, PROVIDENCE J., Aug. 18, 2006, at B1.

132. *See, e.g.*, Edward Achorn, *One Business R.I. Can Do Without*, PROVIDENCE J., Apr. 10, 2007, at B5.

133. *See, e.g., id.*

to sleep. They sleep on filthy mattresses and cook from Sterno cans in a back room. They are essentially slaves.<sup>134</sup>

The high-profit sex businesses were also targets for extortion by organized crime groups.<sup>135</sup> Rhode Island is the home of the largest Italian organized crime group in New England—La Cosa Nostra.<sup>136</sup> This mafia network has a long history of criminal involvement with Providence strip clubs going back decades.<sup>137</sup> The strip clubs in Providence were known hangouts for mafia figures.<sup>138</sup>

In the mid-1990s, members of the Patriarca crime family of the La Cosa Nostra, including a known violent enforcer, targeted a local businessman and a restaurant owner for extortion.<sup>139</sup> They used the basement of the Satin Doll, a Providence strip club, to threaten and beat up the businessman.<sup>140</sup> In 1995, the Rhode Island U.S. Attorney's Office charged three men with extortion.<sup>141</sup> Three dancers from the club witnessed the incident.<sup>142</sup> The enforcer was called "one of the most ruthless mobsters ever to run the streets of Rhode Island."<sup>143</sup> At the enforcer's trial, the dancers testified.<sup>144</sup> Two of them were so frightened they wept and refused to point him out in the courtroom. The third woman misidentified the enforcer when asked.<sup>145</sup> The enforcer was sentenced to life imprisonment.<sup>146</sup>

In 2011 and 2012, a multi-state federal investigation of organized crime resulted in charges against 127 people from seven crime families in four northeastern states.<sup>147</sup> According to U.S. Attorney General Eric Holder, the law enforcement sweep was "the

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134. *Id.*

135. Press Release, U.S. Attorney's Office, Dist. of R.I., Longtime Rhode Island Mob Boss, Associate Among 91 Leaders, Members, and Associates of La Cosa Nostra Families in Four Districts Charged with Racketeering and Related Federal Crimes, Including Murder and Extortion: 127 Individuals Charged in Providence; Brooklyn, N.Y.; Manhattan, N.Y.; and Newark, N.J. (Jan. 20, 2011), <https://archives.fbi.gov/archives/boston/press-releases/2011/bs012011a.htm>.

136. *Id.*

137. Malinowski, *supra* note 3, at A1.

138. *Id.*

139. Tom Mooney, *Ouimette Accused of Shakedowns; The Mobster and Two Others Are Charged with Demanding Cash from Two Businessmen*, PROVIDENCE J., Mar. 21, 1995, at A1.

140. *Id.*

141. *United States v. DeLuca*, 137 F.3d 24, 30 (1st Cir. 1998); *United States v. DeLuca*, 945 F. Supp. 409, 411 (D.R.I. 1996).

142. W. Zachary Malinowski, *Mobsters Ouimette, DeLuca Are Convicted of Extortion Facing Life in Prison, Ouimette Tells Reporters: 'Just Another Day'*, PROVIDENCE J., Oct. 27, 1995, at A1.

143. W. Zachary Malinowski, *Three Strikes and He's in*, PROVIDENCE J., Feb. 2, 1996, at A1.

144. *Id.*

145. *Id.*

146. *Id.*

147. WPRI, *Mafia Bust Charged 127 People - 6pm Version*, YOUTUBE (Jan. 20, 2011), <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mCH8eAb8CoA>.

largest single day operation against the mafia in the FBI's history, both in terms of the number of defendants arrested and charged and the scope of the criminal activity."<sup>148</sup> Law enforcement charged leaders and members of the La Cosa Nostra, including the New England Patriarca crime family, with racketeering and extortion for coercing Providence strip clubs to pay \$2000 to \$6000 per month for "protection."<sup>149</sup> Federal investigators estimated that the organized crime groups extorted between \$800,000 and \$1.5 million from Providence strip clubs, including the Satin Doll, the Cadillac Lounge, Cheaters, Club Desire, and The Foxy Lady.<sup>150</sup>

According to the federal indictment, the racketeering conspiracy in Rhode Island dated back to the mid-1980s.<sup>151</sup> The New York-based Gambino crime family conspired with the Patriarca crime family to extort protection money from the strip clubs in Rhode Island.<sup>152</sup> U.S. Attorney General Eric Holder called members of La Cosa Nostra "among the most dangerous criminals in our country."<sup>153</sup>

In Rhode Island, the former and acting heads of the New England La Cosa Nostra crime families were convicted and imprisoned.<sup>154</sup> In total, nine leaders, underbosses, or members of this Rhode Island organized crime group were convicted of offenses related to extortion of adult entertainment businesses in Rhode Island.<sup>155</sup>

These cases demonstrate that brothels were often run by organized crime networks,<sup>156</sup> and strip clubs, where there was

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148. *Id.*

149. See Press Release, Office of Pub. Affairs, U.S. Dep't of Justice, New England Crime Boss Sentenced to 78 Months in Federal Prison (Nov. 14, 2012), <https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/new-england-crime-boss-sentenced-78-months-federal-prison>; Press Release, U.S. Attorney's Office, Dist. of R.I., *supra* note 135; see also W. Zachary Malinowski, *Mobster Enters Plea in Racketeering Conspiracy*, PROVIDENCE J., Feb. 23, 2012, at A5.

