

# Stop Trafficking !

Anti-Human Trafficking Newsletter



Awareness

Advocacy

Action

September 2009 Vol. 7 No. 9

This issue highlights how fair trade businesses and consumers help prevent labor trafficking.

**Sponsors:**  
Sisters of the Divine Savior

## Co-Sponsors:

- Adorers of the Blood of Christ
- Adrian Dominican Sisters
- Benedictine Sisters of Chicago
- Benedictine Sisters of Mount St. Scholastica
- Capacitar International, Inc.
- Cenacle Sisters, N. Amer. Prov.
- Congregation of Notre Dame
- Congregation of Sisters of St. Agnes
- Daughters of Charity, East Central Prov.
- Daughters of Charity, West Central Prov.
- Daughters of Charity, Prov. of the West
- Daughters of Charity, Emmitsburg Prov.
- Daughters of Wisdom
- Dominican Sisters of Mission San Jose
- Dominican Sisters of San Rafael
- Felician Sisters
- Franciscan Sisters of Allegany, NY
- Franciscan Sisters of the Poor
- Holy Union Sisters
- Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary
- San Jose CA Police Department Vice Unit, Human Trafficking Task Force
- School Sisters of Notre Dame, Mankato Prov.
- Servants of the Holy Heart of Mary, USA Province
- Servants of Mary, Ladysmith, WI
- Sisters of Bon Secours USA
- Sisters of Charity of Halifax
- Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word, Houston
- Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, KY
- Sisters of Christian Charity, Mendham NJ & Wilmette, IL
- Sisters Faithful Companions of Jesus
- Sisters of the Holy Family, Fremont, CA
- Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary
- Sisters of the Humility of Mary
- Sisters of Notre Dame, California Prov.
- Sisters of Providence, Mother Joseph Prov.
- Sisters of Providence of St. Vincent de Paul, Canada
- Sisters of the Sorrowful Mother
- Sisters of St. Anne, U.S., Canada & Chile
- Sisters of St. Francis of Colorado Springs
- Sisters of St. Francis of Redwood City
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet, Los Angeles
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Chestnut Hill, PA
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Orange, CA
- Ursuline Sisters of the Roman Union USA

## What is Forced Labor?

(Excerpted from 'Forced Labor, Human Trafficking and Indigenous and Tribal Peoples' pg. 1-2, [http://www.ilo.org/indigenous/Resources/Publications/lang--en/docName--WCMS\\_100663/](http://www.ilo.org/indigenous/Resources/Publications/lang--en/docName--WCMS_100663/))

According to the *International Labor Organization* (ILO) there are three main forms of forced labor:

1. *forced labor imposed by the State or by armed forces* – which includes forced labor exacted by the military or by rebel groups; compulsory participation in public works; and forced prison labor in labor camps, as well as in modern privatized or semi-privatized prisons;
2. *forced commercial sexual exploitation (CSE)*, which includes women, men and children who have been forced into prostitution or into other forms of commercial sexual activities; and
3. *forced labor for economic exploitation (EE)*, which comprises all forced labor imposed by private agents and enterprises in sectors other than the sex industry. It includes forced labor in agriculture, industry, and services, as well as in some illegal activities.

The *ILO's* definition of forced labor has two basic elements:

1. *The menace of a penalty.* This includes physical violence or restraint and death threats addressed to the victim or relatives as well as psychological coercion. "Situations examined by the ILO have included threats to denounce victims to the police or immigration authorities when their employment status is illegal, or denunciation to village elders in the case of forced prostitution. Other penalties can be of a financial nature, including economic penalties linked to debts or the non-payment of wages. Employers sometimes also require workers to hand over their identity papers and may use the threat of confiscation of these documents in order to exact forced labor."
2. *The involuntariness of work.* "There can be many subtle forms of coercion. Many victims enter forced labor situations initially out of their own choice. Thereafter, they may discover that they are not free to withdraw their labor. They may be unable to leave their work due to legal, physical or psychological coercion. Initial consent may be considered irrelevant, when deception or fraud has been used to obtain it."

In order to determine whether a situation can be labeled as forced labor or not, it is not necessary to look at the nature of the activity involved, or even at whether this activity is legal or illegal under national law.