150. Laura Crimaldi, *Ex-NE Mob Boss Gets 5 1/2 Years in RI Strip Club Plot*, MASS LIVE (May 11, 2012), [http://www.masslive.com/news/index.ssf/2012/05/ex-ne\\_mob\\_boss\\_luigi\\_baby\\_shac\\_1.html](http://www.masslive.com/news/index.ssf/2012/05/ex-ne_mob_boss_luigi_baby_shac_1.html).

151. Third Superseding Indictment at 5–6, United States v. Dinunzio, No. 11-004-02S (D.R.I. Sept. 22, 2011).

152. See Press Release, Office of Pub. Affairs, U.S. Dep't of Justice, Alleged Acting New England Crime Boss Anthony Dinunzio Charged in Racketeering and Extortion Conspiracy (Apr. 25, 2012), <https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/alleged-acting-new-england-crime-boss-anthony-dinunzio-charged-racketeering-and-extortion>; see also Jess Bidgood, *Man Said to Be Acting Head of New England Mob is Held*, N.Y. TIMES, Apr. 26, 2012, at A14.

153. WPRI, *supra* note 147.

154. Press Release, Office of Pub. Affairs, U.S. Dep't of Justice, *supra* note 149.

155. *Id.*

156. See, e.g., Sentencing Memorandum at 2, United States v. Kim, No. 1:06-cr-00605-CBA-RLM (E.D.N.Y. Mar. 3, 2007) (No. 141) (noting the defendant

prostitution,<sup>157</sup> were often targeted by organized crime groups for extortion. Decriminalized prostitution facilitated the operation of crime networks and made sex businesses a soft target for traditional organized crime groups.

*D. Murders, Assaults, and Armed Robberies*

Women in prostitution are often victims of violent crimes by men other than pimps and traffickers.<sup>158</sup> They are targeted for robberies because they often have cash and are not likely to make police reports.<sup>159</sup>

Serial killers often target women in prostitution because they are vulnerable, and some men have a particular hatred of prostitutes.<sup>160</sup> In Rhode Island, between 2003 and 2004, Jeffrey S. Mailhot killed three prostitutes.<sup>161</sup> Though Mailhot visited a local strip club regularly, he picked up his victims on the street in an area known for prostitution in the city of Woonsocket.<sup>162</sup> He strangled the three women at his apartment, dismembered them with a handsaw, and disposed of their bodies in garbage bags thrown into trash bins around the city.<sup>163</sup> Searchers found body parts from one of the victims in the local landfill.<sup>164</sup>

Mailhot also assaulted and choked two other women who escaped.<sup>165</sup> One of the surviving victims said Mailhot did nothing to frighten her “until [they] got to the house.”<sup>166</sup> She added,

It doesn't justify whether [sic] I am a prostitute or I am walking the streets . . . . There are three women who were my friends who are dead right now . . . . And one of them could've

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“was a member of a wide-ranging conspiracy that operated brothels along the East Coast” for two years).

157. Melanie Shapiro, *Prostitution at the Strip-Clubs in Providence*, DIGITALCOMMONS@URI (Aug. 7, 2009), [https://works.bepress.com/donna\\_hughes/101/](https://works.bepress.com/donna_hughes/101/).

158. See WARWICK POLICE DEP'T, NARRATIVE FOR SERGEANT ROBERT E AVIZINIS NO. 09-10479, at 2–3 (2009).

159. *Id.*

160. Kenna Quinet, *Prostitutes as Victims of Serial Homicide: Trends and Case Characteristics, 1970-2009*, 15 HOMICIDE STUD. 74, 81–82 (2011).

161. Cynthia Needham, *Guilty Pleas End Ordeal - Court Hears How Mailhot Dismembered 3 Women*, PROVIDENCE J., Feb. 16, 2006, at A1.

162. Cynthia Needham, *Woonsocket Man Indicted on 3 Counts of Murder*, PROVIDENCE J., Dec. 11, 2004, at A3.

163. Needham, *supra* note 161, at A1.

164. Cynthia Needham, *An Awful Search: Digging in the Dump for Body Parts*, PROVIDENCE J., Sept. 19, 2004, at A1.

165. See Cynthia Needham, *On Tape, Mailhot Describes Killings*, PROVIDENCE J., Feb. 23, 2006, at B1.

166. Tom Mooney, *She Survived Encounter with Suspect*, PROVIDENCE J., July 21, 2004, at A1.

been me . . . . Just because we have a drug problem doesn't mean we are bad people.<sup>167</sup>

The body of one woman was found in a local landfill.<sup>168</sup> The bodies of two of the women were never found.<sup>169</sup> When arrested in 2004, Mailhot confessed to murdering three women. He was sentenced to life in prison. Mailhot was not the only individual to violently attack prostitutes in Woonsocket—prostitutes in the area were targeted by multiple perpetrators.<sup>170</sup> For example, one of the women Mailhot murdered had previously been kidnapped and beaten by another man.<sup>171</sup>

In the spring of 2009, there were two well-publicized, serious attacks and robbery attempts on women engaged in prostitution.<sup>172</sup> The first was a robbery attempt in a Warwick hotel by Philip Markoff—known as the “Craigslislist Killer.”<sup>173</sup> In Boston, Markoff had robbed prostitutes to pay off gambling debts.<sup>174</sup> He murdered one woman and assaulted at least one other one, although there was evidence that he had robbed other victims.<sup>175</sup>

In Rhode Island, Markoff attempted to rob a woman at gunpoint in a hotel room in Warwick.<sup>176</sup> The victim and her husband, who was previously arrested for pandering (pimping), traveled to Rhode Island from Nevada each month to work the strip clubs.<sup>177</sup> The

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167. *Id.*

168. Cynthia Needham, *The Mailhot Chronology*, PROVIDENCE J., Feb. 16, 2006, at C1.

169. Cynthia Needham, *supra* note 161, at A1.

170. See Cynthia Needham, *Victim's Slaying Forces State to Drop Charges*, PROVIDENCE J., July 20, 2005, at D4 (describing an instance where one prostitute was victimized in two high-profile violent crimes, the latter of which was her murder at the hands of Jeffrey S. Mailhot).

171. *Id.*

172. See *Accused Craigslislist Killer Faces Charges in Rhode Island*, CNN (May 4, 2009), <http://www.cnn.com/2009/CRIME/05/04/craigslislist.hotel.assault/>; Debra Cassens Weiss, *Lawyer Tells Police She Was Assaulted While Working as an Escort*, ABA J.: DAILY NEWS (May 6, 2009, 11:22 AM), [http://www.abajournal.com/news/article/lawyer\\_tells\\_police\\_she\\_was\\_assaulted\\_while\\_working\\_as\\_an\\_escort](http://www.abajournal.com/news/article/lawyer_tells_police_she_was_assaulted_while_working_as_an_escort).

173. Karen Lee Ziner, *A Close Call with Craigslislist Killer*, PROVIDENCE J., Apr. 1, 2011, at A1.

174. Michele McPhee et al., *Police Say Craigslislist Killer Owed Gambling Debts*, ABC NEWS (Apr. 21, 2009), <http://abcnews.go.com/GMA/story?id=7387628&page=1>.

175. Beverly Ford & Helen Kennedy, *Suspected 'Craigslislist Killer' Phillip Markoff Charged with Assault of a Stripper in Rhode Island*, N.Y. DAILY NEWS (May 4, 2009), <http://www.nydailynews.com/news/suspected-craigslislist-killer-phillip-markoff-charged-assault-stripper-rhode-island-article-1.377718>.

176. WARWICK POLICE DEP'T, SUPPLEMENTAL NARRATIVE FOR OFFICER JEDIDIAH D PINEAU No. 09-10479, at 1–2 (2009); Ziner, *supra* note 173, at A1.

177. See Ziner, *supra* note 173, at A1; see also WARWICK POLICE DEP'T, SUPPLEMENTAL NARRATIVE FOR DETECTIVE JAMES M. MEDEIROS No. 09-10479, at 1 (2009).

victim was strip dancing in a local club, the Cadillac Lounge, and offering private commercial sex acts as the “Sexxy Petite Blonde Bombshell” at the Warwick hotel.<sup>178</sup>

Markoff was arrested shortly after his attack on the woman in Rhode Island.<sup>179</sup> The Rhode Island Attorney General and Warwick Police Department filed arrest warrants for Markoff.<sup>180</sup> Markoff committed suicide while awaiting trial.<sup>181</sup>

This case highlighted the hazardous environment created by decriminalized prostitution. While pimps and prostitutes were coming to Rhode Island to take advantage of the lack of laws against indoor prostitution, decriminalized prostitution was also attracting predators like Markoff.

Less than three weeks after the Craigslist Killer’s robbery attempt, a lawyer who ran a “dating service” and engaged in prostitution was assaulted at knifepoint in a robbery attempt in Providence.<sup>182</sup> The man assaulted the victim after she went to meet him in his apartment.<sup>183</sup> She escaped by spraying chemicals in his eyes.<sup>184</sup> The man had a lengthy record of assault, drug, and weapons charges that dated back to 1993.<sup>185</sup>

As lawlessness and violence around prostitution increased, police learned that pimps were running prostitution businesses out of hotel rooms and were carrying weapons to protect themselves.<sup>186</sup> In a Warwick hotel room, a pimp, who was a convicted felon, was found with a twelve-gauge shotgun.<sup>187</sup> He said he needed it because of his “lifestyle” and to protect his women.<sup>188</sup>

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178. See Ziner, *supra* note 173, at A1; Maureen Orth, *Killer@Craigslist*, VANITY FAIR (Aug. 31, 2009, 12:00 AM), <http://www.vanityfair.com/culture/2009/10/craigslist-murder200910>.