Instead, a situation of forced labor is determined by the nature of the relationship between a person and an 'employer'."



For Practical Action  
See pg. 7



## Awareness

### South Dakota Hotel Owners Sentenced for Involuntary Servitude Violations

A couple, owners of a *Comfort Inn & Suites* hotel in Oacoma, SD, were sentenced in 2008 for peonage, document servitude, visa fraud, making false statements and conspiracy, according to the U.S. Dept. of Justice.

The husband received 50 months of imprisonment and the wife 36 months. Each defendant was also ordered to pay a \$15,000 fine and will be placed on three years of supervised release following their prison terms.

After committing visa fraud to bring four Philippine workers into the U.S., the couple enslaved the workers to perform cleaning and front desk duties at their hotel, as well as controlling what they ate, where they lived, and the hours they worked. When they finished their 16-to-18 hour duties at the defendants' hotel, the victims were then expected to work a second job at local fast food restaurants.

The couple hid their activities by issuing the victims paychecks, which they then required the victims to endorse and return. They tried to isolate the victims and prevent them from meeting people who might have helped them escape. They required the Philippine victims to attend late-night 'debt meetings' that lasted into the early morning hours. At the meetings, they would yell at the workers and berate them for their ungratefulness for all the couple had done to 'help' them. (<http://www.usdoj.gov/opa/pr/2008/February/>)

### Missouri Firm Indicted for Labor Trafficking

In May 2009 the operators of a labor leasing company and others were indicted on charges related to labor racketeering, forced labor trafficking, immigration and other violations according to the U.S. Attorney for Western Missouri. Three companies were named in the indictment: *Giant Labor Solutions* of Kansas City, MO; *Crystal Management Inc.*, headquartered in Mission, MO; and *Five Star Cleaning*, headquartered in Overland Park, KS.

*Giant Labor Solutions* signed fraudulent labor-leasing contracts from clients in the hotel/resort, casino and construction industries in Missouri, Kansas, Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, South Carolina and Wyoming. The criminal enterprise allegedly used false information to acquire fraudulent work visas for foreign nationals, who then fulfilled labor contracts for housekeeping, cleaning services and other duties. The workforce was predominately comprised of workers who either entered the U.S. illegally, overstayed their visas, or did not have legal authorization to reside or work in their specific locations during their employment.

The company used false information for H-2B work visas, did not pay required employment taxes or overtime, charged workers fees ranging from \$400 to \$3,000, and allegedly threatened workers with a \$5,000 fee if they returned to their home country. Workers were also forced to pay the company for transportation and had to reside together in crowded, substandard and overpriced apartments. Workers, or other people, were threatened with harm if the worker did not work. (<http://www.workforce.com/section/00/article/26/45/70.php>)

### India Child Labor

India has 19% of the world's child population. Children make up 42% of India's total population. Yet only 4.9% of India's total budget is spent for health, education, development and protection of children.

According to *International Labor Organization* (ILO) there is a larger child labor force in India than anywhere else in the world. Official Indian statistics put the total number of child workers at 11 million full time and 10 million part time. Unofficial estimates are between 55-90 million, despite the 1986 *Indian Child Labor Act*, which bans children less than 14 years of age from being hired for any labor.

In actuality it is estimated that children below 15 years of age constitute nearly 35% of India's labor force. They are forced to do hard work, are often deprived of food, rest and work in unhealthy and unsafe conditions.

(<http://mediacoalition.wordpress.com/2007/02/01/special-child-trafficking-is-increasing-in-india/>)

### Ivory Coast Child Labor

Most of our chocolate comes from the *Ivory Coast* region of West Africa, where cocoa production is a major part of the economy. In *Ghana*, 40% of the country's export revenues come from the sale of cocoa. Unfortunately, very little of the profit goes to the farmers who grow the cocoa beans. Cocoa farmers receive about a penny from a candy bar selling for 60 cents.

The difficulty in making a living at cocoa farming has led to an increase in child, and even slave labor drawn from poor neighboring countries such as *Mali*, *Burkina Faso*, *Benin* and *Togo*. Children and other workers are forced to work long days picking and processing cocoa beans (it takes 400 of these pods to make just one pound of chocolate).