179. See Orth, *supra* note 178 (noting that the Warwick robbery attempt occurred six days after April 10—i.e., April 16—and that the arrest occurred on April 20).

180. Tom Mooney, *R.I. Brings Charges Against Craigslist Suspect*, PROVIDENCE J., May 5, 2009, at A1.

181. Stephen Singer, *Craigslist Killer Suspect Philip Markoff Found Dead*, CHRISTIAN SCI. MONITOR (Aug. 16, 2010), <http://www.csmonitor.com/From-the-news-wires/2010/0816/Craigslist-killer-suspect-Philip-Markoff-found-dead>.

182. Amanda Milkovits, *Providence Man Threatened Escort with Knife, Police Say*, PROVIDENCE J., May 5, 2006, at A10.

183. Weiss, *supra* note 172.

184. See Milkovits, *supra* note 182, at A10.

185. See *id.* (noting that the perpetrator’s criminal record dated back more than twenty years at the time of the offense).

186. See Press Release, Peter F. Neronha, U.S. Attorney’s Office, Dist. of R.I., *Convicted Felon Who Armed Himself Because of His “Lifestyle” Sentenced to 70 Months in Prison on Firearm Charge* (Nov. 30, 2010), [https://www.justice.gov/archive/usao/ri/news/2010/nov2010/lombardi\\_sentence.html](https://www.justice.gov/archive/usao/ri/news/2010/nov2010/lombardi_sentence.html).

187. *Id.*

188. *Id.*

The burgeoning sex industry in Rhode Island and unregulated nature of indoor prostitution attracted predators who targeted women in the sex industry. The cases of attempted robberies and assaults against women engaged in prostitution increasingly alarmed law enforcement officials and the general public in Rhode Island.<sup>189</sup> With prostitution as an unregulated activity, police and officials had no authority to take proactive steps to stop the increase in prostitution and the violence surrounding it. They could only respond to such violence after the acts had occurred.

*E. Teenage Girls Legally Employed in Strip Clubs*

While people in Rhode Island were learning about the crimes that were hidden by decriminalized prostitution and how the flourishing sex trade was attracting violent criminals, another type of commercial sexual entertainment was found to be operating without regulation: underage teens dancing in strip clubs.

In June 2009, Providence Police responded to a domestic violence call and found a sixteen-year-old runaway girl with injuries on her face and head.<sup>190</sup> Her forty-year-old boyfriend, who was likely her pimp, had assaulted her.<sup>191</sup> He was later identified as a fugitive from justice in Massachusetts.<sup>192</sup> The victim had fake identification and was working as a dancer at a popular strip club.<sup>193</sup>

A Providence emergency medical technician who responded to the call wrote this about the victim:

A young girl got punched in the face a few nights ago. She stood outside of her [three-story residence], bleeding from her bottom lip. She offered me money because she didn't have insurance. She told me she was a "dancer" at Cheaters, a notorious adult entertainment club down the road from my station. She opened her purse, a stack of twenties and a bunch of condoms lay inside. The girl was high, confused and needed help. I helped her. We put her in our truck, dressed her

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189. See *Accused 'Craigslist Killer' Faces New Charges in Rhode Island*, FOXNEWS (May 5, 2009), <http://www.foxnews.com/story/2009/05/05/accused-craigslist-killer-faces-new-charges-in-rhode-island.html> (reporting statements by Rhode Island Attorney General Patrick Lynch that "it may take some time to bring [Markoff] to court in Rhode Island" but that charges would be brought "because a community cries out for justice").

190. See PROVIDENCE POLICE DEP'T, PROVIDENCE INCIDENT REPORT DETAIL CASE NO. 2009-00058160, at 2 (2009); Amanda Milkovits, *Missing Boston Teen Found in Providence*, PROVIDENCE J., June 10, 2009, at B2.

191. See Milkovits, *supra* note 190, at B2 (noting that the girl told police that the forty-year-old man was her boyfriend and "had punched her in the face").

192. *Id.*

193. See *id.*; Michael Morse, *Circle the Wagons*, RESCUING PROVIDENCE (June 10, 2009), <https://mmorsepfd.wordpress.com/2009/06/10/circle-the-wagons/>.

wound and had her put her money and condoms away. Her ID said she was twenty and lived in Connecticut. Her face said she was sixteen and lived on the streets. Her face was right; her ID a lie.<sup>194</sup>

The victim was a teen missing from Boston for six months who was being held against her will by an escaped convict.<sup>195</sup> When the police and medical technicians found her, she was suicidal.<sup>196</sup> Since the girl had a large quantity of condoms in her purse,<sup>197</sup> the convict was likely forcing her to engage in prostitution in the private booths in the strip club in addition to her dancing.

When police attempted to hold someone accountable for the girl's exploitation, they discovered that there was no state law or city ordinance prohibiting teens from working or stripping in clubs.<sup>198</sup> The only laws that applied were federal child labor laws that restricted the number of hours a child could work and prohibited certain kinds of dangerous work.<sup>199</sup> Under Rhode Island employment laws, it was not illegal to employ sixteen- and seventeen-year-old individuals in strip clubs or other sex businesses because sixteen was the minimum employment age in Rhode Island.<sup>200</sup> Because sixteen is also the age of legal consent for sex in Rhode Island, the girl could legally be involved in prostitution at the strip club.<sup>201</sup> One police officer commented on the violence and exploitation by saying, "It leads to societal breakdown . . . . These are just little girls."<sup>202</sup>

The lack of a law prohibiting this level of sexual exploitation drew national media attention.<sup>203</sup> State Representative Joanne Gianinni appeared on national news to say that she was going to introduce another bill into the Rhode Island General Assembly that would ban minors from working in adult entertainment establishments.<sup>204</sup> Although there was no law against hiring teens

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194. *Id.*

195. See Press Release, F.B.I. Bos., Innocence Lost Task Force and Providence Police Recover Missing Juvenile (June 9, 2009), <https://archives.fbi.gov/archives/boston/press-releases/2009/bs060909.htm>.

196. PROVIDENCE POLICE DEP'T, PROVIDENCE INCIDENT REPORT DETAIL CASE No. 2009-00060104, at 1 (2009).

197. See Morse, *supra* note 193.

198. Amanda Milkovits, *Minors in R.I. Can Be Strippers*, PROVIDENCE J., July 21, 2009, at A1.

199. *Id.*

200. *Id.*

201. *Id.*

202. *Id.*

203. See *Legal Loophole Allows Rhode Island Minors to Strip*, CNN: AM. MORNING BLOG (July 24, 2009, 09:24 AM), <http://am.blogs.cnn.com/2009/07/24/legal-loophole-allows-rhode-island-minors-to-strip/>.

204. *Id.*

to strip in clubs, the Providence Board of Licenses asked ten clubs to voluntarily sign a pledge not to hire teens younger than eighteen.<sup>205</sup>

During the debate about decriminalized prostitution in Rhode Island, the focus had been on the Asian brothels, but this case highlighted that sexual exploitation was also happening in the strip clubs. Media stories started appearing that described the open sexual exploitation in the clubs.<sup>206</sup> Providence's seven strip clubs were said to have a notorious reputation throughout New England.<sup>207</sup> One male customer said, "You get more contact here talking to a woman at the bar than you do in most clubs during a lap dance, and in the private rooms, anything goes for probably half the women working there, and the others will still make sure you leave happy."<sup>208</sup>

Without laws or regulations for adult entertainment businesses, an "anything goes" culture existed in the clubs and other sex businesses in Rhode Island.

#### F. *Cat and Mouse Games: Attempts to Close Asian Brothels*

Without laws prohibiting or regulating indoor prostitution, Rhode Island and federal law enforcement agencies' authority to investigate and prosecute suspected pimps and traffickers was stifled. Because there were no laws against prostitution, property owners were free to rent to prostitution businesses. According to a senior Providence Police officer,

The problem . . . [in Rhode Island] is the prostitution laws are very narrowly defined . . . . They are really designed for street-walkers. They do not address, or make [prostitution] a crime, any sex for money if it's done indoors. So we have a lot of this going on. It's done easily and it's tough to disrupt it because we really don't have the law on our side.<sup>209</sup>

Since there were no laws or regulations concerning indoor prostitution, city officials looked for other ways to close the Asian

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205. Gregory Smith, *Clubs Asked to Sign Pledge on Hiring of Strippers*, PROVIDENCE J., July 25, 2009, at A4.

206. Donna M. Hughes, *Donna M. Hughes: Hold R.I. Strip Club Owners Accountable*, PROVIDENCE J. (Mar. 30, 2014), <http://www.providencejournal.com/opinion/commentary/20140330-donna-m.-hughes-hold-r.i.-strip-club-owners-accountable.ece>.

207. Susan Donaldson James, *Rhode Island Clubs Ban Teen Strippers*, ABC NEWS (Aug. 5, 2009), <http://abcnews.go.com/Business/story?id=8257359&page=1>.

208. Susan Donaldson James, *Teen Strippers, Old Enough to Be Indoor Hookers but Too Young to Drive*, ABC NEWS (July 23, 2009), <http://abcnews.go.com/Business/story?id=8149969>.

209. Johnson, *supra* note 46, at 19.

brothels.<sup>210</sup> Providence officials tried to shut down the spa-brothels for professional licensing violations.<sup>211</sup> The spa-brothels were advertising “massage[s].”<sup>212</sup> Therapeutic massage businesses require a license, so the brothels were violating the massage ordinance by giving massages without a license.<sup>213</sup>

To get around this city ordinance violation, the brothel managers changed the wording of their advertisements to offer “body rubs,” “table showers,” and other creative terms for activities that were not regulated or prohibited by law.<sup>214</sup> If the police arrested anyone for licensing violations, the brothel’s lawyer argued that they did not give a massage and, therefore, did not need a license.<sup>215</sup> After several attempts, city officials and law enforcement no longer tried to use massage ordinances to close Asian brothels.<sup>216</sup>