Very few of the children have the opportunity to attend school. This breeds poverty for the next generation. (<http://www.greenamericatoday.org/take-action/cadbury/>)



## Advocacy

### An Alternative to Forced Labor



👍 TEA

👍 COFFEE

👍 COTTON

👍 BANANAS *See pg. 4*

👍 CHOCOLATE *See pg. 4*

### Tea Producer

There was a huge impact on the first communities to work with Fairtrade in *Michimikuru, Kenya*. They were poor communities; they did not have water, dispensaries or schools close to them. The money they got from tea was used for food and clothes, but now they also get a premium that they can use to improve their social living. So far they have set up impressive schools and daycare centers, dispensaries, maternity units, water systems, bridges and roads.

Julius, a retired tea producer, helped to introduce Fairtrade tea production to Kenya five years ago. He said,

*“Africa does not need aid; we need to participate in a fairer trading system. Teach us how to fish - do not just give us the fish. You see, the farmer receives just 5% of the wealth in tea. When the consumer pays more for Fairtrade tea, this extra money goes to the farmer and improves lives. But if the whole value chain was made fairer, Africa would be lifted out of poverty.”*

*“I think criticism of Fairtrade is ridiculous. Yes, Fairtrade only accounts for a small share of the cake, but it is growing. Saying ‘Do not buy Fairtrade, because it doesn’t help non-Fairtrade producers’ is like saying ‘Do not eat, because others are hungry.’”*

### Coffee Producer

In the 1980s, the price of coffee fell so low that it didn’t cover the cost of production. Many *Costa Rican* farmers abandoned their land and went to the cities or left the country to find work. The coffee market was very unstable. Hence for the local villages there were few local schools, poor roads and bridges.

Gerardo, a coffee farmer with three children, was forced to find work in the U.S. for eight years. When he had enough money he bought his parents’ farm, allowing them to retire. Today he is a board member for his village cooperative, a member of the Fairtrade consortium COOCAFE.

He explained what Fairtrade means to his family. *“Now that our consortium is Fairtrade-certified, prices are stable and we receive a guaranteed premium. First we spent money improving the old processing plant. Now we spend money on education, environmental protection, roads and bridges. We sponsored a scholarship program so our children stay in school. My oldest son is now in college and my two younger children already have more education than I have.”*

*They won’t have to jump the border from Mexico to America, leaving their country for ten years, like I did. They can decide what they want in life.”*

*“Since Fairtrade, our farms have become more environmentally friendly. Our coffee is now produced in a sustainable way. We have planted trees and reduced the use of pesticides by 80% in 10 years. We used to cut down 50 acres of forest every year to fuel the ovens at our processing plant. Now we have a new oven, fuelled by waste products, including coffee skins and the skins of macadamia nuts that we buy from farmers on the other side of Costa Rica. It is a win-win business.”*

*“Yet we need more and more people to buy Fairtrade so the market grows and other farmers can become certified. Fairtrade is the tool to help farmers who are not certified. We educate the producers around us about market prices so that buyers have to offer them a competitive rate. As a Fairtrade farmer, I finally feel competitive - I feel that I have a tool in my hand. It has given me knowledge, so I am more able to help myself and my people. I feel there is a future in front of us, because we can stay in our own country and make a living growing coffee.”*

### Cotton Producer

Makandianfing, a cotton farmer in *Mali, west Africa*, is part of the UC-CPC de Djidian cooperative, which has been Fairtrade-certified since 2005.