Providence officials also tried to charge the Asian brothels with maintaining a nuisance, but that was not successful either.<sup>217</sup> A senior police officer said, “So it’s a cat and mouse game.”<sup>218</sup> He commented about the brothels’ ability to change the names of their services and advertising to avoid any regulations:

[T]here’s a huge amount of money that’s generated from [prostitution in Asian brothels] . . . [t]he Spa owners have good lawyers. Highly skilled, highly paid, high profile attorneys who are very creative in trying to get around the law . . . [t]he attorneys play cute and we have to go back and forth. So we’re really not getting anywhere on that front.<sup>219</sup>

After not being able to use the massage regulations to close the brothels, the Providence authorities tried to close the brothels using fire, building, and health code violations.<sup>220</sup>

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210. Associated Press, *R.I. Tries to Outlaw Indoor Prostitution – Again*, NBC NEWS (June 18, 2009, 1:42 PM), [http://www.nbcnews.com/id/31428425/ns/us\\_news-crime\\_and\\_courts/t/ri-tries-outlaw-indoor-prostitution-again/#.WII\\_lmQrLfY](http://www.nbcnews.com/id/31428425/ns/us_news-crime_and_courts/t/ri-tries-outlaw-indoor-prostitution-again/#.WII_lmQrLfY).

211. See, e.g., Neil Remiesiewicz, *Police Close Massage Parlor, Arrest Masseur*, WPRI NEWS (July 17, 2015, 10:39 PM), <http://wpri.com/2015/07/17/police-close-massage-parlor-arrest-masseur/>.

212. See, e.g., Bill Tomison, *3 Spa Workers Face Prostitution-Related Charges*, WPRI NEWS (July 10, 2015, 1:27 PM), <http://wpri.com/2015/07/10/3-spa-workers-face-prostitution-related-charges/>.

213. See 23 R.I. GEN. LAWS § 23-20.8-3 (2008).

214. Milkovits, *supra* note 44.

215. See Johnson, *supra* note 46, at 20–21.

216. Lynn Ardit, *How R.I. Opened the Door to Prostitution*, PROVIDENCE J. (Nov. 14, 2014), <http://www.providencejournal.com/news/content/20141114-5-31-2009-how-r.i.-opened-the-door-to-prostitution---broken-legal-barriers-made-public-nuisance-a-private-act.ece>.

217. *Id.*

218. Johnson, *supra* note 46, at 21.

219. *Id.* at 20–21.

220. *Id.* at 21.

Officials were successful in forcing one spa-brothel to close, but law enforcement and city officials realized that they were running out of enforcement tools.<sup>221</sup> Next, they decided to pressure the building owners to evict the brothels.<sup>222</sup> By 2009, there was a lot of public discussion about the problems created by decriminalized prostitution, and attention shifted to some well-known business people who were known to be renting buildings to Asian spa-brothels.<sup>223</sup> The city of Providence sent letters to the owners of buildings where brothels were located, asking them to evict the brothel.<sup>224</sup> At least one property owner pressured a brothel to leave, while others resisted the pressure from the city and replied that they would not change their practices until the law changed.<sup>225</sup>

Property owners hesitated to evict brothels because they could charge brothels premium rent rates.<sup>226</sup> Pressuring property owners to evict brothels also had a limited effect because the brothels moved to another location and opened again, sometimes under another name.<sup>227</sup> For example, following negative publicity, a former Providence mayor evicted a brothel that subsequently relocated to the same address as another brothel in Providence.<sup>228</sup> The brothel advertised that it was “under new management,” but continued to advertise that it offered “full service,” a euphemism for sexual intercourse with “beautiful, charming, sex[y] Asian girls.”<sup>229</sup> Often, the old and new brothels seemed to be connected.<sup>230</sup> For example, the same photos, descriptions, and formatting would be used in advertisements, the same registered agents were used to incorporate the new location, and the same managers’ vehicles were seen at the new location.<sup>231</sup>

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221. Amanda Milkovitz, *Brothels Survive on Weak R.I. Law*, PROVIDENCE J. (Aug. 21, 2006) (on file with author).

222. Gregory Smith, *City Pressures Building Owners to Evict Spas*, PROVIDENCE J., Dec. 2, 2005, at D1.

223. See Arditi, *supra* 87.

224. See Johnson, *supra* note 46, at 29.

225. See Smith, *supra* note 222, at D1.

226. Donna M. Hughes, *Donna M. Hughes: Another Prostitution Loophole in R.I.*, PROVIDENCE J. (May 9, 2015), <http://www.providencejournal.com/article/20150509/OPINION/150509309>; see also Milkovitz, *supra* note 221; Arditi, *supra* note 87.

227. See Sarah Schweitzer, *Many Seek Ban as Prostitution Thrives in R.I.*, BOS. GLOBE (Aug. 13, 2009), [http://archive.boston.com/news/local/rhode\\_island/articles/2009/08/13/in\\_rhode\\_island\\_battle\\_over\\_legal\\_prostitution\\_rages\\_on/?page=full](http://archive.boston.com/news/local/rhode_island/articles/2009/08/13/in_rhode_island_battle_over_legal_prostitution_rages_on/?page=full).

228. See Melanie Shapiro, *Evicted Brothel Relocates, Bali Day Spa Moves to ABC Spa: Still Located in Providence*, DIGITALCOMMONS@URI (Aug. 12, 2009), [https://works.bepress.com/donna\\_hughes/62/](https://works.bepress.com/donna_hughes/62/).

229. *Id.*

230. See, e.g., Shapiro, *supra* note 48, at 120–46.

231. See, e.g., *id.*

The cat and mouse game between the Providence city authorities and the Asian brothels reinforced the need for new laws that ended decriminalized prostitution.

*G. Decriminalized Prostitution and the Consequences for Investigating Sex Trafficking*

Awareness of sex-industry-related human trafficking was growing, but the lack of laws prohibiting prostitution hindered law enforcement investigations. Cases of sex trafficking are often identified while police are investigating prostitution, and sex trafficking investigations are often initiated by police setting up a sting or acting as a sex buyer to contact a potential victim.<sup>232</sup> Police were unable to investigate suspected sex trafficking because indoor prostitution was a private act. Therefore, police could not meet the necessary legal requirements of probable cause to investigate what was not a crime.

Numerous law enforcement officers and officials wrote letters supporting prostitution related legislation.<sup>233</sup> They described their frustration in not being able to act to stop pimping and trafficking because of the lack of legal authority.<sup>234</sup> One Pawtucket police officer, who was also a representative in the Rhode Island House of Representatives, wrote,

Pimps are transporting their victims to Rhode Island where they know they can operate with near impunity. They have no fear of a police sting nabbing them in the act since there are no laws against indoor prostitution. The police have their hands tied and need the loophole closed in order to combat the pimps and traffickers. All the human trafficking legislation in the world won't help as long as the loophole that allows indoor prostitution exists.<sup>235</sup>

Decriminalized prostitution excluded Rhode Island from participating in a national partnership with the FBI, the

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232. See Donna M. Hughes, *Analysis of the Arrest of a Cambridge Pimp and the Identification of a Victim*, DIGITALCOMMONS@URI 1 (July 3, 2009) [https://works.bepress.com/donna\\_hughes/57/](https://works.bepress.com/donna_hughes/57/).

233. See Donna M. Hughes, *Senators Prostitution Bill is a Sham*, PROVIDENCE J., Sept. 4, 2009, at Commentary 6 (describing widespread support for a House bill that would have been a traditional law against prostitution).

234. See, e.g., Letter from Col. Stephen M. McCartney, Chief of Police, City of Warwick, to Chairman Lally & Honorable Members of the House Judiciary Committee (May 6, 2009), [https://web.archive.org/web/20101016122332/http://citizensagainsttrafficking.org/uploads/McCartney-Chief\\_of\\_Police-Warwick.pdf](https://web.archive.org/web/20101016122332/http://citizensagainsttrafficking.org/uploads/McCartney-Chief_of_Police-Warwick.pdf).

235. Press Release, Rep. Roberto DaSilva, Statement on the Harm of Decriminalized Prostitution in Rhode Island (June 18, 2009), [http://www.rilin.state.ri.us/pressrelease/\\_layouts/RIL.PressRelease.ListStructure/Forms/DisplayForm.aspx?List=c8baae31-3c10-431c-8dcd-9dbbe21ce3e9&ID=5391](http://www.rilin.state.ri.us/pressrelease/_layouts/RIL.PressRelease.ListStructure/Forms/DisplayForm.aspx?List=c8baae31-3c10-431c-8dcd-9dbbe21ce3e9&ID=5391).

Department of Justice Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section, and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children to investigate the domestic sex trafficking of children in the United States.<sup>236</sup> The program, called the Innocence Lost National Initiative, required coordination with state and local law enforcement agencies.<sup>237</sup> Because Rhode Island had no law on indoor prostitution, local and state police had no authority to investigate prostitution.<sup>238</sup> A letter to Rhode Island Governor Donald Carcieri from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children stated,

Under current Rhode Island law, commercial sex between adults inside a building is considered a private activity and is thus protected. This deprives Rhode Island law enforcement of the ability to detect whether children are being victimized in this commercial sex trade, to rescue these child victims, and to provide them with the services they so desperately need. Your state's efforts in the fight against child prostitution would be greatly enhanced if law enforcement were empowered to fully investigate the commercial sex trade.<sup>239</sup>

Since prostitution was not an illegal activity in Rhode Island, federal agents could not arrest pimps or traffickers for transporting victims into Rhode Island using the Mann Act, which is an important federal law used to prosecute the transportation of someone across state lines for the purpose of "illegal sexual activity."<sup>240</sup> The inability to use this simple but powerful federal law stymied federal investigations and prosecutions of sex trafficking in Rhode Island. The violence, exploitation, and lawlessness in the state led the mayor of Providence to call Rhode Island a "true wild west."<sup>241</sup>

As the push for an end to decriminalized prostitution intensified during the summer of 2009, Luis CdeBaca, Ambassador at Large to Combat Human Trafficking and Director of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons in the U.S. State Department, called for legal reform:

There is a need for both a legal and a cultural message that does not tolerate prostitution. I was surprised to learn that in Rhode Island . . . prostitution is legal so long as it happens

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236. Letter from Ernie Allen, former CEO & President of the Nat'l Ctr. for Missing & Exploited Children, to Gov. Donald Carcieri (July 23, 2009) (on file with the authors).