He explained, *“Cotton prices were going down and down until they were below the cost of production. People were discouraged. But now, we make a sustainable living. My family can eat and we have better health. In the past, children had to walk 10 km to go to school, so really it was impossible. We have now been able to build a school. At first it had two classrooms. When we had more money and wanted to expand, we challenged the government to match our investment. Now there are five classrooms*

Cotton cont. pg. 4



## Advocacy

### Cotton cont. from pg. 3

*in total, and every child in the village can go to school."*

*"Pregnant women had no access to healthcare. Many died in childbirth and there were high rates of infant mortality. Now we have built a maternity center. We have also built a food storage facility so that we can have a year-round food supply, and we have installed a pump for drinking water. We have built a new road, enabling us to travel further than 5km beyond our village without difficulty."*

*"Fairtrade standards called for better agricultural practices. Before, empty pesticide containers would be used as water carriers. In some cases this led to death. Now, we dispose of waste properly. We don't burn bushes any more, we prevent soil erosion and we have effective irrigation."*

*"Fairtrade has really changed the life of my community. I feel as though I have a future, which I didn't before."*

*(Tea, coffee & cotton stories: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2008/mar/12/ethicaliving.lifeandhealth>)*

### Banana Producer

Bananas are the most popular fruit in the United States. You may have had one for breakfast today. But how does that banana get from the farmer in South America to your kitchen table?

The legacy of American banana corporations is a dark one. In 2007 Chiquita admitted to paying \$1.7 million to a rightwing Colombian paramilitary group, considered a terrorist organization by the US government. Chiquita is one of five major multinationals that dominate the US banana industry, controlling over 95% of the business.

However, there's an alternative to

these corporate-controlled bananas that are growing in both producing and consuming countries. In *Costa Rica*, Chiquita used to rule the banana trade until it pulled out in 1980, following a devastating hurricane. Some of its ex-workers joined together to form a cooperative. Together, they purchased the Chiquita plantation. Now, each of its seventy members owns a piece of the land.

Yocser Carranza Godoy, a banana farmer from Costa Rica, is president of the worker-controlled cooperative, Coopetrabatur. He explained, *"Ten years ago the Fairtrade cooperative was started. Before that there were 15 banana farms, but then the big companies left. Only one remains. Meanwhile the cooperative, Coopetrabatur, has grown to 200 small landowners. What we want to do with fair trade is keep our communities safe and productive. Coopetrabatur has developed measures to protect the environment, expand business, and improve the quality of life for its members."*

Carlos Eugenio Vargas is a lawyer for Coopetrabatur and board member of Agrofair. Agrofair is a co-owned organization — 50% co-owned by the producers in Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa, and 50% co-owned by the Dutch founding company. Vargas said, *"Agrofair is an interesting model that redistributes not only money, because we receive a fair deal with them, but power as well. We say that we receive from Agrofair the fair say, the fair share, through the fair price."*

Godoy agreed, *"We encourage everyone to go to the supermarkets and ask for fair trade bananas. The consumers have a voice, a vote, and they can vote for fair trade bananas. There are fair trade bananas in major supermarket chains in the UK and Switzerland because consumers asked for them. We say, why not in the U.S.?"*

*([http://www.democracynow.org/2007/10/29/costa\\_rican\\_banana\\_growers\\_form\\_fair](http://www.democracynow.org/2007/10/29/costa_rican_banana_growers_form_fair))*

## Chocolate Producers

**Mars Incorporated** is a family-owned company based in Virginia, with operations in more than 66 countries and global sales of over US \$22 billion.

Cocoa sustainability happens as a proactive global partnership that ensures future supplies of cocoa with a responsible approach to its production so that the community in which it is produced can thrive.

The *Mars Inc.* states on its website that the company seeks: *"...to benefit the cocoa-growing communities with responsible labor practices and skills enhancement as a key focus; to enable a profitable supply chain such that farmers' efforts are compensated fairly; and to achieve production in concert with the environment."*

*(<http://www.mars.com/global/Who+We+Are/Cocoa+Sustainability+Landing.htm>)*

*Mars Inc.* also asserts its commitment to cocoa farming families by seeking to raise overall farmer incomes and encouraging all aspects of sustainable cocoa cultivation. To attain these goals and in particular to fight child labor, *Mars* signed an industry protocol determining its commitment and combining its efforts with those of organizations such as the *International Labor Organization* (ILO). The Protocol outlines a series of steps to ensure that cocoa is grown responsibly, free from abusive child labor. *Mars* has also taken the initiative to fund a program to enhance educational opportunities for West African children. *(<http://www.mars.com/global/News+and+Media/FAQs.htm#faq10>)*

**Nestlé**, based in Switzerland, is the world's largest food company. It manufactures a wide variety of food products, from chocolate to frozen dinners to pet food, and is one of the top four water bottling companies in the world. *Nestlé* is Switzerland's largest company and employs almost a quarter of a million people worldwide. *Nestlé* buys about 10 percent of the world's supply of coffee and cocoa

Chocolate cont. pg. 5



Advocacy

Chocolate *cont. from pg. 4*

beans. It reported sales of over \$121 billion in 2007. Nestlé is also one of the world's largest chocolate producers.