237. *Id.*

238. *Id.*

239. *Id.*

240. 18 U.S.C. §§ 2421–2424 (2012).

241. David N. Cicilline, *Time to End Legalized Prostitution in R.I.*, PROVIDENCE J., May 19, 2009, at Commentary 6.

indoors, and girls as young as 16 years of age can legally dance in strip clubs . . . . It is a legitimate concern that such a hands-off approach towards the so-called “sex industry” can result in a zone of impunity in which police can’t go, and where traffickers can exploit their prey. State legislators are trying to close these prostitution loopholes in Rhode Island so that the state does not become a magnet for commercial sexual exploitation.<sup>242</sup>

The knowledge that police were impeded from investigating serious crimes like domestic minor sex trafficking and transportation of victims into Rhode Island helped build momentum for the passage of a law to end decriminalized prostitution.

#### CONCLUSION

In October 2009, the Rhode Island General Assembly passed several laws aimed at ending decriminalized prostitution, sexual exploitation, and human trafficking.<sup>243</sup> These included a law criminalizing prostitution, a comprehensive human trafficking law, and a law prohibiting minors from working in the adult entertainment industry.<sup>244</sup>

These three new laws marked the end of a legal and commercial era in which the sexual exploitation of women and girls through prostitution was a legitimate form of economic development and a high-profit enterprise for business owners. These laws also marked the end of a cultural era in which buying sex was a legal form of entertainment for men.

An added benefit of the public discussion about prostitution and sex trafficking was that awareness about the subordinate status of women in prostitution grew within police departments.<sup>245</sup> Officers’ attitudes toward women in prostitution shifted, and they started to see the women and girls as likely victims instead of criminals.<sup>246</sup> By 2005, when Providence Police raided the Midori Spa, they

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242. Hughes, *supra* note 6, at 1.

243. 11 R.I. GEN. LAWS § 11-34-5 (2002); 11 R.I. GEN. LAWS §§ 11-67-1 to -8 (Supp. 2016); 28 R.I. GEN. LAWS § 28-3-9.1 (Supp. 2016).

244. 11 R.I. GEN. LAWS §§ 11-34-5, 11-67-1 to -8; 28 R.I. GEN. LAWS § 28-3-9.1; *see also* H.R. 5044 Substitute B., 2009 Gen. Assemb., Jan. Sess. (R.I. 2009) (House bill criminalizing prostitution); S. 0596 Substitute B., 2009 Gen. Assemb., Jan. Sess. (R.I. 2009) (Senate bill criminalizing prostitution); H.R. 5661 Substitute B., 2009 Gen. Assemb., Jan. Sess. (R.I. 2009) (House bill on trafficking of persons); S. 0605 Substitute B., 2009 Gen. Assemb., Jan. Sess. (R.I. 2009) (Senate bill on trafficking of persons); H.R. 6441, 2009 Gen. Assemb., Jan. Sess. (R.I. 2009) (House bill on minors working in the adult industry); S. 1059, 2009 Gen. Assemb., Jan. Sess. (R.I. 2009) (Senate bill on minors working in the adult industry).

245. *See, e.g.*, W. Zachary Malinowski, *Officials Decry Trafficking of Women for Sex*, PROVIDENCE J., Nov. 29, 2006, at A1.

246. *See, e.g.*, Amanda Milkovits, *Hunting Houses of Ill Repute; Law Enforcement Sex Trafficking*, PROVIDENCE J., May 27, 2014, at A1.

announced a new strategy to crack down on brothels.<sup>247</sup> They said they would arrest only the managers of the spa and not the women, who were likely victims of human trafficking.<sup>248</sup> The police went into the brothel with translators and counselors for the women.<sup>249</sup>

Today, sex worker rights groups and international organizations, such as UN Women (the United Nations organization dedicated to equality and empowerment of women) and Amnesty International (the largest human rights group in the world), are advocating for the decriminalization of prostitution.<sup>250</sup> This Article describes what happened over a period of twenty-nine years of decriminalized prostitution in Rhode Island. The authors think this research documents the lawlessness, violence, and exploitation that accompanies decriminalized prostitution. When prostitution is decriminalized, it is women's and girls' bodies that become legal sexual entertainment for men and the legal basis of profit and economic development for pimps, traffickers, business people, and public officials.

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247. See Gara, *supra* note 118.

248. *Id.*

249. Smith, *supra* note 222, at D1.

250. See, e.g., AMNESTY INT'L, 32ND INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING CIRCULAR NO. 18 2015 ICM CIRCULAR: DRAFT POLICY ON SEX WORK 4–5 (2015), <http://files.ctctcdn.com/54482ed6201/46da8bac-36d7-4a59-b9e0-fd79b1aec409.pdf>.