Critics charge that this makes it a contributor to child and forced labor problems in cocoa-growing nations. The *International Labor Rights Forum* has sued Nestlé for its involvement with child labor. (<http://www.coopamerica.org/programs/responsibleshopper/company.cfm?id=269>)

The **Hershey Foods Corporation** is the major North American manufacturer of chocolate and non-chocolate confectionery and grocery products. It exports to over 90 countries, has approximately 13,700 employees and net sales in excess of \$4 billion. *Hershey* has license agreements with *Cadbury Schweppes* and with *Nestlé* to manufacture, market and distribute their products in the U.S.

*Hershey* has been criticized for sourcing cocoa from plantations that employ slave labor and trafficked child labor, although *Hershey* maintains that perceived problems of widespread child labor and slavery are the result of misinformation about the nature of cocoa farms in Africa. *Hershey* has recommitted to responsible cocoa growing through its own supplier code established in 2007, but the company's production is still not transparent. (<http://www.coopamerica.org/programs/responsibleshopper/company.cfm?id=238>)

**'Cadbury' Opts for Fair Trade**

*Cadbury Dairy Milk*, England's leading chocolate bar, has begun to use Fair Trade cocoa as of summer 2009. *Cadbury* is thus the first major chocolate brand to go Fair Trade with one of its main product lines. It will bring the Fair Trade label to 15% of the chocolate sold in England. However, that does not make *Cadbury* a model of sustainability. Here in the U.S. *Cadbury's* chocolates are not Fair Trade Certified™. (See action step on pg. 7)

*Fair Trade cocoa* offers farmers an opportunity to make a real living. The Fair Trade Certified production criteria guarantee a minimum price and insure that no child or forced labor is used. Giving a 25% premium to growers adds only 4% to the cost of each bar from one fair-trade chocolate company.

(<http://www.newdream.org/marketplace/cocoa.php>)

**Challenges to Fair Trade Certification**

There are three main problems facing producers of fair trade products.

**Lack of a Fair Trade Market**

Even though coffee is the second highest traded commodity (only behind petroleum), Fair trade coffee only made up 1% of the global coffee trade in 2007.

Yet there is an over-production of fair trade certified coffee. The *Caribbean Network of Fair Trade Producers* (CLAC) reported that between 20-25% of coffee grown by certified cooperatives is sold as fair trade coffee. The rest, while up to fair trade standards, is sold on the conventional market because of lack of demand.

**Increased Cost of Sustainable Production**

Sustainable production is more costly than traditional farming methods because of the requirement to pay workers the national minimum wage or better. Fair trade producers spent nearly 3 times what conventional producers spent during the 2002-03 harvest season.

Besides the cost of workers, CLAC identifies other costs that are increasing faster than the fair trade price for fair trade organizations: improving coffee quality; complying with certification (attending meetings, paperwork, etc.); on-farm investments to meet quality and fair trade standards; processes of participatory governance (transportation, paperwork, etc.); and supporting the social welfare of member families. All of these costs cut into the amount of money available to pay small producers for their crops.

**Lack of Representation of Small Producer Needs**

Overall, producers benefit in many ways from the fair trade movement, but CLAC reports the benefits are still "insufficient, unequal, and unjust."

Above all, even though producers are going through the higher cost production methods to generate fair trade certified coffee, they do not reap the rewards because of a small consumer market. ([http://labour-movements.suite101.com/article.cfm/limitations\\_of\\_fair\\_trade\\_for\\_producers](http://labour-movements.suite101.com/article.cfm/limitations_of_fair_trade_for_producers))

**World's Top Six Global Chocolate Manufacturers:**

Company	Total Sales 2002 (US\$ Billions):
Mars Inc.	7,5
Nestlé	7,2
Hershey Foods	4,5
Cadbury Schweppes	4,4
Ferrero	3,9
Kraft Foods	2,8

Source: Top 100 Global Confectionery Companies. Candy Industry, 168 (1): 35-39, January 2003.



Advocacy

## 'Commitment to Ethical Cocoa Sourcing'

The 'Commitment' is a joint statement signed by almost 60 organizations and chocolate companies outlining steps they agree to take to eliminate harmful labor conditions from their cocoa supply chains.

The signatories of the 'Commitment to Ethical Cocoa Sourcing' support an alternative approach which includes: providing transparency in cocoa supply chains to the farm level; sourcing from farms and cooperatives, which respect core ILO labor standards and pay a price adequate for farmers to meet these standards; paying farmers a fair and adequate price for the cocoa purchased; implementing or maintaining structural practices so farmers have a consistently better price; supporting the drafting and enforcement of laws to stop child labor; and supporting social programs for children.

Signatories include chocolate companies pioneering the way to ethical chocolate through Fair Trade, such as *Equal Exchange* and *Sweet Earth*, and advocacy organizations including *International Labor Rights Forum*, *Global Exchange*, *Co-op America*, and *Oasis*.

The 'Commitment' is available online at: <http://www.laborrights.org/stop-child-labor/cocoa-campaign/resources/861>

(<http://www.coopamerica.org/about/newsroom/releases/2008.02.14.cfm>)

## 'Equal Exchange' Joins Critique of Fair Trade Plantations

In January 2009 a *London Times* article stated, "Tea workers still waiting to reap Fairtrade benefits." Tea workers in Kenya claimed to have been denied the promised benefits of Fair Trade and "suspected that the scheme was being used to make estates appear socially responsible as demand increases in the West for Fairtrade-labeled goods."

"The findings presented in this article only served to reaffirm our belief that plantations do not belong in the Fair Trade system in the first place," stated Rink Dickinson, President and co-founder of *Equal Exchange*. Since its founding in 1986, *Equal Exchange* has held to the belief that the very nature of plantations is antithetical to the goals of Fair Trade, namely:

- to strengthen the autonomy of small farmer organizations;
- build a sense of ownership and control over one's business;
- encourage entrepreneurial attitudes and a risk-taking culture;
- strengthen and build community; and
- practice and strengthen debate and participatory decision-making.

The company believes that "Fair Trade" needs to mean "small farmer", and that the standards which apply to Fair Trade coffee can and should be the sole standard in tea as well as coffee. *Equal Exchange* is committed to building market access for small farmer tea organizations just as they have in the coffee and cocoa industries. Contrary to other Fair Trade importers they currently purchase "small farmer tea" from groups in India, Sri Lanka and South Africa.

*Equal Exchange* believes that plantations, unlike small farmer organizations, do not need help to gain market access. In the U.S. 98% of the tea that is sold as Fair Trade comes from plantations. Plantation owners have networks within the banking, government and export sectors of their countries. One could argue that there is almost no additional economic or social benefit deriving from Fair Trade plantation products. The *Times* investigation supported this critique.

*Equal Exchange* believes no matter how "benevolent" a plantation owner is, a joint labor-management council and social premiums cannot in and of themselves correct the huge imbalance of power that exists on a plantation. They do not believe the needed structural goals that would change the playing field for small farmers can be achieved in a plantation setting. (<http://www.csrwire.com/News/14273.html>)



## Action

### Google Earth & Fair Trade Producers

Discover from where your fair-trade-certified products come. *TransFair USA* joined with *Google* to make it easy to explore fair-trade connections around the world, pinpointing locations of fair-trade producers and allowing you to view profiles of fair-trade farms. **How?**

- Download, install and open the Google Earth application.
- Go to 'View Sidebar'
- Expand 'Layers'
- Expand the 'Global Awareness' subset
- Click 'Fair Trade Certified'
- The Fair Trade Coop icons will open and populate the earth.

(<http://planetgreen.discovery.com/tech-transport/google-earth-fair-trade.html>)

### 'The U.S. Wants Fair Trade Chocolate Too'

Write to congratulate *Cadbury* on the Fair Trade certification of their *Dairy Milk bar* in the UK, but tell them to have *Cadbury*, *Hershey* (Cadbury's US manufacturer) and *Green and Black's Organic* (owned by Cadbury) expand their commitment to Fair Trade in the U.S. by introducing more Fair Trade Certified products.

Tell them you are committed to buying Fair Trade chocolate for Halloween from suppliers like *Sweet Earth Organic* and *Divine Chocolate*, which are 100% Fair Trade, instead of from Hershey, Cadbury, or Nestlé.

Sign *GreenAmerica's* petition asking *Cadbury* to offer fair trade chocolate in the US. There is a sample letter to sign at: <http://www.greenamericatoday.org/takeaction/cadbury/>

**Toll-Free 24/7 Hotline**  
**National Human Trafficking**  
**Resource Center**  
**1.888.3737.888**

### Fair Trade Films

#### Tea Workers in India (7 minutes)

This short informative film shows the impact that Fairtrade has on the lives of tea workers and their families in a tea estate in Southern India. The film can be seen at: <http://www.fairtrade.net/films.html?&L=>

#### Black Gold (2005, 77 minutes)

One man tries to save his 75,000 struggling Ethiopian coffee farmers from bankruptcy. New York coffee traders, auction houses and the double dealings of trade ministers at the World Trade Organization reveal the enormity of his task. A DVD costs \$24.95. Download the *Black Gold Discussion Guide* at: [http://www.transfairusa.org/pdfs/support/houseparty/Discussion\\_Points.pdf](http://www.transfairusa.org/pdfs/support/houseparty/Discussion_Points.pdf)

#### Chocolate Country

(2007, 30 minutes)

About cocoa production in the Dominican Republic, the film shows farmers struggling to gain FairTrade certification. Featuring a stirring soundtrack by local folk musicians, and an inside look at chocolate production from seed to pod to bean to powder, this short documentary took the Grand Jury Prize for its category at the *Seattle International Film Festival*. A DVD costs \$17 and can be ordered at: <http://www.chocolatecountryfilm.com/>

### Fair Trade Resource Network

On the *Fair Trade Resource Network* website you may order free print or electronic materials from the WFTD Toolkit to help in planning local Fair Trade events.

On the website calendar you may find an event happening in your area or post events you are hosting.

### Informative Web Sites:

(Each contains information related to human trafficking)

**Fair Trade Resource Network**  
<http://www.fairtraderesource.org/>

**Fair Trade Federation**  
<http://www.fairtradefederation.org/ht/d/Home/pid/175>

**Global Exchange**  
<http://www.globalexchange.org/campaigns/fairtrade/>  
 (See action on Chocolate Fundraising)

**Fair Trade Films**  
<http://www.transfairusa.org/content/resources/videolist.php>

**End Poverty 2015**  
<http://www.endpoverty2015.org/topics/fair-trade>

**Green America's Responsible Shopper**  
<http://www.coopamerica.org/>

### Nestlé

Glendale, CA 91203 USA  
 Phone: 818-549-6000  
 Web: [www.nestle.com](http://www.nestle.com)

### Hershey

P.O. Box 810  
 Hershey, PA 17033-0810 USA  
 Phone: 717-534-6799  
 Web: [www.hersheys.com](http://www.hersheys.com)

### Mars, Incorporated

6885 Elm Street  
 McLean, VA 22101 USA  
 Phone: 703-821-4900  
 Web: [www.mars.com](http://www.mars.com)

### Stop Trafficking!

is dedicated exclusively to fostering an exchange of information among religious congregations, their friends and collaborating organizations, working to eliminate all forms of trafficking of human beings.

Use the following web address to access back issues of

*Stop Trafficking!*  
<http://homepage.mac.com/srjeanschafer/sds/stoptraffic/index.html>

To contribute information, or make requests to be on the mailing list, please use this e-mail address:  
[jeansds2008@yahoo.com](mailto:jeansds2008@yahoo.com)

Editing and Layout:  
*Jean Schafer, SDS*